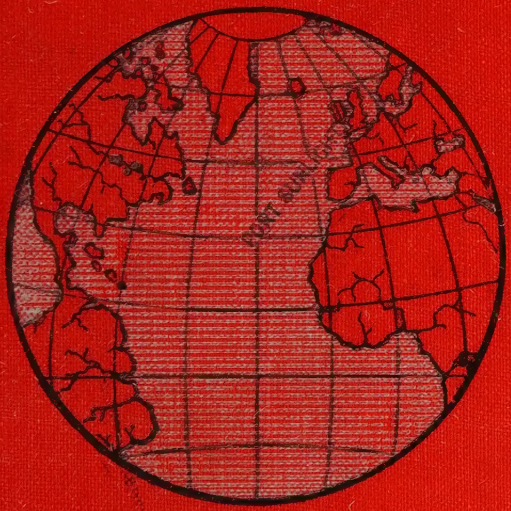
SUNLIGHT YEAR BOOK



1899.

A LADY'S WAY OF USING SUNLIGHT SOAP

"Being compelled to do my own washing, and being in delicate health, it was simply 'killing me' by the old method and with ordinary laundry soap. By using the **SUNLIGHT SOAP** in the following way I get my clothes beautifully white and clean, and without tiring myself in the least. First, then, I dip one of the garments in the tub of water, draw it out on the wash-board, and rub the soap over it lightly, being particular to soap all the soiled places. I then roll it in a tight roll, just as a piece is rolled after it is sprinkled for ironing, and lay it in the bottom of the tub under the water, and go on until all the pieces have the soap rubbed on them and are rolled up. I then go away—from thirty minutes to an hour—and pay my attention to some light employment about the house, letting the **SUNLIGHT SOAP** do its work. After soaking this way I wash them out lightly on the wash-board, and the dirt appears to drop right out. I do not scald or boil a single piece. If a streak is hard to wash, I rub some more soap on it and throw back into the suds a few minutes. I rinse in lukewarm water, rubbing the garment lightly over the wash-board through the rinse water to get the dirty suds out. I then blue—using very little, as this soap whitens the clothes—and hang out. Coloured goods, flannels, woollens, &c., I treat in the same way—but they need not soak so long—and I make the last rinse water a trifle soapy. Cashmeres, woollens, flannels, and *mousselines de laines*, are rendered soft and smooth by the use of this soap. Soaping the clothes and rolling them up is so easily done that the method is well worth trying. White flannels can be washed with the other white goods.

DON'T RUB HARD or the dirt will be rubbed in.
RUB LIGHTLY, and the
DIRT WILL DROP OUT."

"SUNLIGHT" YEAR-BOOK COMPETITIONS, 1899.

Substantial Cash Prizes.

Owing to the very gratifying reception accorded our Literary and Art Competitions by the readers of our "SUNLIGHT" YEAR-BOOK for 1898, we have pleasure in announcing that we have decided to again offer substantial cash prizes for competition.

We have, as before, endeavoured to make the competitions as varied and as easy as possible, by selecting subjects that will enable every one of our readers to participate with an equal measure of success; and we have no doubt that the 1899 Competitions will prove equally as interesting and should be equally as successful as the 1898 Competitions. Full particulars will be found at the end of the book.

LEVER BROTHERS, LIMITED,

PORT SUNLIGHT, Cheshire.

OUR READERS' SUGGESTIONS.

If any of our readers have any suggestions to make with regard to our 1900 "Sunlight" Year-Book, we shall be pleased if they will kindly make a note of same on this page, cut the leaf out, and forward same to Lever Brothers, Limited, Port Sunlight, near Birkenhead, with the words "Year-Book Suggestions" written on the top left corner of the envelope. All suggestions to be sent in not later than March 31st, 1899.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Name .....

Address .....

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2025

https://archive.org/details/sunlightyearbook00unse_0

Copyright.

GOING TO MEET DADDY.

[FOR INDEX SEE END OF BOOK.

THE

"SUNLIGHT" YEAR-BOOK

FOR

1899.

A Treasury of Useful Information of value to all Members of the Household.

INCLUDING

lendar and Kindred Matter, British Colonies and Dependencies, Geography, Literature, Science, Fine Arts, Commerce, Architecture, Agriculture, Army and Navy, Sports and Pastimes, Cycling Maps, The Household, Medical, Port Sunlight, etc.

ALSO

ECIALLY WRITTEN STORY BY SIR WALTER BESANT.

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

PORT SUNLIGHT:
LEVER BROTHERS, LIMITED.

PREFACE.

THE present volume is the Fifth Issue of the SUNLIGHT YEAR BOOK. From the gratifying letters the publishers have received, they are glad to know that preceding volumes have been widely welcomed and highly appreciated, and their endeavour has been to render this issue even better than its predecessors.

Numbers of suggestions have been received from our multitudes of readers, and some of the subjects mentioned have been treated in the following pages. Many letters were, however, received after this volume had been planned, but advantage may be taken of other hints in the next volume. Our readers are again invited to send in suggestions, but as early in the year as possible.

SIR WALTER BESANT'S STORY in the present issue will be read with great interest, and will form, we believe, a great attraction to the Year-Book. To praise Sir Walter is like gilding refined gold, for some years ago he deservedly won his place in the front rank of English writers. We have also been able to secure a most interesting article by the late GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA on "The Laundries of the World," written in his well-known bright and entertaining style; while, marking the end of the century, we also include an article by Mr. F. M. HOLMES, author of "Engineers and their Triumphs," telling, in a narrative manner and quite free from technicalities, the wonderful story of the Steam Engine, one of the great marvels of the century now just drawing to its close.

Several other interesting subjects will be found in these pages, either quite new or treated more fully than before—such as short descriptions (illustrated) of the British Colonies and Dependencies; the English Cathedrals, and some of the principal Nonconformist Churches; maps of England, Scotland, and Ireland; articles on the National Debt—how it arose and what we pay for it; the National Income and Expenditure; portraits of famous cricketers and athletes; also some of the winning articles in the Prize Competitions announced in the 1898 Year-Book, with a fresh batch of Competitions for 1899. In addition, there will be found a quantity of information not only on domestic matters, but also on public affairs, suitable for a Year-Book, and work of constant reference; and we trust that our labours will yield pleasure and prove of great service in many millions of homes.

A special feature has also been made of the Cycling Maps, which are printed in two colours, and which we hope will prove valuable to our many cycling readers.

1899.] JANUARY XXXI. DAYS.

5th Last Quarter 3*h.* 22*m.* Morning.
11th New Moon 10*h.* 50*m.* Afternoon.
18th First Quarter 4*h.* 86*m.* Afternoon.
26th Full Moon 7*h.* 34*m.* Afternoon.

Day of M.	Day of W.	Dys. to end of Year.	SUNDAYS, FESTIVALS, NOTABLE EVENTS, &c.	The Sun (at London) Rises.	The Sun (at London) Sets.
			[*Circumcision.*	A.M.	P.M.
1	S	364	**First Sunday after Christmas.**	8 8	3 59
2	M	363	Qtr. Sess. Wk. Hol. Scot. and Stk. Exc.	8 8	4 0
3	Tu	362	Wedgwood died, 1795.	8 8	4 1
4	W	361	The *Amazon* burnt, 1852.	8 8	4 2
5	Th	360	Dividends due at Bank.	8 8	4 3
6	F	359	**Epiphany.** Twelfth Day.	8 7	4 5
7	S	358	Loss of Calais, 1558.	8 7	4 6
8	S	357	**First Sunday after Epiphany.**	8 6	4 7
9	M	356	CAMBRIDGE LENT TERM BEGINS.	8 6	4 9
10	Tu	355	Penny Post instituted, 1840.	8 5	4 10
11	W	354	HILARY LAW SITS. BEGIN.	8 5	4 11
12	Th	353	Earl of Iddesleigh died, 1887.	8 4	4 13
13	F	352	Ramadân (Turkish Lent) begins.	8 3	4 14
14	S	351	OXFORD LENT TERM BEGINS. [*S. Hilary.*	8 3	4 16
15	S	350	**Second Sunday after Epiphany.**	8 2	4 17
16	M	349	First sale of Lever's Double Refined Gly-	8 1	4 19
17	Tu	348	Battle of Abu Klea, 1885. [cerine, 1894.	8 0	4 21
18	W	347	*S. Prisca.*	7 59	4 22
19	Th	346	Battle of Ciudad Rodrigo, 1812.	7 58	4 24
20	F	345	*S. Fabian.*	7 57	4 25
21	S	344	*S. Agnes.*	7 56	4 27
22	S	343	**Third Sunday after Epiphany.**	7 55	4 29
23	M	342	William Pitt died, 1806. [*S. Vincent.*	7 54	4 31
24	Tu	341	C. J. Fox born, 1749.	7 52	4 32
25	W	340	Rotterdam Office of Lever Brothers, Ltd.,	7 51	4 34
26	Th	339	Gen. Gordon killed, 1885. [opened, 1889.	7 50	4 36
27	F	338	German Emperor born, 1859.	7 48	4 38
28	S	337	Paris capitulated, 1871.	7 47	4 39
29	S	336	**Septuagesima Sunday.**	7 46	4 41
30	M	335	Charles I. beheaded, 1649.	7 44	4 43
31	Tu	334	Rev. C. H. Spurgeon died, 1892.	7 43	4 45

January 2. Bank Holiday in Scotland, Holiday Stock Exchange. Dog and Establishment Licences to be renewed. Queen's Taxes due. New Parliamentary and Local Registers come into force.

5. Dividends on Consols due.

9. Christmas Fire Insurances to be paid.

14. Latest day for delivering Bankers' returns at the Stamp Office.

31. Latest day for owners of property to claim votes for election of Guardians.

SUNLIGHT SOAP, largest sale in the world.

FEBRUARY XXVIII. DAYS. [1899.

3rd Last Quarter 5*h*. 24*m*. Afternoon. | 17th First Quarter 8*h*. 52*m*. Morning.
10th New Moon 9*h*. 32*m*. Morning. | 25th Full Moon 2*h*. 16*m*. Afternoon.

Day of M.	Day of W.	Dys. to end of Year.	SUNDAYS, FESTIVALS, NOTABLE EVENTS, &c.	The Sun (at London) Rises.	The Sun (at London) Sets.
				A.M.	P.M.
1	W	333	Pheasant and Partridge Shooting ends.	7 41	4 47
2	Th	332	**Purification B.V. Mary.**	7 40	4 48
3	F	331	*S. Blasius.* M. of Salisbury born, 1830.	7 38	4 50
4	S	330	Harrison Ainsworth born, 1805.	7 36	4 52
5	S	329	**Sexagesima Sunday.** *S. Agatha.*	7 35	4 54
6	M	328	Sir Henry Irving, born, 1838.	7 33	4 56
7	Tu	327	Charles Dickens born, 1812.	7 31	4 57
8	W	326	John Ruskin born, 1819.	7 30	4 59
9	Th	325	Sir Evelyn Wood born, 1838.	7 28	5 1
10	F	324	Queen Victoria married, 1840.	7 26	5 3
11	S	323	Washington born, 1732.	7 24	5 5
12	S	322	**Quinquagesima Sunday.**	7 22	5 7
13	M	321	Lord Randolph Churchill born, 1849.	7 20	5 8
14	Tu	320	*S. Valentine.* Shrove Tuesday.	7 19	5 10
15	W	319	**Ash Wednesday.**	7 17	5 12
16	Th	318	Jameson Raid Inquiry opened, 1897.	7 15	5 14
17	F	317	Duchess of Albany born, 1861.	7 13	5 16
18	S	316	Benin captured, 1897.	7 11	5 18
19	S	315	**First Sunday in Lent.** *Ember Week.*	7 9	5 19
20	M	314	Duchess of Fife born, 1867.	7 7	5 21
21	Tu	313	Cardinal Newman born, 1801.	7 5	5 23
22	W	312	Ember Day. [d. 1792.	7 3	5 25
23	Th	311	Sir Joshua Reynolds, 1st President R.A.,	7 1	5 27
24	F	310	**S. Matthias, Ap. and M.** Ember Day.	6 58	5 28
25	S	309	Ember Day.	6 56	5 30
26	S	308	**Second Sunday in Lent.**	6 54	5 32
27	M	307	Longfellow born, 1807.	6 52	5 34
28	Tu	306	Tichborne Trial ended, 1874.	6 50	5 36

February 1. Copy of Register of voters to be sent to the Secretary of State within three weeks.

2. Candlemas. Scottish Quarter Day.

8. Half-Quarter Day.

11. General Salmon Fishing begins in Scotland.

15. Last day for objections to owners' votes for election of Guardians.

22. Nominations of Borough Auditors to be delivered.

25. Hare Hunting ends. Last day for Companies and Corporations to send names of officer to vote for Guardians. Railway Companies to furnish accounts to Government.

Sir Charles A. Cameron, M.D., says:

1899.] MARCH XXXI. DAYS.

5th Last Quarter 4*h.* 7*m.* Morning. | 19th First Quarter 3*h.* 24*m.* Morning.
13th New Moon 7*h.* 53*m.* Afternoon. | 27th Full Moon 6*h.* 18*m.* Morning.

Day of M.	W.	Day of Year	SUNDAYS, FESTIVALS, NOTABLE EVENTS, &c.	The Sun (at London) Rises.	Sets.
				A.M.	P.M.
1	W	305	*S. David.*	6 48	5 37
2	Th	304	*S. Chad.*	6 46	5 39
3	F	303	First sod cut at Port Sunlight, 1888.	6 43	5 41
4	S	302	Forth Bridge opened, 1890.	6 41	5 43
5	S	301	**Third Sunday in Lent.**	6 39	5 44
6	M	300	Du Maurier born, 1834.	6 37	5 46
7	Tu	299	*S. Perpetua.*	6 35	5 48
8	W	298	Battle of Aboukir, 1801.	6 32	5 50
9	Th	297	William I. of Germany died, 1888.	6 30	5 51
10	F	296	Prince of Wales married, 1863.	6 28	5 53
11	S	295	General Outram died, 1863.	6 26	5 55
12	S	294	**Fourth Sunday in Lent.** *S. Gregory.*	6 23	5 56
13	M	293	Duke of Connaught married, 1879.	6 21	5 58
14	Tu	292	King of Italy born, 1844.	6 19	6 0
15	W	291	Sir Henry Bessemer died, 1898.	6 17	6 2
16	Th	290	Queen created Empress of India, 1876.	6 14	6 3
17	F	289	*S. Patrick.*	6 12	6 5
18	S	288	*Edward, K. of W. Sax.*	6 10	6 7
19	S	287	**Fifth Sunday in Lent.**	6 8	6 8
20	M	286	Spring commences, 8*h.* p.m.	6 5	6 10
21	Tu	285	First sale of Lever's Toilet Soaps, 1898.	6 3	6 12
22	W	284	Vandyck born, 1599.	6 1	6 13
23	Th	283	Battle of Novara, 1849.	5 58	6 15
24	F	282	Loss of H.M.S. *Eurydice*, 1878.	5 56	6 17
25	S	281	*Annunciation B. V. Mary.*	5 54	6 19
26	S	280	**Palm Sunday.**	5 51	6 20
27	M	279	CAMBRIDGE LENT TERM ENDS.	5 49	6 22
28	Tu	278	Duke of Albany died, 1884.	5 47	6 24
29	W	277	HILARY LAW SITTINGS END.	5 45	6 25
30	Th	276	Maundy Thursday.	5 42	6 27
31	F	275	**Good Friday.**	5 40	6 29

March 1. Auditors of Boroughs to be elected. Brewster Sessions begin.
15. Close time for Wild Birds till August 1.
25. Lady Day. Quarter Day.
31. Fox Hunting ends. End of local financial year in counties.

"I employ SUNLIGHT SOAP myself."

APRIL. XXX. DAYS. [1899.

3rd Last Quarter 11*h.* 56*m.* Morning. | 17th First Quarter 10*h.* 43*m.* Afternoon.
10th New Moon 6*h.* 21*m.* Morning. | 25th Full Moon 7*h.* 22*m.* Afternoon.

Day of M.	Day of W.	Dys. to end of Year.	SUNDAYS, FESTIVALS, NOTABLE EVENTS, &c.	The Sun (at London) Rises.	The Sun (at London) Sets.
				A.M.	P.M.
1	S	274	**Easter Even.**	5 38	6 30
2	S	273	**Easter Day.**	5 36	6 32
3	M	272	**Easter Monday.**	5 33	6 34
4	Tu	271	**Easter Tuesday.**	5 31	6 35
5	W	270	OXFORD EASTER TERM BEGINS.	5 29	6 37
6	Th	269	Old Lady Day. [Mill begun, 1897.	5 27	6 39
7	F	268	Lever Bros., Ltd., Cotton Oil and Cake	5 24	6 40
8	S	267	King of Denmark born, 1818.	5 22	6 42
9	S	266	**First Sunday after Easter.**	5 20	6 43
10	M	265	"General" Booth born, 1829.	5 18	6 45
11	Tu	264	EASTER LAW SITTINGS BEGIN.	5 16	6 47
12	W	263	Rodney's Victory, 1782.	5 13	6 48
13	Th	262	Magdala stormed, 1868.	5 11	6 50
14	F	261	Princess Beatrice born, 1857.	5 9	6 52
15	S	260	Matthew Arnold died, 1888.	5 7	6 53
16	S	259	**Second Sunday after Easter.**	5 5	6 55
17	M	258	American Revolution, 1775.	5 2	6 57
18	Tu	257	CAMBRIDGE EASTER TERM BEGINS.	5 0	6 58
19	W	256	Primrose Day. [1898.	4 58	7 0
20	Th	255	Spurgeon's Tabernacle destroyed by fire,	4 56	7 2
21	F	254	The Baroness Burdett-Coutts born, 1814.	4 54	7 3
22	S	253	First shot fired Hisp'-Amer'n War, 1898.	4 52	7 5
23	S	252	**Third Sunday aft. Easter.** *S. George.*	4 50	7 7
24	M	251	New York Office of Lever Brothers, Ltd.,	4 48	7 8
25	Tu	250	**S. Mark, Evan.** [opened, 1895.	4 46	7 10
26	W	249	Toronto Office of Lever Brothers, Ltd.,	4 44	7 12
27	Th	248	Emerson died, 1882. [opened, 1890.	4 42	7 13
28	F	247	Mutiny of the *Bounty*, 1789.	4 40	7 15
29	S	246	General Grenfell born, 1841.	4 38	7 17
30	S	245	**Fourth Sunday after Easter.**	4 36	7 18

April 1. Refreshment Licences to be renewed. Dividends due and payable on India Railway Stock.
3. Bank Holiday.
5. Dividends on Consols due.
7. Bills of Exchange due on 6th payable. Newly elected Local Board members and Guardians come into office.
8. Fire Insurances to be paid.

"Schild's Mother's Help" says:

1899.] MAY XXXI. DAYS.

2nd Last Quarter 5*h.* 47*m.* Afternoon. | 17th First Quarter 5*h.* 13*m.* Afternoon.
9th New Moon 5*h.* 39*m.* Afternoon. | 25th Full Moon 5*h.* 49*m.* Morning.
31st Last Quarter 10*h.* 55*m.* Afternoon.

Day of M.	W.	Dys. to end of Year.	SUNDAYS, FESTIVALS, NOTABLE EVENTS, &c.	The Sun (at London) Rises.	Sets.
			[menced, 1897.	A.M.	P.M.
1	M	244	Lever Bros., Ltd., Toilet Soapery com-	4 34	7 20
2	Tu	243	Chartist Riots, 1842.	4 32	7 21
3	W	242	*Invention of the Cross.*	4 30	7 23
4	Th	241	Dr. Livingstone died, 1873.	4 29	7 25
5	F	240	Napoleon Bonaparte died, 1821.	4 27	7 26
6	S	239	*S. John ante Port. Lat.*	4 25	7 28
7	S	238	**Rogation Sunday.**	4 23	7 29
8	M	237	Rogation Day.	4 22	7 31
9	Tu	236	Rogation Day.	4 20	7 33
10	W	235	Rogation Day.	4 18	7 34
11	Th	234	**Ascension Day.**	4 17	7 36
12	F	233	London Office of Lever Brothers, Ltd.,	4 15	7 37
13	S	232	Old May Day. [opened, 1887.	4 13	7 39
14	S	231	**Sunday after Ascension.**	4 12	7 40
15	M	230	Scottish Quarter Day.	4 10	7 42
16	Tu	229	Mrs. Hemans died, 1835.	4 9	7 43
17	W	228	King of Spain born, 1886.	4 8	7 45
18	Th	227	Czar of Russia born, 1868.	4 6	7 46
19	F	226	*S. Dunstan, Abp.* EAST. LAW SITTS. END.	4 5	7 48
20	S	225	OX. TRIN. TERM BGNS. [OX. EAST. TERM ENDS	4 3	7 49
21	S	224	**Whit Sunday.**	4 2	7 51
22	M	223	**Whitsun Monday.**	4 1	7 52
23	Tu	222	**Whitsun Tuesday.**	4 0	7 53
24	W	221	Queen Victoria born, 1819. Ember Day.	3 59	7 55
25	Th	220	Princess Helena born, 1846.	3 57	7 56
26	F	219	*S. Augustine, Abp.* Ember Day. [1867.	3 56	7 57
27	S	218	*Ven. Bede.* Ember Day. Dchs. of York b.	3 55	7 58
28	S	217	**Trinity Sunday.**	3 54	8 0
29	M	216	Restoration Day.	3 53	8 1
30	Tu	215	TRINITY LAW SITTINGS BEGIN.	3 52	8 2
31	W	214	Lord Chelmsford born, 1827.	3 51	8 3

May 1. Holiday at Bank Transfer Office, Stock Exchange. Bank Holiday in Scotland.
9. Half-Quarter Day.
15. Scottish Quarter Day.
24. Queen's Birthday. Holiday at Inland Revenue Offices, Docks and Customs House and various Government establishments.
29. Removal Term in Scottish Burghs.

"SUNLIGHT SOAP is the greatest boon of the age."

JUNE XXX. DAYS. [1899.

8th New Moon 6*h*.,20*m*. Morning. | 23rd Full Moon 2*h*. 20*m*. Afternoon.
16th First Quarter 9*h*. 45*m*. Morning. | 30th Last Quarter 4*h*. 45*m*. Morning.

Day of M.	Day of W.	Days to end of Year.	SUNDAYS, FESTIVALS, NOTABLE EVENTS, &c.	The Sun (at London) Rises.	Sets.
				A.M.	P.M.
1	Th	213	*S. Nicomede.* Corpus Christi.	3 51	8 4
2	F	212	Garibaldi died, 1882.	3 50	8 5
3	S	211	Duke of York born, 1865.	3 49	8 6
4	S	210	**First Sunday after Trinity.**	3 48	8 8
5	M	209	*S. Boniface.*	3 48	8 9
6	Tu	208	Count Cavour died, 1861.	3 47	8 10
7	W	207	Battle of Firkeh, 1896.	3 47	8 10
8	Th	206	Charles Reade born, 1814.	3 46	8 11
9	F	205	Wreck of the *Aden*, 1897.	3 46	8 12
10	S	204	Crystal Palace opened, 1854.	3 45	8 13
11	S	203	**Second Sun. aft. Trin.** S. BARNABAS, AP.	3 45	8 13
12	M	202	Charles Kingsley born, 1819.	3 44	8 14
13	Tu	201	Dr. Arnold, of Rugby, born, 1795.	3 44	8 15
14	W	200	Battle of Naseby, 1645.	3 44	8 15
15	Th	199	Magna Charta sealed, 1215.	3 44	8 16
16	F	198	Battle of Quatre Bras, 1815.	3 44	8 16
17	S	197	*S. Alban.*	3 44	8 17
18	S	196	**Third Sunday after Trinity.** Battle of	3 44	8 17
19	M	195	C. H. Spurgeon b., 1834. [Waterloo, 1815.	3 44	8 18
20	Tu	194	*Trans. K. Edward.* Queen's Accession, 1837.	3 44	8 18
21	W	193	Proclamation. Summer com. 4*h*. p.m.	3 44	8 18
22	Th	192	Jubilee Day, 1897.	3 45	8 18
23	F	191	Prince Edward of York born, 1894.	3 45	8 19
24	S	190	**S. John Baptist.** CAMB. EAST. T. ENDS.	3 45	8 19
25	S	189	**Fourth Sunday after Trinity.**	3 46	8 19
26	M	188	Quarter Sessions Week. Naval Review,	3 46	8 19
27	Tu	187	Harriet Martineau died, 1876. [1897.	3 46	8 19
28	W	186	Coronation of Queen Victoria, 1838.	3 47	8 19
29	Th	185	**S. Peter Ap. & M.**	3 47	8 19
30	F	184	Tower Bridge opened, 1894.	3 48	8 18

June 1. Overseers to give notice between this date and the 20th to all Voters whose Poor Rates, due in Jan., are in arrear, that they must be paid before July 20 or their votes will be disqualified.

20. Overseers to affix to church and chapel doors the register of County Voters, with notice to Voters to send in claims to vote on or before July 20.

24. Election of Sheriffs for City of London. Midsummer Day. Quarter Day.

27. Quarter Sessions begin.

28. Holiday at Docks.

The "Christian World" says of SUNLIGHT SOAP:

1899.] JULY XXXI. DAYS.

7th New Moon 8*h.* 31*m.* Afternoon. | 22nd Full Moon 9*h.* 42*m.* Afternoon.
5th First Quarter 11*h.* 59*m.* Afternoon. | 29th Last Quarter 0*h.* 42*m.* Afternoon.

Day of M.	W.	Dys to end of Year.	SUNDAYS, FESTIVALS, NOTABLE EVENTS, &c.	The Sun (at London) Rises.	Sets.
				A.M.	P.M.
1	S	183	Great Review at Aldershot, 1897.	3 49	8 18
2	S	182	**Fifth Sunday after Trinity.** *Visitation*	3 49	8 18
3	M	181	Dog Days begin. [*B.V. Mary.*	3 50	8 18
4	Tu	180	Dec. of Amer. Independence. *Trans. S.*	3 51	8 17
5	W	179	Cecil Rhodes born, 1853. [*Martin.*	3 52	8 17
6	Th	178	Princess Victoria of Wales born, 1868.	3 53	8 16
7	F	177	Treaty of Tilsit, 1807.	3 53	8 16
8	S	176	OXFORD TRINITY TERM ENDS.	3 54	8 15
9	S	175	**Sixth Sunday after Trinity.**	3 55	8 14
10	M	174	Andrée started for the North Pole, 1897	3 56	8 14
11	Tu	173	Alexandria bombarded, 1882.	3 57	8 13
12	W	172	Crimea evacuated, 1856.	3 59	8 12
13	Th	171	Berlin Treaty signed, 1878.	4 0	8 11
14	F	170	Russians crossed the Balkans, 1877.	4 1	8 10
15	S	169	*S. Swithun.*	4 2	8 9
16	S	168	**Seventh Sunday after Trinity.**	4 3	8 8
17	M	167	War between France and Germany, 1870.	4 4	8 7
18	Tu	166	Bishop of Ely born, 1825.	4 5	8 6
19	W	165	Bishop Wilberforce killed, 1873.	4 7	8 5
20	Th	164	*S. Margaret, V. and M.*	4 8	8 4
21	F	163	Victoria Bridge, Pt. Sun., opened by Hon.	4 9	8 3
22	S	162	*S. Mary Magdalene.* [G. H. Reid, 1897.	4 11	8 2
23	S	161	**Eighth Sunday after Trinity.**	4 12	8 0
24	M	160	Jane Austen died, 1817.	4 13	7 59
25	Tu	159	**S. James, Ap.** A. J. Balfour born, 1848	4 15	7 58
26	W	158	*S. Anne.*	4 16	7 56
27	Th	157	French Revolution, 1830.	4 18	7 55
28	F	156	Dr. Jameson sentenced, 1896.	4 19	7 53
29	S	155	Spanish Armada defeated, 1588.	4 21	7 52
30	S	154	**Ninth Sunday after Trinity.**	4 22	7 50
31	M	153	Van Tromp died, 1653.	4 23	7 49

July 1. Special Sessions for Game Licences to be held this month.
5. Dividends due on Consols.
8. Midsummer Fire Insurances to be paid.
20. Latest date for county and parochial electors to send in their claims to vote.—Rates and Taxes due January 5 must be paid not later than this date, to prevent disqualification.
31. Game and Gun Licences, also Pawnbrokers' Licences expire.

"Practice shews it to be invaluable."

AUGUST XXXI. DAYS. [1899.

6th New Moon 11*h.* 48*m.* Morning. | 21st Full Moon 4*h.* 45*m.* Morning.
14th First Quarter 11*h.* 54*m.* Morning. | 27th Last Quarter 11*h.* 57*m.* Afternoon.

Day of M.	W.	Dys. to end of Year.	SUNDAYS, FESTIVALS, NOTABLE EVENTS, &c.	The Sun (at London) Rises.	Sets.
				A.M.	P.M.
1	Tu	152	*Lammas Day.* Battle of the Nile, 1798.	4 25	7 47
2	W	151	Captain Marryat died, 1848.	4 26	7 46
3	Th	150	Viscount Peel born, 1829.	4 28	7 44
4	F	149	Shelley born, 1792.	4 29	7 42
5	S	148	Old St. James' Day. Grotto Day.	4 31	7 41
6	S	147	**Tenth Sun. aft. Trinity.** *Transfiguration.*	4 33	7 39
7	M	146	*Name of Jesus.* Bk. Holiday. Royal Acad.	4 34	7 37
8	Tu	145	Canning died, 1827. [closes.	4 36	7 35
9	W	144	Heligoland ceded to Germany, 1890.	4 37	7 33
10	Th	143	Port Sunlight Schools opened, 1896.	4 39	7 32
11	F	142	Half-Quarter Day. [begins.	4 40	7 30
12	S	141	TRIN. LAW SITTINGS END. Grouse shooting	4 42	7 28
13	S	140	**Eleventh Sunday after Trinity.**	4 43	7 26
14	M	139	Lord Clyde died, 1863.	4 45	7 24
15	Tu	138	Sir Walter Scott born, 1771.	4 47	7 22
16	W	137	Tate Gallery opened, 1897.	4 48	7 20
17	Th	136	Frederick the Great died, 1786.	4 50	7 18
18	F	135	Battle of Gravelotte, 1870.	4 51	7 16
19	S	134	Trial of Queen Caroline, 1820.	4 53	7 14
20	S	133	**Twelfth Sunday after Trinity.**	4 55	7 12
21	M	132	Black Game Shooting begins.	4 56	7 10
22	Tu	131	Warren Hastings died, 1818.	4 58	7 8
23	W	130	Treaty of Prague, 1866.	4 59	7 6
24	Th	129	**S. Bartholomew, Ap.**	5 1	7 4
25	F	128	Faraday died, 1867.	5 3	7 1
26	S	127	Battle of Cressy, 1346.	5 4	6 59
27	S	126	**Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity.**	5 5	6 57
28	M	125	*S. Augustine, Bp.*	5 6	6 55
29	Tu	124	*S. John Baptist beheaded.*	5 8	6 53
30	W	123	Battle of Plevna, 1877. [Bros., com. 1897.	5 10	6 51
31	Th	122	New Soap Works Switzerland, for Lever	5 12	6 48

August 1. Lammas Day. Scottish Quarter Day. Borough and County Lists to be fastened on church doors and at post-offices for two Sundays.—Lodgers' claims must be sent in between this date and the 20th.

5. Oyster season commences.

August 7. Bank Holiday in England and Scotland.

25. Last day for publishing voters' claims and objections. Overseers to deliver lists.

The "Young Ladies' Journal" says:

1899.] SEPTEMBER XXX. DAYS.

5th New Moon 3*h.* 33*m.* Morning. | 19th Full Moon 0*h.* 31*m.* Afternoon.
12th First Quarter 9*h.* 49*m.* Afternoon. | 26th Last Quarter 3*h.* 3*m.* Afternoon.

Day of M.	Day of W.	Dys. to end of Year.	SUNDAYS, FESTIVALS, NOTABLE EVENTS, &c.	The Sun (at London) Rises.	The Sun (at London) Sets.
				A.M.	P.M.
1	F	121	*S. Giles, Abbot.* Partridge Shooting begins.	5 14	6 46
2	S	120	Sedan capitulated, 1870.	5 15	6 44
3	S	119	**Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity.**	5 17	6 42
4	M	118	Lord Ashbourne born, 1837.	5 18	6 40
5	Tu	117	Jewish Year 5660 commences.	5 20	6 37
6	W	116	Russians entered Batoum, 1878	5 22	6 35
7	Th	115	*S. Enurchus.*	5 23	6 33
8	F	114	*Nativity of B.V. Mary.*	5 25	6 30
9	S	113	Battle of Flodden Field, 1513.	5 26	6 28
10	S	112	**Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity.**	5 28	6 26
11	M	111	The Pavilion, Port Sunlight, opened, 1896.	5 30	6 24
12	Tu	110	Cleopatra's Needle re-erected, 1878.	5 31	6 21
13	W	109	Death of General Wolfe at Quebec, 1759.	5 33	6 19
14	Th	108	*Holy Cross Day.* Duke of Wellington d.,	5 34	6 17
15	F	107	Fenimore Cooper born, 1789. [1852.	5 36	6 14
16	S	106	George I. landed in England, 1714.	5 38	6 12
17	S	105	**Sixteenth Sun. aft. Trin.** *S. Lambert.*	5 39	6 10
18	M	104	Boucicault died, 1890.	5 41	6 8
19	Tu	103	Battle of Poictiers, 1356.	5 43	6 5
20	W	102	Ember Day. Battle of the Alma, 1854.	5 44	6 3
21	Th	101	**S. Matthew, Ap.**	5 46	6 1
22	F	100	Ember Day.	5 47	5 59
23	S	99	Ember Day. Autumn com. 6*h.* a.m.	5 49	5 56
24	S	98	**Seventeenth Sunday after Trinity.**	5 50	5 54
25	M	97	Relief of Lucknow, 1857.	5 52	5 51
26	Tu	96	*S. Cyprian.*	5 54	5 49
27	W	95	Stockton & Darlington Railway opened	5 55	5 47
28	Th	94	Strasburg surrendered, 1870. [1835.	5 57	5 44
29	F	93	**S. Michael & All Angels.**	5 59	5 42
30	S	92	*S. Jerome.* Lord Roberts born, 1832.	6 0	5 40

September 1. List of objections to County Electors, and claims and objections in boroughs to be affixed to church doors.—Jurors' List to be affixed to church doors for three Sundays.

8. Last day of inspecting claims and objections to voters.

12. Sheriffs of City of London sworn in.

29. Michaelmas Day. Quarter Day. Lord Mayor of London elected.—Various Parochial, Union, and other Local Accounts made up to end of week nearest this day.

"SUNLIGHT SOAP is excellent."

OCTOBER XXXI. DAYS. [1899.

4th New Moon 7*h.* 14*m.* Afternoon.
12th First Quarter 6*h.* 10*m.* Morning.
18th Full Moon 10*h.* 5*m.* Afternoon.
26th Last Quarter 9*h.* 40*m.* Morning.

Day of M.	Day of W.	Days to end of Year.	SUNDAYS, FESTIVALS, NOTABLE EVENTS, &c.	The Sun (at London) Rises. A.M.	The Sun (at London) Sets. P.M.
1	S	91	**Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity.** *S. Remigius.* [begins.	6 2	5 38
2	M	90	CAMB. MICH. TERM BEGINS. Pheasant shtg.	6 4	5 35
3	Tu	89	Treaty of Limerick, 1691.	6 5	5 33
4	W	88	New River completed, 1614.	6 7	5 31
5	Th	87	Dividends due at Bank.	6 9	5 29
6	F	86	*S. Faith.* Parnell died, 1891.	6 10	5 26
7	S	85	Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1748.	6 12	5 24
8	S	84	**Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity.**	6 14	5 22
9	M	83	*S. Denys.*	6 15	5 20
10	Tu	82	OXFORD MICHAELMAS TERM BEGINS.	6 17	5 17
11	W	81	Archbishop Benson died, 1896.	6 19	5 15
12	Th	80	Pekin taken, 1860.	6 20	5 13
13	F	79	*Trans. K. Edward Confessor.*	6 22	5 11
14	S	78	Sir William Harcourt born, 1827.	6 24	5 9
15	S	77	**Twentieth Sunday after Trinity.**	6 25	5 6
16	M	76	Quarter Sessions Week.	6 27	5 4
17	Tu	75	*S. Etheldreda.*	6 29	5 2
18	W	74	**S. Luke, Evan.**	6 31	5 0
19	Th	73	Battle of Leipsig, 1813.	6 32	4 58
20	F	72	Charge of the Gordons at Dargai, 1897.	6 34	4 56
21	S	71	Battle of Trafalgar, 1805.	6 36	4 54
22	S	70	**Twenty-first Sunday after Trinity.**	6 38	4 52
23	M	69	Sir M. Hicks-Beach born, 1837.	6 39	4 50
24	Tu	68	MICHAELMAS LAW SITTINGS BEGIN.	6 41	4 48
25	W	67	*S. Crispin.* Agincʼrt 1415. Balaclava 1854.	6 43	4 46
26	Th	66	Hogarth died, 1764.	6 45	4 44
27	F	65	Duchess of Teck died, 1897.	6 46	4 42
28	S	64	**SS. Simon & Jude.**	6 48	4 40
29	S	63	**Twenty-second Sunday aft. Trinity.**	6 50	4 38
30	M	62	Lord James of Hereford born, 1828.	6 52	4 36
31	Tu	61	*Hallowmas Eve.*	6 53	4 34

October 1. Burgess List to be revised before the 12th.
5. Dividends on Consols due.
9. Various licences expire.
14. Michaelmas Fire Insurances to be paid.
17. Quarter Sessions week.
24. Nomination of Borough Councillors.

"Weldon's Ladies' Journal" says:

1899.] NOVEMBER XXX. DAYS.

3rd New Moon 10*h.* 27*m.* Morning. | 17th Full Moon 10*h.* 18*m.* Morning.
10th First Quarter 1*h.* 35*m.* Afternoon. | 25th Last Quarter 6*h.* 35*m.* Morning.

Day of M.	W.	Days to end of Year.	SUNDAYS, FESTIVALS, NOTABLE EVENTS, &c.	The Sun (at London) Rises.	Sets.
				A.M.	P.M.
1	W	60	**All Saints' Day.** Fox Hunting begins.	6 55	4 32
2	Th	59	*All Souls' Day.*	6 57	4 30
3	F	58	Funeral of the Duchess of Teck, 1897.	6 59	4 29
4	S	57	Occupation Day. Buluwayo, 1893.	7 0	4 27
5	S	56	**Twenty-third Sun. aft. Trin.** Gun-	7 2	4 25
6	M	55	*S. Leonard.* [powder Plot.	7 4	4 23
7	Tu	54	Montreal Office of Lever Brothers, Ltd.,	7 6	4 22
8	W	53	John Milton died, 1674. [opened, 1888.	7 8	4 20
9	Th	52	P. of Wales b., 1841. Ld. Mayor's Day.	7 9	4 18
10	F	51	Martin Luther born, 1483.	7 11	4 17
11	S	50	*S. Martin.* Half-Quarter Day.	7 13	4 15
12	S	49	**Twenty-fourth Sun. after Trinity.**	7 15	4 13
13	M	48	*S. Britius.*	7 16	4 12
14	Tu	47	"Sunlight" Motor-car first to run through	7 18	4 11
15	W	46	*S. Machutus.* [London, 1896.	7 20	4 10
16	Th	45	John Bright born, 1811.	7 22	4 8
17	F	44	*S. Hugh.* Suez Canal opened, 1869.	7 23	4 7
18	S	43	Printing Dept., Port Sun., founded, 1889.	7 25	4 5
19	S	42	**Twenty-fifth Sun. after Trinity.**	7 27	4 4
20	M	41	*S. Edmund.*	7 29	4 3
21	Tu	40	Empress Frederick of Germany b., 1840.	7 30	4 2
22	W	39	*S. Cecilia.*	7 32	4 1
23	Th	38	*S. Clement.* Old Martinmas.	7 33	4 0
24	F	37	Lord Melbourne died, 1848.	7 35	3 59
25	S	36	*S. Catherine.*	7 37	3 58
26	S	35	**Twenty-sixth Sun. after Trinity.**	7 38	3 57
27	M	34	The late Duchess of Teck born, 1833.	7 40	3 56
28	Tu	33	Gladstone Hall, Pt. Sun., op'd by Mr. Glad-	7 41	3 55
29	W	32	Cardinal Wolsey died, 1530. [stone, 1891.	7 43	3 54
30	Th	31	**S. Andrew, Ap. and M.**	7 44	3 53

November 1. Holiday on Stock Exchange and at Bank Transfer Office. Rod and line Salmon-fishing ends. Borough Councillors to be elected.

9. Mayors and Aldermen of Boroughs to be elected.

11. Martinmas. Scottish Quarter Day. High Sheriffs for England and Wales nominated.

15. Certificates of solicitors, proctors, and notaries to be renewed before Dec. 15.

"SUNLIGHT SOAP is, without exception, the best."

DECEMBER XXXI. DAYS. [1899.

3rd New Moon 0*h.* 48*m.* Morning. | 17th Full Moon 1*h.* 31*m.* Morning.
9th First Quarter 9*h.* 3*m.* Afternoon. | 25th Last Quarter 3*h.* 57*m.* Morning.

Day of M.	Day of W.	Dys. to end of Year.	SUNDAYS, FESTIVALS, NOTABLE EVENTS, &c.	The Sun (at London) Rises.	The Sun (at London) Sets.
				A.M.	P.M.
1	F	30	Princess of Wales born, 1844.	7 46	3 53
2	S	29	Battle of Austerlitz, 1805.	7 47	3 52
3	S	28	**First Sunday in Advent.**	7 48	3 51
4	M	27	Thomas Carlyle born, 1795.	7 50	3 51
5	Tu	26	Mozart died, 1791.	7 51	3 50
6	W	25	*S. Nicholas.*	7 52	3 50
7	Th	24	Sir Redvers Buller born, 1839. [1896.	7 54	3 50
8	F	23	Girls' Institute, Port Sunlight, opened	7 55	3 49
9	S	22	Black Game and Grouse Shooting ends.	7 56	3 49
10	S	21	**Second Sunday in Advent.**	7 57	3 49
11	M	20	Archdeacon Denison born, 1805.	7 58	3 49
12	Tu	19	Robert Browning died, 1889.	7 59	3 49
13	W	18	*S. Lucy.* Dr. Johnson died, 1784.	8 0	3 49
14	Th	17	Prince Consort died, 1861. Princess Alice	8 1	3 49
15	F	16	Isaak Walton died, 1683. [died, 1878.	8 2	3 49
16	S	15	*O Sapientia.*	8 3	3 49
17	S	14	**Third Sunday in Advent.** Ember Wk.	8 3	3 49
18	M	13	OXFORD MICHAELMAS TERM ENDS.	8 4	3 49
19	Tu	12	CAMBRIDGE MICHAELMAS TERM ENDS.	8 5	3 50
20	W	11	Ember Day.	8 6	3 50
21	Th	10	**S. Thomas, Ap.** MICH. LAW SITS. END.	8 6	3 50
22	F	9	Sydney Office of Lever Brothers, Ltd.,	8 7	3 51
23	S	8	Ember Day. [opened, 1888.	8 7	3 51
24	S	7	**Fourth Sunday in Advent.**	8 7	3 52
25	M	6	**Christmas Day.**	8 8	3 53
26	Tu	5	**S. Stephen, M.** Boxing Day.	8 8	3 53
27	W	4	First sod cut at Lever Bros., Ltd., Oil Mill,	8 8	3 54
28	Th	3	**Innocents' Day.** [Sydney, 1895.	8 8	3 55
29	F	2	Mr. Gladstone born, 1809.	8 9	3 56
30	S	1	Dr. Jameson's Raid, 1895.	8 9	3 57
31	S	0	**First Sun. aft. Christmas.** *S. Silvester.*	8 10	3 58

December 15. Last day for renewing solicitors', &c., certificates.
21. Common Councilmen in City of London to be elected.
26. Bank and General Holiday. Bills of Exchange due this day payable on the 27th.
31. Various licences expire.

The "Lancet" says:

CALENDAR FOR 1900.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF THE CALENDAR.

Golden Number	1	Dominical Letter	G
Epact	29	Roman Indiction	13
Solar Cycle	5	Julian Period (Year of) ..	6613

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
JANUARY	..	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
FEBRUARY	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	..	..	..
MARCH	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
APRIL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
MAY	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
JUNE	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
JULY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
AUGUST	..	..	..	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
SEPTEMBER	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
OCTOBER	..	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	..	..	..
NOVEMBER	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DECEMBER	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	..	..	..	..	..

Fixed and Movable Festivals, Anniversaries, &c.

Epiphany	Jan. 6	*Ascension Day—Holy Thursday*	May 24
Septuagesima Sunday	Feb. 11	Birth of Queen Victoria	„ 24
Quinquagesima—Shrove Sun.	„ 25	*Pentecost—Whit Sunday*	„ 21
Ash Wednesday	„ 28	*Corpus Christi*	June 7
St. David's Day	Mar. 1	*Trinity Sunday*	„ 10
Quadragesima—1st Sun. in Lent	„ 4	Acces. of Queen Victoria	„ 20
St. Patrick's Day	„ 17	Proclamation	„ 21
Annunciation—Lady Day	„ 25	St. John Bap.—Midsum. Day	„ 24
Palm Sunday	April 8	St. Michael—Michaelmas Day	Sept. 29
Good Friday	„ 13	Birth of Prince of Wales	Nov. 9
Easter Day	„ 15	St. Andrew's Day	„ 30
Low Sunday	„ 22	*First Sunday in Advent*	Dec. 2
St. George's Day	„ 23	St. Thomas's Day	„ 21
Rogation Sunday	May 20	Christmas Day	„ 25

The year 5661 of the Jewish Era commences September 24.
Ramadán commences January 3, and again on December 23.
The year 1318 of the Mohammedan Era commences May 1.

"SUNLIGHT SOAP is a good neutral soap."

JEWISH CALENDAR, 1899.

The Year 5659 commenced September 17th, 1898.

1899.			5659.
Jan.	12		Sebat 1
Feb.	11		Adar 1
,,	23	Fast of Esther	,, 13
,,	24	Purim	,, 14
,,	25	Shushan Purim	,, 15
Mar.	12		Nisan 1
,,	26	Passover	,, 15
,,	27	,, 2nd Day	,, 16
April	1	,, 7th ,,	,, 21
,,	2	,, 8th ,,	,, 22
,,	11		Yiar 1
,,	28	Feast 33rd of Omer	,, 18
May	10		Sivan 1
,,	15	Pentecost, 1st Day	,, 6
,,	16	,, 2nd ,,	,, 7
June	9		Tamuz 1
,,	25	Fast of Tamuz	,, 17
July	8		Ab 1

1899.			5659.
July	16	Fast of Ab	Ab 9
Aug.	7		Elul 1
			5660.
Sept.	5	New Year, 5660	Tiri 1
,,	6	,, 2nd Day	,, 2
,,	7	Fast of Guedaliah	,, 3
,,	14	Day of Atonement	,, 10
,,	19	Feast of Tabernacles	,, 15
,,	20	,, 2nd Day	,, 16
,,	25	Hosana Raba	,, 21
,,	26	Feast of the 8th Day	,, 22
,,	27	Rejoicing of the Law	,, 23
Oct.	5		Hesvan 1
Nov.	3		Kislev 1
,,	27	Dedicatn. of Temple	,, 25
Dec.	3		Tebet 1
,,	12	Fast, Siege of Jerusalem	,, 10

MOHAMMEDAN CALENDAR, 1899.

1899.		1316.
January	13	Ramadân 1
February	12	Shawall 1
March	13	Dulkaadà 1
April	12	Dulheggia 1
		1317
May	12	Muharram 1
June	11	Saphar 1

1899.		1317.
July	10	Rabia I. 1
August	9	Rabia II. 1
September	7	Jomada I 1
October	7	Jomada II. 1
November	5	Rajab 1
December	5	Shaaban 1

LAW SITTINGS.

Hilary begins January 11, ends May 29
Easter ,, April 11, ,, May 19
Trinity begins May 30, ends Aug. 12
Michlms. ,, Oct. 24, ,, Dec. 24

UNIVERSITY TERMS.

Oxford.				Cambridge.			
Lent begins	January 14,	ends	March 25	Lent begins	January 9,	ends	March 27
Easter ,,	April 5,	,,	May 19	Easter ,,	April 18,	,,	June 24
Trinity ,,	May 20,	,,	July 8	Michlms. ,,	October 2,	,,	Dec. 19
Michlms. ,,	October 10,	,,	Dec. 18				

SEASONS.

Spring commences...March 20, 8h. p.m.
Summer ,, ...June 21, 4h. p.m.
Autumn commences .. Sept. 23, 6h. a.m.
Winter ,, ... Dec. 22, 1h. a.m.

QUARTER DAYS.

English.		Scottish.	
Lady Day	March 25	Candlemas	February 2
Midsummer	June 24	Whitsunday	May 15
Michaelmas	September 29	Lammas	August 1
Christmas	December 25	Martinmas	November 11

HALF-QUARTER DAYS.

February 8, May 9, August 11 and November 11.

SUNLIGHT SOAP,

ECLIPSES IN 1899.

Of the SUN, three; of the MOON, two.

I. January 11-12.—Partial Eclipse of the SUN. Visible in the N.E. of Asia, Japan, the Pacific, and N.W. of America. Eclipse begins at 11d. 8h. 54m. p.m., in Long. 153° E., Lat. 32° North, and ends 12d. 0h 22m. a.m. in Long. 130° W., Lat. 56° N.

II. June 8.—Partial Eclipse of the SUN. Visible in the British Isles, West and North of Europe, North-East of Asia and the North of America. Eclipse begins at 4h. 41m. a.m., in Long. 6° W., Lat. 46° N.; ends at 8h. 27m. a.m., in Long. 168° E., Lat. 46° N.

AT	BEGINS	ENDS
Greenwich	4h. 43m. a.m.	5h. 53m. a.m.
Dublin	4h. 19m. a.m.	5h. 38m. a.m.
Edinburgh	4h. 33m. a.m.	5h. 55m. a.m.

III. June 23.—Total Eclipse of the MOON. Visible in Eastern Africa, Asia, the Pacific, and the West of North America. Moon enters shadow, 0h. 33m. p.m. Total Eclipse begins 1h. 33m. p.m., ends, 3h. 3m. p.m. Moon leaves shadow, 4h. 3m. p.m.

IV. December 2-3.—Annular Eclipse of the Sun. Visible in the South-West of Western Australia, Tasmania, the South of New Zealand.

AT	BEGINS	ENDS	
Albany	3d. 6h. 53m. a.m.	8h. 6m. a.m.	Standard Time.
Hobart	3d. 9h. 50m. a.m.	10h. 50m. a.m.	
Dunedin	3d. 0h. 11m. p.m.	1h. 21m. p.m.	

V. December 16-17.—Partial Eclipse of the MOON. Visible in America, Europe, Asia, and Africa. Moon enters shadow 16d. 11h. 45m. p.m., leaves shadow 17d. 3h. 7m. a.m.

HOLIDAYS FOR 1899.

BANKS OF ENGLAND AND IRELAND AND THE EXCHEQUER.—Good Friday, Easter Monday, Whitsun Monday, the first Monday in August, Christmas Day, and the 26th December, unless it fall on a Sunday, in which case the banks are closed on the following Monday.

BANK HOLIDAYS, 1899.

Easter Monday..... April 3. | First Monday in August..Aug. 7.
Whitsun Monday .....May 22. | Christmas Day..Monday, Dec. 25.
Boxing Day.....Tuesday, December 26.

STOCK EXCHANGE.—January 1, Good Friday, Easter Monday, May 1, Whitsun Monday, the first Monday in August, November 1, December 25 and 26.

CUSTOM HOUSE AND INLAND REVENUE.—The Bank Holidays with the addition of the day fixed for the Queen's Birthday, and *The Docks* have additional, Coronation Day (June 28), and the Prince of Wales' Birthday (November 9).

Scotland.—BANK HOLIDAYS.—New Year's Day, Good Friday, the first Monday in May, the first Monday in August, and Christmas Day

Soapmakers to Her Majesty the Queen.

POSTAL INFORMATION.

Inland Postal Ready Reckoner.

Letters.		Book Packets.		Parcels.	
Not exceeding	*d.*	Not exceeding	*s.* *d.*	Not exceeding	*s.* *d.*
4 oz. ..	1	2 oz.	0 $0\frac{1}{2}$	1 lb. ..	0 3
6 ,, ..	$1\frac{1}{2}$			2 ,, ..	0 4
8 ,, ..	2			3 ,, ..	0 5
10 ,, ..	$2\frac{1}{2}$	The Packet must be open at the ends, but may be tied with string, and must contain no communication in the nature of a letter. Packets exceeding 2oz. pass unconditionally at the rate of 1d. for the first 4oz., and $\frac{1}{2}$d. for every additional 2oz. The limits of size—2ft. by 1ft. by 1ft.		4 ,, ..	0 6
12 ,, ..	3			5 ,, ..	0 7
14 ,, ..	$3\frac{1}{2}$			6 ,, ..	0 8
16 ,, ..	4			7 ,, ..	0 9
18 ,, ..	$4\frac{1}{2}$			8 ,, ..	0 10
20 ,, ..	5			9 ,, ..	0 11
22 ,, ..	$5\frac{1}{2}$			11 ,, ..	1 0
24 ,, ..	6				

Notes.

Letters.—The limits of size—2 ft. by 1 ft. by 1 ft. The weight is unlimited.

Re-direction of Letters, &c.—No charge is made for the re-direction of letters, book packets, post cards, or newspapers, whether re-directed by an officer of the Post Office or by an agent of the addressee after delivery, provided in the latter case that the letters, &c., are re-posted not later than the day (Sundays and public holidays not being counted) after delivery, and that they do not appear to have been opened or tampered with.

Re-directed letters, &c., which are re-posted later than the day after delivery, will be liable to charge at the prepaid rate. Any which appear to have been opened or tampered with will be chargeable as freshly-posted unpaid letters or packets.

Parcel Post.—The limits of size are—greatest length, 3 feet 6 inches; greatest length and girth combined, 6 feet. Limit of weight, 11 lbs.

Compensation for loss or damage to an amount not exceeding 2*l.* will be given without payment of any special Fee, if a certificate of Posting has been obtained.

Newspapers, Inland.—Registered Newspapers, $\frac{1}{2}$*d.* each; Packet of several at book-rate; 2 oz. $\frac{1}{2}$*d.*

Registered Letters, Parcels, and Packets.—The ordinary registration fee is 2*d.* The Fees for Registering a letter, parcel, or other postal packet, and the respective limits of compensation, are as follows:—2*d.* for 5*l.* and 1*d.* for each additional 5*l.* up to 50*l.*

If sent *unregistered*, valuable articles are exposed to risk; consequently, inland postal packets which contain coin, watches or jewellery, and also all inland postal packets on the cover of which

Stanley Wild, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., writes:

Notes—*continued.*

the word "Registered," or any word or phrase to that effect, is written or impressed, if posted without registration, will be charged twice the usual registration fee, 4*d*. Money must be enclosed in registered letter envelopes, which are sold at all Post Offices.

No postal packet will be transmitted by post if anything is so written, printed, or impressed upon the address side as to embarrass the officers of the Department in dealing with it.

Telegrams—Inland.

Sixpence for first 12 words, and a Halfpenny for each additional word.

Five figures are counted as one word. Name and Address are charged for. The charge includes delivery within the town postal limits, or within 3 miles of a head office; beyond that limit the charge is 3d. per mile from the office door. The sender pays for the porterage. The cost of a reply, not exceeding 48 words, may be prepaid, and a Reply Form will then be delivered to the addressee, who will be at liberty to send his reply, from any Telegraph Office, at any time within two months.

Postmasters may accept telegrams after the usual hours on payment of the following fees, if the terminal office is open, or its attention can be gained.

If the handing-in office is not open for either postal or telegraph business, 1*s*. for the postmaster, 1*s*. for the telegraphist, 1*s*. for a messenger, if one be required to call the telegraphist.

If the office is open for postal business but not for telegraph business, 1*s*. for the telegraphist, 6*d*. for a messenger if one be required to call the telegraphist.

If the office is open for the receipt of press news (but not for other telegraph business, or ordinary postal business), 6*d*. for the postmaster, 6*d*. for the telegraphist.

Foreign Telegram Rates.

Rates per word, including names and addresses, from any part of the United Kingdom.

EUROPEAN SYSTEM.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Algeria	0	3	Malta	0	6
Austria-Hungary	0	3	Norway	0	3½
Belgium	0	2	Portugal	0	3½
Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia	0	4½	Russia (*in Europe*)	0	5½
Cyprus	0	6½	Servia	0	4
Denmark	0	3½	Spain	0	3½
France	0	2	Sweden	0	4
Germany	0	2	Switzerland	0	3
Gibraltar	0	3½	Turkey (*in Europe*)	0	6½
Greece and Greek Islands	0	6½	West Coast of Africa (Foreign Possessions), Rates vary from	1s. 5d. to 10	10
Holland	0	2			
Italy	0	3			

EXTRA EUROPEAN.

Aden	3	9	New South Wales	4	9
Argentine Republic	4s. to	4 6	Victoria	4	8
Australia—			Queensland	4	11
South Australia	4	7			

"I never used a more cleanly soap."

Foreign Telegram Rates—*continued.*

EXTRA EUROPEAN—*continued.*

	s.	d.
Australia—		
Tasmania	5	3
West Australia	4	7
Bahamas	2	5
Bermuda	4	0
Brazil	3s. 6d. to	6 6
British Central Africa	5	8
Brit. S. African Co. Territory ...	5	5
Burmah	3s. 10d. to	4 2
Canada...	1s. to	1 6
Cape Colony	5s. to	5 2
Ceylon...	3	9
Chili	6	2
China	5s. 5d. to	5 9
East Coast of Africa ...	5s. to	5 5
Egypt	1s. 7d. to	2 6

	s.	d.
Guiana, British	7	2
India	3s. 8d. to	4 0
Japan	6s. 2d. to	7 9
Java	4s. 10s. to	5 0
Madeira	1	2
Malay Peninsula ...	4s. 3d. to	4 6
Mauritius	5	0
Natal	5s. to	5 2
Newfoundland	1	0
New York	1	0
New Zealand...	5s. to	5 2
Persia	1s. 6d. to	1 9
Transvaal	5	2
United States	1s. to	1 8
W.C'st Africa (Brit. Pos.)	4s. 7d. to	8 5
West Indies	2s. 8d. to	7 5

Postal Orders.

Postal Orders for the following fixed sums are now issued in the United Kingdom, at the British Post Office at Constantinople, and in Malta, Gibraltar, India, Straits Settlements, Hong Kong, and Newfoundland. Such Postal Orders are paid at all Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom, and at the British Post Office, Constantinople. Payment is also made in Malta and Gibraltar, provided the Orders were issued in the United Kingdom, or at the British Post Office, Constantinople.

1·0	½d.	2 6	1d.	10·0	1d.
1 6		4 0		10 6	
2·0	1d.	4 6		15/0	1½d.
2·6		5 0		20·0	
3·0		7 6			

Broken amounts may be made up by the use of Postage Stamps not exceeding five-pence in value affixed to the face of any one Postal Order. The name of the person to whom the amount is payable *must* be filled in.

Inland Money Orders.

For sums not exceeding 1*l*., 2*d*.; over 1*l*., but not exceeding 3*l*., 3*d*.; over 3*l*., but not exceeding 10*l*., 4*d*. The remitter can make the Order payable for any period not exceeding ten days after date.

Telegraph Money Orders.

Apart from the cost of the telegram, for sums not exceeding 3*l*., 4*d*; exceeding 3*l*., but not exceeding 10*l*., 6*d*. The remitter will be able to direct that it shall be delivered at the payee's residence, and he will also be able to direct that it shall be crossed for payment through a bank. The only extra charge will be for the addition of the necessary instructions to the telegram of advice.

Post Cards, &c.

10 thick, 6*d*.; 10 thin, 5½*d*.; singly, ¾*d*. Reply, 10 thick, 1/-, 10 thin, 11*d*.; singly, 1½*d*.

Letter Cards.—Single, 1½*d*.; 8 for 9*d*. **Embossed Envelopes**, with ½*d*. Stamp, for Circulars, &c., in open covers, at book rates—"Commercial," 10 for 5½*d*.; "Foolscap," 10 for 6*d*.

Private Cards, with ½*d*. stamp affixed, may be used as Post Cards. The maximum size must correspond as nearly as may be to the size of the Inland Official Card, and the minimum size must not be less than 3¼ in. by 2¼ in.

Registered Letter Envelopes, for Foreign as well as Inland Letters, bearing a twopenny stamp embossed on the flap for the payment of the registration fee, are of five sizes, and are sold at 2½*d*. to 3*d*. each.

Post Office Express Delivery Service.

For a Letter, Packet, or other article not exceeding 1 lb. in weight, the Express fee (inclusive of charges for omnibus, tramcar, railway, &c.) is:—

For every mile or part of a mile .....3*d*.

No home is complete without SUNLIGHT SOAP.

Express Delivery—*continued.*

For a Letter, Packet, or other article over 1 lb. in weight, the Express fee is:—
For every mile or part of a mile .....3*d.*
For every lb. or part of a lb. beyond the first lb. .....1½*d.*
(Ordinary postage is not charged).

In London letters and parcels for express delivery in town and suburbs are accepted at 260 Post Offices. In the provinces they are accepted at all Post Offices, with few exceptions, from which there is a delivery of telegrams, and are delivered in any part of the town or rural district.

Bill Stamps.

Not exceeding	5*l.*	1*d.*
,, ,,	10*l.*	2*d.*
,, ,,	25*l.*	3*d.*
,, ,,	50*l.*	6*d.*
,, ,,	75*l.*	9*d.*
,, ,,	100*l.*	1 -

and 1/- extra for every additional 100*l.*, or fraction thereof.

Post Office Savings Bank.

Any sum from one shilling upwards to 50*l.* may be paid in as an ordinary deposit. The *total deposit* in any one year (ending Dec. 31) must not exceed 50*l.* The limit is 200*l.* in all (including interest, and stock dividends, if any).

A person, besides depositing 50*l.* in any year ending 31st December, may deposit in the same year one sum or several sums for the purpose of replacing in whole or in part the amount of any one (but not more than one), withdrawal previously made in that year.

A depositor may obtain payment from his account of any sum not exceeding 10*l.* on the same day on which notice is given, by defraying the cost of the necessary telegrams to and from the *Controller, Savings-Bank, London.*

Government Stock Investments.

Any amount of Stock, from one shilling upwards, may be purchased subject to the prescribed limits, viz.:—

The annual limit for such investments (as regards the amount that may be credited to a depositor in any year ending 31st December) is 200*l.* Stock.

The total amount of Stock standing to a Depositor's credit at any one time must not exceed 500*l.* Stock.

The commission chargeable upon investments in Stock (including the receipt of dividends), and on the sale of Stock, is as follows:—

						s.	*d.*
On Stock not exceeding 25*l.*						0	9
,,	exceeding 25*l.*	and not exceeding	50*l.*			1	3
,,	50*l.*	,,	,,	75*l.*		1	9
,,	75*l.*	,,	,,	100*l.*		2	3
,, ,,	100*l.*	,,	,,	200*l.*		2	9

with a further charge of 6*d.* in respect of every 100*l.* or part of 100*l.* Stock, above 200*l.*

Government Annuities and Insurances.

Immediate or Deferred Annuities from 1*l.* up to 100*l.*, may be purchase through the Post Office on the life of any person over 5 years of age.

Life Insurances, from 5*l.* to 100*l.*, can be granted to persons between 14 and 65 years of age. Children between 8 and 14 years of age can be insured for 5*l.*

Foreign and Colonial Postal Table and Mails.

LETTERS, per ½ oz., 2½*d.*; POST CARDS, single, 1*d.* reply, 2*d.* to all countries. NEWSPAPERS, PRINTED PAPERS, including books, 2 oz., ½*d.*, with a minimum charge of 2½*d.* for commercial papers for which 10 oz. may be sent, and 1*d.* for patterns and samples for which 4 oz. may be sent. Packets to British Colonies or Possessions or to non-Union countries or colonies must not exceed 2 ft. in length by 1 ft. in width or depth, and 5 lbs. in weight. To Foreign countries in the Postal Union the length is limited to 1 ft. 6 in., and 4 lb. in weight. In either case if in the form of a

SUNLIGHT SOAP is simplicity and purity.

Foreign and Colonial Mails—*continued.*

roll 30 in. length and 4 in. diameter. *Registration Fee* chargeable on any registered letter, &c., 2*d.*; *Money Orders*, not exceeding £2, 6*d.*; not exceeding £6, 1*s.*; not exceeding £10 (limit), 1*s.* 6*d.*; Money Orders are not issued to places marked *. The cheapest *Parcel Post* rate is given in the table.

Countries.	Approx. No Days in Transit	Mails made up in London.	Parcel Post Rate.	P. P. made up.
Africa, W. Co. (Br. poss.)	14 to 23	Fri. e.	1 lb. 9d.; each ad. to 11 lbs. 9d.	Fri. aftn.
America (U.S.)	8½	W. e. & Sat. aftn.	... .	No p. p.
*Argentina	22	Alt. F.m.&alt.W.e.	3 lbs. 2/4; to 11 lbs. 4/10	Alt. Fri. m.
Australasia	29 to 34	Fri. e.	1lb. 1/-; each ad. to 11 lbs. 6d.	Th. m.
Austria Hungary	1	Four times daily	3lbs. 1/5½; to 11 lbs. 2/4	W. & Th. m. M & Sa. e.
Belgium	1	Four times daily	3 lbs. 1/3; to 7lbs. 1/3; to 11 lbs. 2/2½	m. & e.
Bermudas	15	W. e. & Sat. aftn.	1 lb. 9d.; each ad. lb. to 11 lbs. 9d.	Sat. m,
*Brazil	17	Alt W. e. & F. m.	... ...	No p. p.
Brit. E. Africa		Monthly.	1 lb. 1/-; each ad. lb. to 11 lbs. 6d.	Monthly.
Bulgaria	3	Twice daily.	3 lbs. 2/5; to 7 lbs. 3/-	W. & Th. m. M. & Sat.e.
Canada	9	W.Fri.e.&Sat.aft. W. & Sat. m.	1 lb. 8d; each ad. lb. to 11 lbs. 6d.	Sat. m.
Candia	7	M., W., F. m. & F. e.	3 lbs. 2/3; to 11 lbs. 3/1	Twice daily
Cape Colony	19	Sat. aftn.	1 lb. 9d.; each ad. lb. to 11 lbs. 9d.	Sat m.
Ceylon	16	Fri. e.,alt. Mon.m.	1 lb. 9d.; each ad. lb. to 11 lbs. 6d.	Wed. m.
Chili	39	W. m.& e Sat. aft.	3 lbs. 3/9; 11 lbs. 4.7	Fortnightly
China	32 to 36	Fri.e.	1 lb. 9d.; each ad. lb. to 11 lbs. 6d.	Fortnightly.
Constantinople	3½	Twice daily	3 lbs. 1/3; 7 lbs. 2/-; 11 lbs. 2/9	Enquire date at P.O.
*Cuba	12	W. & Sat. m. & e.		
Cyprus	9	F. e. & alt. Sun. m.	1 lb. 1/-, each ad. lb. to 11 lbs. 5d.	Wed. m.
Denmark	1½	Twice daily	3 lbs. 1/5; 7 lbs. 2/-; 11 lbs. 2/5	W. & Th. m. M. & Sat. e.
Egypt	6 to 7	M & W. m., F. e. & alt. Tu. m.	3 lbs. 1/3; 7 lbs. 2/3; 11 lbs. 3/3	Wed. m.
France	1	Thrice daily	3 lbs. 1/4; to 11 lbs. 2/2	m. & e.
Germany	1	Thrice daily	3 lbs. 1/-; to 11 lbs. 2,-	W. & Th. m. M. & Sat. e.
Gibraltar	4	Morning daily.	1 lb. 8d. each ad. lb. to 11 lbs. 4d.	Wed. m.
*Greece	5	Sun., M., W., Fri. m. & Fri. e.	3 lbs. 2/6; 7 lbs. 3/-	Twice daily.
Holland	1	Twice daily	3 lbs. 1/-; 7 lbs. 1/8; 11 lbs. 2/3	m. & e.
Honduras (Br.)	17	W.m.&e.&Sat.aftn.	1 lb. 8d.; ea. ad. lb. to 11 lbs. 8d.	Fortnightly
India	15 to 18	Fri. e.	1 lb. 1/-; each ad. to 11 lbs. 8d.	Wed. m.
Italy	2	Four times daily	3 lbs. 1/8; 7 lbs. 2 1; 11 lbs. 2/6	m. & e.

The "Ladies' Companion" says:

Foreign and Colonial Mails—*continued.*

Countries.	Approx. No. Days in Transit	Mails made up in London.	Parcel Post Rate.	P. P. made up.
Japan		F. e.	3 lbs. 1/10; 7 lbs. 3/6; 11 lbs. 5 2	Monthly
*Madagascar	21	8th & 23rd, e.	3 lbs. 3 1; to 11 lbs. 3 11	7th & 22nd e.
Malta	4	Daily	1 lb. 8d.; each ad. to 11 lbs. 4d.	Wed. m.
Mashonaland	—	Sat. aftn.	1 lb. 2/9; each ad. lb. to 7 lbs. 2/9	Sat. m.
Mauritius	25	8th & 23rd. e	3 lbs. 2-; to 11 lbs. 4-	Monthly.
*Mexico	14	W. m. & e., Sat. m. & aftn.	3 lbs. 1/-; 7 lbs. 2/6; to 11 lbs. 3/6	Th. m.
Natal & Zululand	22	Sat. aftn.	1 lb. 9d.; each lb. to 11 lbs. 9d.	Sat. m.
Newfoundland	9	Alt. Fri. e.	1 lb. 9d.; each ad. to 11 lbs. 6d.	Sat. m.
N. Brunswick	9	W. F. e. Sat. aft. W. & Sat. m.	See Canada.	
Norway	2	Twice daily	3 lbs. 10½d.; 7 lbs. 1 5½; 11 lbs. 2/1	Tu., Th., F. & S. aftn.
Nova Scotia	9	Same as N. Brunswick	See Canada.	
Orange Free State	—	Sat. aftn.	1 lb. 1/-; each ad. to 11 lbs. 1/-	Sat. m.
Panama	19	W.m. & e. Sat.aft.	3 lbs. 2/6; 7 lbs. 4/5; 11 lbs. 6/-	Fortnightly.
*Peru	29	Same as Panama.	3 lbs. 4/5; to 11 lbs. 5/5.	W. m.
Portugal	3	Daily, m.	3 lbs. 1/7; to 11 lbs., 2 5	Alt. F. m. & W.e.
Rhodesia	—	Sat. aftn.	1 lb. 2/9; each ad. lb. to 7 lbs. 2/9	Sat. m.
Roumania	3	Twice daily	3 lbs. 2/-; 7 lbs. 2/7; 11 lbs. 3/-	W. & Th. m. M. & Sat. e.
*Russia	2	Twice daily		
St. Helena	17	Once monthly	1 lb. 8d.; each ad. to 11 lbs. 8d.	Monthly.
Servia	2 to 3	Twice daily	3 lbs. 1/10; 11 lbs. 2/10	W. & Th. m. M. & S. e.
Siam	26	Fri. e.	1 lb. 1/-; each ad. to 11 lbs. 6d.	Fortnightly
Singapore	23	Fri. e.	1 lb. 9d.; each ad. to 11 lbs. 6d.	Fortnightly
Smyrna	6	Daily, m.	3 lbs. 1 3; 7 lbs. 2-; 11 lbs. 2/9	Enquire P.O.
*Spain	2	Twice daily	6½ lbs. 2/1	Twice daily.
Sweden	2	Twice daily	3 lbs. 1/2; 7 lbs. 2/3; to 11 lbs. 2/11	W. & S. m. Th. e.
Switzerland	1	Four times daily	3 lbs. 1.6; 7 lbs. 2/-; 11 lbs. 2/5	Twice daily.
Transvaal	21	Sat. aftn.	1 lb. 1/-; each ad. lb. to 11 lb. 1/-	Sat. m.
Tunis	—	Twice daily	3 lbs. 2/3; to 11 lbs. 3/1	Twice daily.
Turkey	4	Twice daily	3 lbs. 2/3; to 11 lbs. 3/1	Twice daily.
W. India Islds.	12 to 15	W. m. & e. Sat. aft.	1 lb. 8d.; each ad. to 11 lbs. 8d.	Fortnightly.
Zanzibar(Br.)	23	See foot note	1 lb. 1/-; each ad. to 11 lbs. 6d.	Monthly.

Letters, &c., for Zanzibar are dispatched every Friday by British Packet to Aden that they may be forwarded as opportunities offer.

"No house should be without SUNLIGHT SOAP."

STAMP DUTIES, LICENCES, &c.

	£	s.	d.
Affidavit or Statutory Declaration	0	2	6
Agreement, or Memorandum of Agreement, under hand only (not otherwise charged)	0	0	6
Agreement for furnished house for less than a year, the rent being above £25	0	2	6
Appointment of new trustee	0	10	0
Appraisement or Valuation of any estate or effects where the amount of the appraisement shall not exceed £5	0	0	3
Not exceeding £10	0	0	6
„ 20	0	1	0
„ 30	0	1	6
„ 40	0	2	0
„ 50	0	2	6
„ 100	0	5	0
„ 200	0	10	0
„ 500	0	15	0
Exceeding £500	1	0	0
Apprenticeship Indentures	0	2	6
Armorial Bearings, Anl. Licence Gt. Britain	1	1	0
„ on a Carriage, do.	2	2	0
Arms, grant of, stamp duty	10	0	0
Auctioneer's Annual Licence, United Kingdom	10	0	0
Articles of clerkship to solicitor, in England or Ireland	80	0	0
In Superior Courts, in Scotland, or Counties Palatine of Lancaster and Durham	60	0	0
Award where value awarded does not exceed £5	0	0	3
Not exceeding £10	0	0	6
„ 20	0	1	0
„ 30	0	1	6
„ 40	0	2	0
„ 50	0	2	6
„ 100	0	5	0
„ 200	0	10	0
„ 500	0	15	0
„ 750	1	0	0
„ 1,000	1	5	0
Exceeding £1,000, and also in all other cases not above provided for	1	15	0
Bankers' Cheques	0	0	1
Banker's Annual Licence, United Kingdom	30	0	0
Beer and Wine Retailer's	4	0	0
Beer and Wine not consumed on the premises	3	0	0
Beer not drunk on the premises (England)	1	5	0
Beer drunk on premises (U.K.)	3	10	0
Bill of Lading	0	0	6
Bills of Exchange payable on demand, for any amount	0	0	1

	£	s.	d.
Bills of Exchange of any other kind, and also Promissory notes not exceeding £5	0	0	1
Exc. £5 and not exc. £10	0	0	2
„ 10 „ 25	0	0	3
„ 25 „ 50	0	0	6
„ 50 „ 75	0	0	9
„ 75 „ 100	0	1	0
Every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100, of such amount	0	1	0
Bond for securing an annuity:—			
Where the total amount is ascertainable. Same as Mortgage Bond, &c.			
Where the payments are for the term of life, or other indefinite period:—			
For every £5, and every fractional part of £5 payable—			
If as primary security	0	2	6
If as collateral security	0	0	6
Ditto, for Customs or Excise duties, same as Mortgage Bond, &c. (not to exceed 5s.)			
Ditto, not specifically charged (including Fidelity Bonds), same as Mortgage Bond, &c., but not to exceed 10s.			
On obtaining letters of administration, &c. (not exceeding £100 exempt)	0	5	0
Mortgage Bond, &c. (not exceeding £10)	0	0	3
Not exceeding £25	0	0	8
„ 50	0	1	3
„ 100	0	2	6
„ 150	0	3	9
„ 200	0	5	0
„ 250	0	6	3
„ 300	0	7	6
Exceeding £300, for every £100 and fractional part of £100	0	2	6
Conveyance or transfer, Bank of England Stock	0	7	9
Conveyance or transfer, Debenture or Colonial Stock, and Corporation funded debt and Stock generally, for every £100 or fraction thereof	0	2	6
Conveyance or transfer, on sale of any property except such stock as aforesaid:—where the purchase money shall not exceed £5	0	0	6
Exc. £5 and not exc. £10	0	1	0
„ 10 „ 15	0	1	6
„ 15 „ 20	0	2	0
„ 20 „ 25	0	2	6
For every additional £25 up to £300	0	2	6

The "Ladies' Pictorial" says of SUNLIGHT SOAP

Stamp Duties, Licences, &c.—*continued.*

	£	s.	d.
If exceeding £300, then for every £50	0	5	0
Of any kind not otherwise charged	0	10	0
Charterparty	0	0	6
Copy or extract (Certified) of or from any register of births, baptisms, marriages, deaths, or burials	0	0	1
Delivery order for goods value 40*s.* and upwards	0	0	1
Dog's Licence (annual), any kind, Great Britain	0	7	6
Ditto, Ireland	0	2	6
Duplicate or counterpart: The same duty as original, but not to exceed 5*s.*			
Grant of the custody of the person or estate of any lunatic	2	0	0
Game Licences (U.K.):—			
1st August to 31st July	3	0	0
1st August to 31st October	2	0	0
1st November to 31st July	2	0	0
Licence for a continuous period of 14 days	1	0	0
Gamekeeper's (Great Britain)	2	0	0
Game Dealer's Licence (U.K.)	2	0	0
Gun or Pistol Licence	0	10	0
Lease or tack, not exceeding 35 years, at yearly rental, not exceeding £5	0	0	6
Exc. £5 and not exc. £10	0	1	0
,, 10 ,, 15	0	1	6
,, 15 ,, 20	0	2	0
,, 20 ,, 25	0	2	6
,, 25 ,, 50	0	5	0
,, 50 ,, 75	0	7	6
,, 75 ,, 100	0	10	0
Above £100 for each £50 or part	0	5	0
Leases above 35 but not exceeding 100 years, six times these rates; above 100 years, twelve times.			
Letter of *allotment* of shares	0	0	1
Marriage Licence, special, England and Ireland	5	0	0
Not special (England)	0	10	0
Occasional Licences, per day:—			
Publican's	0	2	6
Beer retailer's	0	1	0
Wine retailer's	0	1	0
Tobacco dealer's	0	0	4
Passenger vessels, on board which exciseable liquors and tobacco are sold. Licence for a Year	5	0	0
Licence for 1 day	1	0	0
Passport	0	0	6
Patent (Letters) for inventions:—			
On application for provisional protection	1	0	0
On filing complete specification	3	0	0
Application for certificate of payment of renewal:—			
Before the expiration of the 4th year from the date of the patent, and in respect of the—			
5th year	£5	0	0
6th ,,	6	0	0
7th ,,	7	0	0
8th ,,	8	0	0
9th ,,	9	0	0
10th year	10	0	0
11th ,,	11	0	0
12th ,,	12	0	0
13th ,,	13	0	0
14th ,,	14	0	0
Power of Attorney, &c., receiving prize-money or wages	0	1	0
For sale, transfer, or acceptance of any of the Government funds, not exceeding £100 (nominal amount)	0	2	6
In any other case	0	10	0
For the receipt of dividends or interest of any stock, if for one payment only	0	1	0
In any other case	0	5	0
Proxy to vote at a meeting	0	0	1
Power of Attorney of any other kind	0	10	0
Policies, Insurance—Life:			
For any sum not exceeding £10	0	0	1
Exc. £10, and not exc. £25	0	0	3
Exc. £25, and not exc. £500, for every £50 or fractional part of £50	0	0	6
Exc. £500, and not exc. £1,000, for every £100 or fractional part of £100	0	1	0
Exc. £1,000, for every £1,000 or fractional part of £1,000	0	10	0
Accidental Death, or Personal Injury, or on periodical payments during sickness, or loss or damage upon Property	0	0	1
Policies, Insurance—Sea:			
Where the premium does not exceed 2*s.* 6*d.* per cent.	0	0	1
In other cases, for every £100, or fraction thereof, insured	0	0	3
For every policy *for Time*, for every £100 and any fractional part of £100 thereby insured, for any time not exc. 6 months, 3*d.*; not exc. 12 months	0	0	6
Receipt for £2 and over	0	0	1
Servants—Annual Licence for every Male Servant in Great Britain	0	15	0
Tobacco and Snuff, dealers in	0	5	3
Tea, customs duty lb.	0	0	4
Voting Paper or Proxy	0	0	1
Warrant for Goods	0	0	3

"Saves hours of laborious work."

APPROXIMATE TIME OCCUPIED IN THE TRANSMISSION OF PARCELS FROM LONDON TO CERTAIN PLACES ABROAD.

	Dys.	Hrs.
Accra	26	—
Adelaide	37	—
*Aden	18	—
Aix les Bains	3	15
Aix la Chapelle, *via* Belgium	—	15
,, *via* Hamburg	3	2
Alexandria, *via* Gibraltar	15	—
,, *via* Brindisi	9	—
Algiers	4	—
Ajaccio	4	—
Amsterdam	—	19
Antigua	15	8
Antwerp	—	14
Ascension	30	—
*Baghdad	42	—
Basle	1	10
Barbados	12	13
Barcelona	5	—
Barranquilla	26	—
Batavia	14	—
Belize	25	—
Bergen, by direct steamer	2	—
,, *via* Christiania	6	—
Berlin, *via* Cologne	1	14
,, *via* Hamburg	2	13
Berne	1	13
Beyrout	20	—
Biarritz	2	4
*Bombay	23	—
Bordeaux	1	16
Bremen, *via* Cologne	1	1
,, *via* Hamburg	2	9
Breslau, *via* Cologne	2	4
,, *via* Hamburg	3	9
Brindisi	5	—
Brisbane	45	—
Brussels	—	14
Buda-Pesth, *via* Cologne	5	12
Buda-Pesth, *via* Hamburg	6	12
Buenos Ayres, by direct steamer	28	—
Cairo, *via* Gibraltar	14	—
,, *via* Brindisi	8	—
*Calcutta	27	—
Cape Coast Castle	24	—
Cape Town	20	—
Cayenne	23	—
Christiania, by direct steamer	3	—
,, *via* Bergen	5	—
Cologne, *via* Belgium	—	17
,, *via* Hamburg	2	15
Colombo	23	—
Constantinople, *via* Gibraltar	18	12
,, *via* Marseilles	9	—
Copenhagen, *via* Cologne	3	—
,, *via* Hamburg	5	—
Cyprus	23	—
Danzig, *via* Cologne	2	20
,, *via* Hamburg	3	16
*Delhi	29	—
Demerara	14	12
Dominica	14	8
Dresden, *via* Cologne	2	—
,, *via* Hamburg	3	3
Drontheim	5	—
Florence	3	1
Frankfort-on-Main, *via* Cologne	1	4
,, *via* Hamburg	3	2
Geneva	—	23
Genoa	2	13
Gibraltar	6	—
Gothenburg	2	11
Grenada	14	—
Guadaloupe	15	3
Hague, The	—	17
Halifax (Nova Scotia)	10	—
Hamburg, *via* Cologne	1	3
,, by direct steamer	2	—
Hanover, *via* Cologne	1	—
,, *via* Hamburg	2	16
Heidelberg, *via* Cologne	1	10
,, *via* Hamburg	3	4
Hong Kong	35	—
Jamaica	17	14
*Karachi	32	—
Kimberley	22	5
King George's Sound	34	—

* The time is 7 days less for parcels sent *via* Brindisi or Marseilles.

Gardeners should use SUNLIGHT SOAP

Approximate Time occupied in the Transmission of Parcels, &c.—*continued.*

	Dys.	Hrs.
Lagos	29	—
*Lahore	30	—
Lausanne	1	5
Lisbon, by direct st'm'r	4 to 8	—
,, *via* France	11	—
Lucerne	1	13
Lyons	2	—
*Madras	27	—
Madrid	4	—
Malta, *via* Gibraltar	10	—
*Mandalay	38	—
Marseilles	2	16
Martinique	16	—
Mauritius, *via* France	28 or 33	—
Melbourne	39	—
Messina	5	15
Mexico	33	—
Milan	2	14
Munich, *via* Cologne	1	12
,, *via* Hamburg	3	22
*Muscat	42	—
Naples	6	—
Nancy	1	22
Natal	27	—
Neuchatel	1	14
Newfoundland	9	—
Nice	3	—
Ottawa	12	—
Palermo	5	15
Paris	—	9
Penang	29	—
Perth (Western Australia)	39	—
Port Elizabeth	22	16
Port Said, *via* Gibraltar	12	—
,, *via* Brindisi	6	—
Prague, *via* Cologne	4	—
,, *via* Hamburg	5	—
Quebec	11	—
*Rangoon	34	—
Réunion	22 or 33	—
Rome	3	15
Rotterdam	—	17
St. Helena	17	—
St. Kitt's	16	—
St. Lucia (West Indies)	13	13
St. Nazaire	2	2
St. Thomas	17	—
St. Vincent (West Indies)	13	16
Senegal	11	—
Seville	5	—
Shanghai	38	—
Sierra Leone	17	—
Singapore	29	—
Smyrna, *via* Gibraltar	15	12
,, *via* Marseilles	9	—
Stockholm	4	2
Strasburg, *via* Cologne	1	3
,, *via* Hamburg	3	9
Sydney	42	—
Tasmania	41	—
Tobago	15	9
Trieste, *via* Cologne	5	12
,, *via* Hamburg	6	12
Trinidad	14	13
Turin	2	3
Venice	3	4
Vichy	1	21
Victoria (Vancouver Island)	18	—
Vienna, *via* Cologne	4	—
,, *via* Hamburg	5	—
Wellington (New Zealand)	46	—
Winnipeg	16	—
Yokohama	33	—
Zanzibar	32	—
Zurich	1	13

* The time is 7 days less for parcels sent via Brindisi or Marseilles.

N.B.—The times given above do not include the interval between the arrival of a Parcel at its place of destination and its delivery to the Addressee. Moreover, owing to Customs examination in the country of destination, a parcel not unfrequently occupies in transit a longer time than is stated in the foregoing Table.

to destroy green-fly.

CUSTOMS TARIFF OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Return showing the several Articles subject to Import Duties in the United Kingdom, and the Rate of Duty levied upon each Article, according to the Tariff.

Articles.		Rates of Duty. £	s.	d.
COCOA	the lb.	0	0	1
Husks and Shells	the cwt.	0	2	0
Cocoa or Chocolate, ground, prepared, or in any way manufactured	the lb.	0	0	2
Cocoa Butter	,,	0	0	1
COFFEE	the cwt.	0	14	0
Kiln-dried, roasted, or ground	the lb.	0	0	2
CHICORY :—				
Raw or kiln-dried	the cwt.	0	13	3
Roasted or ground	the lb.	0	0	2
Chicory (or other vegetable substances) and Coffee, roasted and ground; mixed	,,	0	0	2
FRUIT, DRIED :—				
Currants	the cwt.	0	2	0
Figs and Fig Cake, Plums, Prunes, and Raisins	,,	0	7	0
TEA	the lb.	0	0	4
*TOBACCO, Manufactured, viz. :—				
Segars	,,	0	5	0
Cavendish or Negrohead	,,	0	4	6
Cavendish or Negrohead, Manufactured in Bond	,,	0	4	0
Other Manufactured Tobacco	,,	0	4	0
Snuff containing more than 13 lbs. of moisture in every 100 lbs. weight thereof	,,	0	3	9
Snuff not containing more than 13 lbs. of moisture in every 100 lbs. weight thereof	,,	0	4	6
,, Unmanufactured, viz. :				
Containing 10 lbs. or more of moisture in every 100 lbs. thereof	,,	0	3	2
Containing less than 10 lbs. of moisture in every 100 lbs. weight thereof	,,	0	3	6
WINE :				
Not exceeding 30° of Proof Spirit	the gal.	0	1	0
Exceeding 30° but not exceeding 42° Proof Spirit	,,	0	2	6
And for every degree or part of a degree beyond the highest above charged, an additional duty The word "degrees" does not include fractions of the next higher degree. Wine includes Lees of Wine.	,,	0	0	3
SPARKLING WINE imported in Bottles *The duty on Sparkling Wine is in addition to the duties in respect of alcoholic strength.*	,,	0	2	0
BEER of the description called Mum, Spruce, or Black Beer, and Berlin White Beer, and other preparations, whether fermented or not fermented, of a character similar to Mum, Spruce, or Black Beer, where the worts thereof were, before fermentation, of a specific gravity—				
Not exceeding 1215°	for every 36 gals.	1	8	0
Exceeding 1215°	,,	1	12	10
Beer of any other description where the worts thereof were, before fermentation, of a specific gravity of—				
1055°	,,	0	7	0
And so on in proportion for any difference in gravity.				

SUNLIGHT SOAP, Gold Medal, Paris, 1889.

Customs Tariff of the United Kingdom.—*Continued.*

Articles.		Rates of Duty.
		£ s. d.
SPIRITS OR STRONG WATERS:—		
For every gallon computed at hydrometer proof of Spirits of any description (except perfumed Spirits) including Naphtha or Methylic Alcohol, purified so as to be potable; and mixtures and preparations containing spirits	per proof gal.	0 10 4 and 6d. additional
For every Gallon of perfumed Spirits	per gal.	0 16 6 and 9d. additional
Liqueurs, Cordials or other preparations containing Spirits, in Bottle, entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested ... And so in proportion for any less quantity.	,,	0 14 0 and 8d. additional
CHLOROFORM	the lb.	0 3 1
CHLORAL HYDRATE...	,,	0 1 3
COLLODION	the gal.	1 5 0
CONFECTIONERY, in the manufacture of which Spirit has been used (such duty to be in addition to any other existing duty to which such Confectionery is at present liable)	the lb.	0 0 0½
ETHER ACETIC...	,,	0 1 10
,, BUTYRIC	the gal.	0 15 8
,, SULPHURIC	,,	1 6 2
ETHYL, IODIDE OF	,,	0 13 7
,, BROMIDE	the lb.	0 1 0
,, CHLORIDE	the gal.	0 15 8
SOAP, TRANSPARENT, in the manufacture of which spirit has been used	,,	0 0 3
CARDS, PLAYING	doz. packs.	0 3 9

Note.—The minimum sizes of packages of Tobacco and Casks of Spirits allowed to be imported into the United Kingdom and the Channel Islands are as follows:—

	Minimum legal quantity.
TOBACCO	In packages of not less than 80 lbs *gross* weight.
SPIRITS (Imported otherwise than in casks)...	In casks or other vessels of the size of content of not less than *nine* gallons.

Packages of Tobacco must contain Tobacco only, and under Tobacco are included Cigars, Cigarillos, Cigarettes, and Snuff.

* In the Budget Statement made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on April 21st, 1898, it was proposed that the duty on unmanufactured tobacco should be reduced by 6d. per lb., and on other classes of tobacco proportionately, with the exception of cigars.

SUNLIGHT SOAP, Gold Medal, Edinburgh, 1890. C

MEAN TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, 1899.

Day of Month.	JAN.		FEB.		MAR.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUG.		SEPT.		OCT.		NOV.		DEC.	
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	4 24	4 41	5 5	5 20	4 5	4 21	4 49	5 8	5 25	5 51	7 14	7 44	7 45	8 13	9 15	9 58	11 34	—	11 59	—	0 20	0 38	0 15	0 37
2	4 57	5 14	5 36	5 54	4 37	4 53	5 29	5 53	6 19	6 49	8 14	8 48	8 43	9 16	10 40	11 19	0 5	0 32	0 22	0 42	0 55	1 14	0 59	1 20
3	5 31	5 49	6 13	6 33	5 9	5 26	6 19	6 49	7 22	7 57	9 23	9 55	9 52	10 29	11 56	—	0 54	1 13	1 0	1 18	1 33	1 50	1 41	2 1
4	6 7	6 27	6 55	7 22	5 45	6 6	7 22	8 1	8 35	9 15	10 28	11 1	11 5	11 40	0 27	0 53	1 32	1 50	1 34	1 49	2 6	2 22	2 20	2 40
5	6 49	7 12	7 52	8 26	6 29	6 56	8 46	9 32	9 54	10 30	11 32	—	—	0 11	1 15	1 37	2 6	2 21	2 3	2 17	2 38	2 56	3 1	3 23
6	7 37	8 4	9 7	9 54	7 27	8 4	10 16	10 56	11 2	11 33	0 2	0 29	0 40	1 6	1 57	2 15	2 35	2 49	2 33	2 49	3 16	3 36	3 45	4 9
7	8 26	9 11	10 41	11 25	8 49	9 39	11 32	—	—	0 2	0 55	1 19	1 30	1 52	2 31	2 47	3 3	3 18	3 5	3 20	3 55	4 14	4 32	4 54
8	9 50	10 30	—	0 6	10 29	11 15	0 4	0 30	0 28	0 52	1 42	2 3	2 12	2 31	3 2	3 17	3 34	3 49	3 36	3 53	4 35	4 57	5 18	5 43
9	11 8	11 45	0 40	1 8	11 54	—	0 53	1 16	1 15	1 37	2 24	2 44	2 50	3 7	3 33	3 48	4 4	4 20	4 10	4 28	5 21	5 47	6 9	6 36
10	—	0 19	1 34	1 59	0 26	0 53	1 38	1 59	1 59	2 19	3 4	3 23	3 24	3 40	4 4	4 19	4 35	4 51	4 47	5 6	6 15	6 47	7 5	7 34
11	0 50	1 18	2 23	2 45	1 18	1 42	2 19	2 39	2 39	2 59	3 41	3 59	3 57	4 14	4 35	4 50	5 8	5 25	5 28	5 54	7 20	7 55	8 5	8 39
12	1 45	2 11	3 8	3 29	2 4	2 24	2 59	3 19	3 19	3 39	4 18	4 36	4 31	4 48	5 5	5 20	5 46	6 9	6 21	6 53	8 33	9 13	9 14	9 51
13	2 35	2 59	3 49	4 10	2 44	3 4	3 38	3 57	3 57	4 15	4 53	5 11	5 4	5 20	5 36	5 55	6 34	7 4	7 28	8 8	9 51	10 26	10 26	10 59
14	3 23	3 47	4 31	4 51	3 24	3 44	4 16	4 35	4 34	4 53	5 30	5 49	5 37	5 54	6 15	6 37	7 39	8 18	8 51	9 38	11 0	11 31	11 32	—
15	4 10	4 33	5 11	5 29	4 3	4 22	4 54	5 12	5 11	5 31	6 8	6 29	6 13	6 33	7 2	7 30	9 3	9 53	10 19	10 56	11 59	—	0 3	0 31
16	4 56	5 18	5 48	6 7	4 42	5 0	5 31	5 52	5 52	6 15	6 52	7 16	6 54	7 16	8 1	8 38	10 39	11 17	11 30	11 59	0 26	0 50	0 57	1 22
17	5 39	6 0	6 28	6 50	5 18	5 36	6 16	6 42	6 39	7 5	7 41	8 6	7 41	8 10	9 23	10 8	11 53	—	—	0 25	1 13	1 36	1 46	2 7
18	6 21	6 43	7 15	7 43	5 56	6 18	7 9	7 39	7 32	8 2	8 35	9 6	8 42	9 17	10 51	11 33	0 21	0 46	0 48	1 11	1 58	2 20	2 28	2 48
19	7 6	7 30	8 17	8 56	6 42	7 8	8 15	8 55	8 34	9 9	9 40	10 14	9 56	10 34	—	0 9	1 10	1 33	1 34	1 55	2 40	3 0	3 8	3 27
20	7 58	8 29	9 42	10 30	7 40	8 16	9 36	10 15	9 44	10 16	10 44	11 15	11 12	11 50	0 38	1 5	1 55	2 16	2 15	2 35	3 20	3 40	3 47	4 5
21	9 4	9 45	11 14	11 51	8 59	9 47	10 49	11 20	10 45	11 13	11 47	—	—	0 24	1 30	1 54	2 37	2 58	2 56	3 17	4 0	4 20	4 23	4 41
22	10 28	11 8	—	0 25	10 32	11 11	11 48	—	11 39	—	0 16	0 43	0 51	1 18	2 17	2 40	3 20	3 40	3 38	3 59	4 39	4 58	4 58	5 15
23	11 46	—	0 53	1 13	11 45	—	0 12	0 32	0 4	0 27	1 9	1 34	1 45	2 10	3 2	3 24	4 1	4 22	4 19	4 38	5 18	5 40	5 33	5 53
24	0 21	0 50	1 33	1 52	0 15	0 39	0 50	1 8	0 49	1 10	1 58	2 22	2 34	2 58	3 45	4 7	4 41	5 1	4 56	5 16	6 2	6 25	6 12	6 32
25	1 14	1 36	2 9	2 23	1 0	1 18	1 28	1 45	1 32	1 54	2 46	3 11	3 21	3 44	4 29	4 49	5 21	5 42	5 39	6 3	6 49	7 15	6 53	7 16
26	1 56	2 14	2 37	2 52	1 35	1 51	2 2	2 19	2 15	2 37	3 35	3 59	4 7	4 30	5 9	5 29	6 5	6 31	6 29	6 57	7 43	8 13	7 41	8 7
27	2 30	2 46	3 7	3 21	2 7	2 21	2 37	2 56	2 58	3 23	4 23	4 48	4 54	5 16	5 49	6 12	7 0	7 31	7 28	8 4	8 47	9 22	8 37	9 11
28	3 2	3 18	3 36	3 51	2 35	2 50	3 15	3 34	3 44	4 8	5 13	5 38	5 38	6 0	6 36	7 2	8 8	8 49	8 43	9 23	9 56	10 29	9 47	10 23
29	3 33	3 47	—	—	3 6	3 22	3 54	4 16	4 32	4 56	6 3	6 27	6 22	6 45	7 31	8 3	9 36	10 19	10 2	10 37	10 58	11 26	10 57	11 31
30	4 2	4 18	—	—	3 39	3 56	4 38	5 1	5 21	5 47	6 52	7 18	7 9	7 35	8 42	9 25	10 56	11 29	11 7	11 35	11 51	—	—	0 1
31	4 34	4 50	—	—	4 13	4 31	—	—	6 15	6 44	—	—	8 4	8 37	10 13	10 55	—	—	11 59	—	—	—	0 28	0 54

SUNLIGHT SOAP, Gold Medal, Jamaica, 1891.

HIGH WATER TABLE.

THE TIME OF HIGH WATER *at the undermentioned Ports and Places may be approximately found by taking the Time of High Water at London Bridge, and adding or subtracting the times named below.*

Port or Place.	High Tide.		Port or Place.	High Tide.	
		H.M.			H.M.
Aberdeen Bar	—	0 58	Jersey (St. Helier)	+	4 31
Aberystwyth	+	5 39	Kingstown Harbour	—	2 46
Arundel (Littlehampton) Bar	—	2 38	Kinsale Harbour	+	2 45
Banff	—	1 30	Leith	+	0 19
Bantry Harbour	+	1 49	Lerwick Harbour	—	3 28
Barnstaple Bridge	+	4 30	Limerick	+	4 47
Barrow	—	2 40	Liverpool	—	2 35
Beachy Head	—	2 38	Llandudno	—	3 10
Beaumaris	—	3 28	Londonderry	—	5 28
Belfast	—	3 15	Margate Pier	—	2 13
Berwick	+	0 20	Milford Haven Entrance	+	3 58
Birkenhead	—	2 23	Needles Point	—	4 13
Blackpool	—	2 46	Newcastle-on-Tyne	+	1 34
Brest Harbour	+	1 49	Newhaven	—	2 44
Bridgwater Bar	+	4 52	Newport (Bristol Channel)	+	5 12
Bridport	+	4 7	Nore Light	—	1 28
Brighton	—	2 43	Padstow	+	3 15
Bristol	+	5 15	Pembroke Dockyard	+	4 14
Cardiff	+	4 58	Penzance	+	2 32
Cardigan	+	5 3	Peterhead	—	1 24
Christchurch Harbour	—	4 58	Plymouth	+	3 27
Cork (Penrose Quay)	+	3 0	Poole	—	5 8
Cowes (West)	—	3 43	Portland Breakwater	+	5 3
Cromer	+	5 2	Portsmouth Dockyard	—	2 17
Dartmouth Harbour	+	4 18	Queenstown	+	3 3
Deal	—	2 43	Ramsgate Harbour	—	2 14
Devonport Dockyard	+	3 45	St. Ives	+	2 46
Douglas	—	2 46	Salcombe	+	3 43
Dover	—	2 46	Scarborough	+	2 13
Dublin, *see* Kingstown			Scilly Islands (St. Mary)	+	2 29
Dundalk	—	3 2	Selsea Bill	—	2 13
Dundee	+	0 34	Sheerness Dockyard	—	1 21
Exmouth	+	4 29	Shoreham Harbour	—	2 24
Falmouth	+	2 59	Sligo Bay	+	3 20
Flamborough Head	+	2 32	Southampton	—	3 28
Fleetwood	—	2 46	Spithead	—	2 38
Folkestone	—	2 51	Stromness	—	4 58
Fowey	+	3 16	Sunderland	+	1 24
Galway Bay	+	2 37	Swansea	+	4 2
Glasgow	—	0 33	Tees River Bar	+	1 47
Gravesend	—	0 53	Torbay	+	4 2
Greenock	—	1 50	Tynemouth Bar	+	1 20
Guernsey, St. Peter Port	+	4 39	Valentia	+	1 44
Hartlepool	+	1 30	Waterford Harbour	+	4 8
Harwich	—	1 52	Wexford	+	5 23
Holyhead	—	3 47	Whitby	+	1 47
Hull	+	4 31	Wisbech	+	5 32
Inverness	—	1 23	Yarmouth Road	—	4 43

EXAMPLE 1.—Required the time of afternoon High Water at Belfast on February 1st, 1899:—Time of afternoon High Water at London Bridge is 5*h.* 20*m.*; the time at Belfast is 3*h.* 15*m.* subtracted from 5*h.* 20*m.* = 2*h.* 5*m.*

EXAMPLE 2.—Required the time of High Water in the morning at Berwick on June 1st:—Time of High Water at London Bridge is 7*h.* 14*m.*; the time at Berwick is 20*m.* added to 7*h.* 14*m.* = 7*h.* 34*m.*

SUNLIGHT SOAP, Gold Medal, Ottawa, 1893. C 2

THE MOON AT LONDON—January to June, 1899.

Day.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		Day.
	Rises	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
	Aft.	Morn.	Aft.	Morn.	Aft.	Morn.	Morn.	Morn.	Morn.	Morn.	Morn.	Aft.	
1	9 4	9 55	11 35	9 6	10 33	7 31	0 9	7 50	0 37	9 12	0 23	0 27	1
2	10 13	10 10	Morn.	9 25	11 55	7 54	1 9	8 51	1 9	10 34	0 42	1 46	2
3	11 23	10 25	0 50	9 49	Morn.	8 23	1 59	10 3	1 36	11 57	1 1	3 4	3
										Aft.			
4	Morn.	10 41	2 7	10 20	1 9	9 2	2 37	11 23	1 57	1 18	1 22	4 21	4
								Aft.					
5	0 35	10 58	3 22	11 3	2 17	9 52	3 7	0 45	2 17	2 37	1 47	5 36	5
				Aft.									
6	1 50	11 19	4 29	0 2	3 15	10 57	3 31	2 9	2 36	3 57	2 17	6 47	6
						Aft.							
7	3 9	11 47	5 26	1 15	4 2	0 14	3 53	3 32	2 55	5 17	2 54	7 50	7
		Aft.											
8	4 28	0 25	6 8	2 39	4 38	1 38	4 12	4 55	3 17	6 55	3 41	8 42	8
9	5 43	1 17	6 40	4 9	5 6	3 6	4 32	6 17	3 45	7 51	4 35	9 24	9
10	6 47	2 25	7 7	5 39	5 29	4 33	4 53	7 38	4 18	8 59	5 37	9 56	10
11	7 38	3 48	7 29	7 6	7 50	5 58	5 17	8 56	4 59	9 59	6 42	10 22	11
12	8 16	5 17	7 48	8 31	6 9	7 22	5 47	10 10	5 49	10 48	7 49	10 44	12
13	8 45	6 48	8 7	9 53	6 29	8 44	6 22	11 16	6 47	11 26	8 56	11 2	13
14	9 7	8 15	8 27	11 13	6 51	10 4	7 7	Morn.	7 49	11 56	10 3	11 18	14
15	9 27	9 39	8 49	Morn.	7 17	11 21	8 0	0 11	8 56	Morn.	11 10	11 34	15
											Aft.		
16	9 45	10 59	9 17	0 30	7 49	Morn.	8 59	0 54	10 2	0 20	0 18	11 51	16
17	10 3	Morn.	9 50	1 42	8 28	0 30	10 4	1 29	11 9	0 40	1 27	Morn.	17
									Aft.				
18	10 23	0 17	10 31	2 46	9 15	1 30	11 10	1 55	0 16	0 56	2 40	0 8	18
							Aft.						
19	10 47	1 33	11 21	3 40	10 9	2 20	0 17	2 17	1 25	1 12	3 54	0 29	19
			Aft.										
20	11 15	2 47	0 18	4 26	11 11	2 59	1 25	2 36	2 35	1 28	5 11	0 55	20
					Aft.								
21	11 50	3 54	1 21	5 0	0 16	3 30	2 33	2 53	3 47	1 46	6 27	1 30	21
	Aft.												
22	0 34	4 54	2 27	5 28	1 24	3 54	3 43	3 9	5 2	2 5	7 33	2 16	22
23	1 26	5 45	3 35	5 51	2 31	4 14	4 54	3 25	6 20	2 28	8 27	3 17	23
24	2 26	6 27	4 44	6 10	3 39	4 31	6 8	3 43	7 37	2 58	9 9	4 32	24
25	3 31	7 0	5 53	6 26	4 49	4 48	7 24	4 3	8 49	3 39	9 41	5 57	25
26	4 38	7 24	7 2	6 41	5 59	5 4	8 42	4 30	9 49	4 32	10 6	7 23	26
27	5 47	7 45	8 12	6 57	7 12	5 21	9 57	5 3	10 35	5 39	10 28	8 50	27
28	6 55	8 3	9 25	7 13	8 26	5 39	11 3	5 47	11 11	6 57	10 49	10 13	28
29	8 4	8 19	—	—	9 42	6 1	11 56	6 44	11 40	8 20	11 8	11 34	29
												Aft.	
30	9 13	8 34	—	—	10 58	6 28	Morn.	7 54	Morn.	9 45	11 28	0 53	30
31	10 22	8 49	—	—	Morn.	7 4	—	—	0 3	11 7	—	—	31

SUNLIGHT SOAP, Gold Medal, Kimberley, 1892.

THE MOON AT LONDON—July to December, 1899.

Day.	July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Day.
	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
	Aft.	Aft.	--	Aft.	Morn.	Aft.	Morn.	Aft.	Morn.	Aft.	Morn.	Aft.	
1	11 51	2 11	Morn.	4 34	1 20	4 59	2 29	4 3	4 46	3 18	6 2	2 38	1
2	Morn.	3 26	0 25	5 22	2 26	5 21	3 36	4 20	5 57	3 40	7 13	3 20	2
3	0 29	4 37	1 20	6 0	3 33	5 39	4 43	4 36	7 8	4 8	8 19	4 14	3
4	0 54	5 42	2 22	6 31	4 40	5 56	5 50	4 53	8 20	4 43	9 15	5 19	4
5	1 37	6 38	3 23	6 55	5 47	6 13	7 0	5 13	9 29	5 28	9 59	6 35	5
6	2 28	7 23	4 34	7 15	6 54	6 29	8 11	5 37	10 30	6 25	10 34	7 56	6
7	3 27	7 59	5 41	7 32	8 1	6 47	9 22	6 6	11 20	7 33	11 3	9 18	7
									Aft.				
8	4 31	8 26	6 48	7 48	9 11	7 6	10 32	6 43	—	8 49	11 27	10 39	8
9	5 37	8 49	7 55	8 4	10 21	7 31	11 38	7 31	0 32	10 8	11 49	Morn.	9
							Aft.				Aft.		
10	6 45	9 8	9 2	8 21	11 32	8 2	0 35	8 31	0 58	11 29	0 9	—	10
					Aft.								
11	7 52	9 25	10 10	8 39	0 42	8 42	1 22	9 41	1 22	Morn.	0 30	1 20	11
12	8 58	9 41	11 21	9 0	1 46	9 33	1 59	10 58	1 42	0 51	0 53	2 39	12
			Aft.										
13	10 5	9 57	0 32	9 26	2 40	10 38	2 29	Morn.	2 3	2 11	1 22	3 57	13
14	11 12	10 13	1 44	10 0	3 24	11 53	2 55	0 20	2 25	3 32	1 55	5 13	14
	Aft.												
15	0 22	10 32	2 54	10 45	4 0	Morn.	3 17	1 44	2 51	4 53	2 37	6 23	15
16	1 34	10 55	3 57	11 43	4 30	1 16	3 39	3 7	3 21	6 13	3 28	7 25	16
17	2 49	11 25	4 49	Morn.	4 54	2 42	4 1	4 31	4 0	7 30	4 27	8 16	17
18	4 3	Morn.	5 31	0 55	5 17	4 9	4 25	5 55	4 45	8 38	5 32	8 57	18
19	5 13	0 4	6 4	2 18	5 38	5 35	4 52	7 18	5 40	9 37	6 38	9 28	19
20	6 13	0 56	6 30	3 45	6 0	7 1	5 27	8 38	6 42	10 23	7 46	9 54	20
21	7 1	2 4	6 54	5 15	6 26	8 25	6 8	9 52	7 49	11 0	8 53	10 16	21
22	7 38	3 24	7 16	6 43	6 56	9 47	6 57	10 56	8 55	11 28	9 59	10 34	22
23	8 7	4 52	7 37	8 9	7 32	11 1	7 55	11 48	10 2	11 51	11 5	10 50	23
						Aft.		Aft.		Aft.			
24	8 31	6 21	8 0	9 33	8 16	0 13	8 58	0 29	11 9	0 11	Morn.	11 7	24
25	8 53	7 48	8 26	10 55	9 8	1 11	10 4	1 2	Morn.	0 29	0 11	11 25	25
				Aft.									
26	9 13	9 13	8 58	0 13	10 8	1 57	11 10	1 28	0 15	0 45	1 19	11 44	26
												Aft.	
27	9 33	10 36	9 26	1 24	11 11	2 34	Morn.	1 49	1 21	1 2	2 27	0 6	27
28	9 56	11 56	10 21	2 27	Morn.	3 2	0 16	2 7	2 27	1 20	3 38	0 34	28
		Aft.											
29	10 24	1 14	11 15	3 19	0 16	3 25	1 22	2 24	3 37	1 41	4 50	1 10	29
30	10 56	2 29	Morn.	4 0	1 23	3 45	2 29	2 41	4 49	2 6	5 59	1 58	30
31	10 36	3 36	0 15	4 33	—	—	3 37	2 59	—	—	7 0	2 58	31

SUNLIGHT SOAP, Highest Award, Chicago, 1893.

TABLES OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Avoirdupois Weight.

16 drachms ..... = 1 oz.
16 ounces ..... = 1 lb.
14 pounds ..... = 1 stn.
28 pounds ..... = 1 qtr.
4 qrs. or 112 lbs. .. = 1 cwt.
20 cwt. or 2,240 lbs. = 1 ton.

Troy Weight.

3·17 grains..... = 1 carat.
24 grains..... = 1 dwt.
20 dwts. ..... = 1 ounce.
12 ounces ..... = 1 pound.
100 pounds..... = 1 cwt.

Apothecaries' Msre.

60 minims ♏ (drops) = 1 fluid drachm .....f ʒ.
8 drachms = one ounce f ℥.
20 ounces = 1 pint.....O.
8 pints = 1 gall..C.,or Cong.

1 drachm = 1 teaspoonful.
2 drachms = 1 dssrt.-spnfl.
4 drachms = 1 table-spnfl.
2 ounces = 1 wineglassful.

Old Apothecaries' Weight (superseded in 1864):—20 grains = 1 scruple; 3 scruples = 1 drachm; 8 drachms = 1 ounce; 12 ounces = 1 pound.

Wine Measure.

42 gallons ..... = 1 tierce.
63 gallons ..... = 1 hgshd.
84 galls., or 2 tierce = 1 pncbn.
2 hgshds, or 126 gallons..... } = 1 pipe or butt.
2 pipes or 252 galls. = 1 tun.

Beer Measure.

9 gallons ..... = 1 firkin.
2 firkins, or 18 galls. = 1 kldkn.
2 kilderkins, or 36 gallons ..... } = 1 brl.
1½ barrels, or 54 gallons, or 3 kldrkns. } = 1 hgshead.
2 barrels, or 72 gallons ..... } = 1 puncheon.
3 barrels, or 2 hogsheads.... } = 1 butt.

Liquid Measure.

	Cubic ins. nearly.
4 gills .. = 1 pint.	.. = 34⅔.
2 pints .. = 1 quart.	.. = 69⅓.
4 quarts = 1 gallon...	= 277¼

Measures of Length.

12 inches .... = 1 foot.
3 feet ..... = 1 yard.
6 feet ..... = 1 fathom.
16½ feet ..... = 1 pole.
220 yards .... = 1 furlong.
8 furlongs, 1760 yards, 5280 feet } .. = 1 statute mile.
6080 feet..... = 1 naut. mile or knot.
1 cable's length = 120 fathoms
7·92 inches .... = 1 link.
100 links, 66 feet, 22 yards } .... = 1 chain.
1760 yards .... = 1 British mile.
2240 yards .... 1 Irish mile

Hay and Straw.

36 pounds .. = 1 truss of straw.
56 pounds .. = 1 truss of old hay.
60 pounds .. = 1 truss of new hay.
36 trusses .... = 1 load.

Land or Square Msre.

144 sq. inches .. = 1 sq. foot.
9 sq. feet .. = 1 sq. yard.

SUNLIGHT SOAP, Gold Medal, London, 1897.

30¼ sq. yards } = { 1 sq. rod
272¼ feet } = { or pole.
40 rods = 1 sq. rood.
4 roods
160 rods } = 1 acre.
4840 yards }
10 sq. chains = 1 acre.
1 hectare = 2·471 acres.
640 acres = 1 sq. mile.
30 sq. acres = { 1 yard of land.
100 acres = { 1 hide of land.
40 hides = 1 barony.

Solid or Cubic Measure.

1,728 cubic inches = 1 cubic ft.
27 cubic feet = 1 cubic yd.
108 cubic feet = { 1 stack of wood.
40 cubic ft. merchandise = { 1 shipping ton.
42 cubic feet of timber = { 1 shipping ton.

Ton of displacement of a ship = 35 cubic feet.

Dry or Corn Measure.

2 pints = 1 quart.
2 quarts = 1 pottle.
4 quarts = 1 gallon.
2 gallons = 1 peck.
4 pecks = 1 bushel.
2 bushels = 1 strike.
4 bushels = 1 coomb.
8 bushels = 1 quarter.
5 quarters = 1 load.
10 quarters = 1 last.

Boll of meal = 140 pounds; 2 bolls = 1 sack.

Wheat and other cereals are commonly sold by weight, the bushel being thus reckoned:—Wheat, English, 63 lbs.; Foreign, 62 lbs.; Barley, English, 52 and 56 lbs.; French, 52½ lbs.; Mediterranean, 50 lbs.; Oats, English, 40 and 42 lbs.; Foreign, 38 and 40 lbs.; Rye and Maize, 60 lbs.

Cloth Measure.

2¼ inches = 1 nail.
4 nails = 1 quarter.
4 quarters = 1 yard.
3 quarters = { 1 Flemish ell.
5 quarters = { 1 English ell.
6 quarters = { 1 French ell.

Wool Weight.

		cwt.	qr.	lb.
7 pounds	= 1 clove			
2 cloves	= 1 stone	= 0	0	14
2 stones	= 1 tod	= 0	1	0
6½ tods	= 1 wey	= 1	2	14
2 weys	= 1 sack	= 3	1	0
12 sacks	= 1 last	= 39	0	0
240 pounds	= 1 pack.			

Cotton Wool, bale variable: U.S.A. average 477 lbs.; Egyptian, 719 lbs.; East Indian, 396 lbs.; Brazilian, 220 lbs.

Admiralty Casks
(sizes and contents).

	Length. Ins.	Diam. Ins.	Cont. Gals.
Leager	59	38	164
Butt	53	33	110
Puncheon	41½	30	72
Hogshead	37	28	54
Barrel	31½	24·5	36
Half-hogshead	28	22·5	27
Kilderkin	22	19·75	18
Firkin	22	17	12

Sundry Casks
(sizes and contents).

	Length. Ins.	Diam. Ins.	Cont. Gals.
Marsala, pipe	65	32	108
,, hogshead	41	25	45·5
Brandy, pipe	52	34	114
,, hogshead	40	28	57 5
Port, pipe	58	34	113
,, hogshead	37	30	56·5
Sherry, butt	50	35	108
,, hogshead	38	28	54 5
Rum, puncheon	42	36	91

SUNLIGHT SOAP, Gold Medal, Ghent, 1889.

Glass.

5 pounds .....=1 stone.
24 stones .....=1 seam.

A TON WEIGHT OF THE FOLLOWING WILL AVERAGE IN CUBIC FEET:

Earth	21
Clay	18
Chalk	14
Coal, Newcastle	43
Pit Sand	22
River ditto	19
Thames ballast	20
Coarse gravel	19
Coal, Welsh	40
Marl	18
Shingle	23
Night soil	18

A cubic foot of pure gold weighs 1,210 lbs., pure silver 655 lbs , cast iron 450 lbs., copper 550 lbs., lead 710 lbs., pure platinum 1,220 lbs., tin 456 lbs , aluminium 163 lbs.

Miscellaneous English Weights and Measures.

Anchovies, barrel ....30 lbs.
Ballast, pig.....56 lbs.
Biscuits, bag (Admiralty) .....102 lbs.
Bullion, bar .....15 to 30 lbs.
Beer, butt ..... 108 gals.
Bristles, cask ..... 10 cwt.
Bricks, load ..... 500.
Butter, barrel..4 firkins=224 lbs.
Cocoa, bag .....112 lbs.
Coffee, bag ..... 140 to 168 lbs.
,, bale (Mocha) ..... 224 to 280 lbs.
,, barrel..... 112 to 168 lbs.
Coal, bushel .....80 lbs.
Coke, bushel .....40 lbs.
Cheese, clove .....8 lbs.
Codfish, last .....12 barrels.
Fish, box .... about 90 lbs.
Flour, barrel .....196 lbs.
,, bushel .....56 lbs.
,, sack .....280 lbs.
Feathers or flour, last 17 cwt.
Gunpowder, barrel ..100 lbs.
,, last .... 24 brls, or 2,400 lbs.
Gross, a .....144 articles
Grain, last .....80 bushels.
Hops, bag .....280 lbs.
,, pocket .....1½ to 2 cwt.
Hides, &c., dicker ..10 hides.
,, last .....144 ,,
Herrings, last .....20 barrels.
Iron, bundle .....56 lbs.
Lead, fodder (London and Hull) .....19½ cwt.
Leather, last .....200 hides.
Long dozen .....13 articles.
,, score .....21 ,,
Malt, barrel .....12 stone.
,, bushel .....42 lbs.
Oats, barrel .....14 stone.
Pepper bag (black) Co.'s 316 lbs.
,, ,, (white)....168 lbs.
,, free-trade bags 28, 56, 112 lbs.
Pork, barrel .....224 lbs.
Potatoes, sack .....168 lbs.
Parchment, roll.....60 skins.
Quintal .....100 lbs.
Rice, bag.....168 lbs.
Raisins, barrel .....112 lbs.
Sago, bag .....112 lbs.
Salt, peck .....14 lbs.
Saltpetre, bag (East India) .....168 lbs.
Sugar, bag (East India) ..... 112 to 196 lbs.
Soap, barrel .....256 lbs.
Steel, faggot .....120 lbs.
Sherry, butt .....108 gals.
Tar, barrel .....25 gals.
Turpentine, barrel .. 224 to 280 lbs.
Timber, great hundred 120 deals.
,, 100 feet .....120 ,,
,, quarter .....30 ,,
Tiles, load.....1,000.
Tobacco, hogshead 12 to 18 cwt.

SUNLIGHT SOAP, Gold Medal, Lyons, 1894.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY AND STRENGTH OF TIMBER.

Name.	Specific gravity.	Tenacity per square inch.	Crushing stress per square inch.
		lbs.	lbs.
Ebony	1·19	—	18,000
Greenheart	1·03	8,000	12,000
Teak	·98	15,000	12,000
Lancewood	·95	20,000	7,000
Oak, Dantzic	·93	14,500	7,700
„ English	·93	15,000	8,250
Mahogany	·85	15,000	8,200
Hornbeam	·76	15,000	8,500
Ash	·75	17,100	9,000
Pitch-Pine	·70	12,000	6,000
Beech	·68	17,000	8,500
Elm	·55	14,000	10,300
Red Pine	·54	10,500	5,000
Fir, Larch	·53	11,000	5,500
„ Riga	·53	12,500	5,300

SPECIFIC GRAVITY—WEIGHT AND STRENGTH OF METALS.

Name.	Specific gravity.	Weight of 1 cubic foot.	Weight of 1 cubic inch.	Strength per square inch.		
				Tensile.	Crushing.	Transverse.
		lbs.	lbs.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Platinum	21·531	1343·9	·775	—	—	—
„ sheet	23·0	1435·6	·828	—	—	—
Gold, pure	18·417	1150·0	·665	9·1	—	—
Mercury	13·596	848·75	·49117	—	—	—
Silver	10·474	653·8	·377	18·2	—	—
Lead, cast	11·36	708·5	·408	·8	3·1	—
„ sheet	11·4	711·6	·41	1·5	—	—
Bismuth	9·822	613·1	·353	1·45	—	—
Copper, bolts	8·85	552·4	·318	17·0	—	—
„ cast	8·607	537·3	·31	8·4	—	—
„ sheet	8·78	548·1	·316	13·4	—	—
„ wire	8·9	555·0	·32	26·0	—	—
Tin, cast	7·291	455·1	·262	2·0	6·7	—
Zinc, cast	7·0	437·0	·252	3·3	—	—
Iron, cast, from	7·0	437·0	·252	6·0	36·0	2·0
„ „ to	7·6	474·4	·273	13·0	64·0	3·4
„ „ average	7·23	451·0	·26	7·3	48·0	2·6
Iron, wrought, from	7·5	474·4	·273	16·0	16·0	3·0
„ „ to	7·8	486·9	·281	29·0	18·0	5·5
„ „ average	7·78	485·6	·28	22·0	16·9	3·8
Iron Wire	—	—	—	40·0	—	—
Steel „	8·0	499·0	·288	52·0	150·0	—
„ Plates	—	—	—	35·0	90·0	—
Antimony, cast	6·72	419·5	·242	·47	—	—
Aluminium, sheet	2·67	166·6	·096	—	—	—
„ cast	2·56	159·8	·092	—	—	—
Aluminium Bronze { 20 to 95 per cent. of copper	7·68	478·4	·276	32·0	58·0	—
Gun-Metal, 10 copper, 1 tin	8·464	528·36	·306	16·1	—	—
„ „ 7 „ 1 „	8·456	527·89	·305	13·6	—	—
Brass, cast, 3 copper, 1 zinc	8·397	524·18	·3	13·1	—	—
White Metal (Babbit's)	7·31	456·32	·263	—	—	—

SUNLIGHT SOAP, less labour, greater comfort.

No.	½d.	¾d.	1d.	2d.	3d.	4d.	5d.	6d.	7d.	8d.	9d.	10d.
1	0 0½	0 0¾	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10
2	0 1	0 1½	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 8	0 10	1 0	1 2	1 4	1 6	1 8
3	0 1½	0 2¼	0 3	0 6	0 9	1 0	1 3	1 6	1 9	2 0	2 3	2 6
4	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 8	1 0	1 4	1 8	2 0	2 4	2 8	3 0	3 4
5	0 2½	0 3¾	0 5	0 10	1 3	1 8	2 1	2 6	2 11	3 4	3 9	4 2
6	0 3	0 4½	0 6	1 0	1 6	2 0	2 6	3 0	3 6	4 0	4 6	5 0
7	0 3½	0 5¼	0 7	1 2	1 9	2 4	2 11	3 6	4 1	4 8	5 3	5 10
8	0 4	0 6	0 8	1 4	2 0	2 8	3 4	4 0	4 8	5 4	6 0	6 8
9	0 4½	0 6¾	0 9	1 6	2 3	3 0	3 9	4 6	5 3	6 0	6 9	7 6
10	0 5	0 7½	0 10	1 8	2 6	3 4	4 2	5 0	5 10	6 8	7 6	8 4
11	0 5½	0 8¼	0 11	1 10	2 9	3 8	4 7	5 6	6 5	7 4	8 3	9 2
12	0 6	0 9	1 0	2 0	3 0	4 0	5 0	6 0	7 0	8 0	9 0	10 0
13	0 6½	0 9¾	1 1	2 2	3 3	4 4	5 5	6 6	7 7	8 8	9 9	10 10
14	0 7	0 10½	1 2	2 4	3 6	4 8	5 10	7 0	8 2	9 4	10 6	11 8
15	0 7½	0 11¼	1 3	2 6	3 9	5 0	6 3	7 6	8 9	10 0	11 3	12 6
16	0 8	1 0	1 4	2 8	4 0	5 4	6 8	8 0	9 4	10 8	12 0	13 4
17	0 8½	1 0¾	1 5	2 10	4 3	5 8	7 1	8 6	9 11	11 4	12 9	14 2
18	0 9	1 1½	1 6	3 0	4 6	6 0	7 6	9 0	10 6	12 0	13 6	15 0
19	0 9½	1 2¼	1 7	3 2	4 9	6 4	7 11	9 6	11 1	12 8	14 3	15 10
20	0 10	1 3	1 8	3 4	5 0	6 8	8 4	10 0	11 8	13 4	15 0	16 8
21	0 10½	1 3¾	1 9	3 6	5 3	7 0	8 9	10 6	12 3	14 0	15 9	17 6
22	0 11	1 4½	1 10	3 8	5 6	7 4	9 2	11 0	12 10	14 8	16 6	18 4
23	0 11½	1 5¼	1 11	3 10	5 9	7 8	9 7	11 6	13 5	15 4	17 3	19 2
24	1 0	1 6	2 0	4 0	6 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	20 0
25	1 0½	1 6¾	2 1	4 2	6 3	8 4	10 5	12 6	14 7	16 8	18 9	20 10
26	1 1	1 7½	2 2	4 4	6 6	8 8	10 10	13 0	15 2	17 4	19 6	21 8
27	1 1½	1 8¼	2 3	4 6	6 9	9 0	11 3	13 6	15 9	18 0	20 3	22 6
28	1 2	1 9	2 4	4 8	7 0	9 4	11 8	14 0	16 4	18 8	21 0	23 4
29	1 2½	1 9¾	2 5	4 10	7 3	9 8	12 1	14 6	16 11	19 4	21 9	24 2
30	1 3	1 10½	2 6	5 0	7 6	10 0	12 6	15 0	17 6	20 0	22 6	25 0

WAGES TABLE.

Yr.	Per Month.	Per Week.	Per Day.
£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.
1	0 1 8	0 0 4½	0 0¾
2	0 3 4	0 0 9¼	0 1½
3	0 5 0	0 1 1¾	0 2
4	0 6 8	0 1 6½	0 2½
5	0 8 4	0 1 11	0 3¼
6	0 10 0	0 2 3¾	0 4
7	0 11 8	0 2 8½	0 4½
8	0 13 4	0 3 0¾	0 5¼
9	0 15 0	0 3 5¾	0 6
10	0 16 8	0 3 10	0 6½
12	1 0 0	0 4 7½	0 8
14	1 3 4	0 5 4¾	0 9¼
16	1 6 8	0 6 1¾	0 10¾
18	1 10 0	0 6 11	0 11¾
20	1 13 4	0 7 8	1 1¼
30	2 10 0	0 11 6	1 7½
40	3 6 8	0 15 4½	2 2½
50	4 3 4	0 19 2¾	2 9
60	5 0 0	1 3 0¾	3 3¼
70	5 16 8	1 6 10¾	3 10
80	6 13 4	1 10 8¾	4 4½
90	7 10 0	1 14 7¾	4 11¾
100	8 6 8	1 18 5¾	5 5¾

If wages be Guineas instead of Pounds, to each Guinea add 1d. to the Month, or ¼d. to the week.

DISCOUNT TABLE.

Showing the amount of discount at various rates on various sums up to £1.

Amt.	5%	6%	7½%	9%	25%
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
0 5	0 0½	0 0½	0 0¾	0 0½	0 1¼
0 10	0 0½	0 0¾	0 0¾	0 1	0 2½
1 3	0 0¾	0 0¾	0 1¼	0 1¼	0 3¾
1 8	0 1	0 1	0 1¾	0 1½	0 5
2 1	0 1¼	0 1½	0 2	0 2¼	0 6¼
2 6	0 1½	0 1¾	0 2¼	0 2¾	0 7½
2 11	0 1¾	0 2¼	0 2¾	0 3¼	0 8¾
3 9	0 2¼	0 2¾	0 3¼	0 4¼	0 11¼
4 2	0 2¾	0 3	0 3¾	0 4¾	1 0¼
4 7	0 2¾	0 3¼	0 4	0 5	1 1¾
5 0	0 3	0 3½	0 4½	0 5½	1 3
5 10	0 3½	0 4¼	0 5¼	0 6¼	1 5¼
6 8	0 4	0 4¾	0 6	0 7½	1 8
7 6	0 4½	0 5¼	0 6¾	0 8	1 10½
8 4	0 5	0 6	0 7½	0 9	2 1
9 2	0 5½	0 6¾	0 8¼	0 9¾	2 3¾
10 0	0 6	0 7¼	0 9	0 10¾	2 6
12 6	0 7½	0 9	0 11¼	1 1¼	3 1½
15 0	0 9	0 10¾	1 1¾	1 4¼	3 9
17 6	0 10½	1 0½	1 3¼	1 6¾	4 4½
20 0	1 0	1 2¼	1 6	1 9½	5 0

APPROXIMATE FULL EXCHANGE VALUE OF FOREIGN COINS.

	£	s.	d.
America (see United States).			
Austria.			
20 Crowns, Gold ..	0	16	8
10 ,, ,, ..	0	8	4
1 Crown, Silver ..	0	0	10
20 Hellers, Nickel ..	0	0	2
10 ,, ,, ..	0	0	1
Denmark.			
20 Crowns, Gold ..	1	1	9
2 Crowns, Silver ..	0	2	2
1 Crown (100 Ore) ..	0	1	1
Egypt.			
100 Piastre	1	0	6
20 ,, ...	0	4	1
1 ,, ...	0	0	$2\frac{1}{2}$
France, Belgium, Italy, and Switzerland.			
50-Franc piece	1	19	$7\frac{3}{4}$
Napoleon = 20 Fr. ..	0	15	$10\frac{1}{4}$
10 Franc piece	0	7	$11\frac{1}{2}$
5 ,, ,, ...	0	3	$11\frac{1}{2}$
2 ,, ,, ...	0	1	7
1 ,, ,, ...	0	0	$9\frac{1}{2}$
Decime = 10 Centimes	0	0	1
Sou = 5 ,,	0	0	$0\frac{1}{2}$
Germany.			
20-Mark piece	0	19	7
10 ,, ,, ...	0	9	$9\frac{1}{2}$
5 ,, ,, ...	0	4	$10\frac{3}{4}$
1 ,, ,, ...	0	0	$11\frac{3}{4}$
1-Thaler piece	0	2	$11\frac{1}{4}$
Greece.			
50 Drachmai piece ..	1	19	7
20 ,, ,, ..	0	15	10
10 ,, ,, ..	0	7	11
5 ,, ,, ..	0	3	$11\frac{1}{2}$
1 ,, ,, ..	0	0	$9\frac{1}{2}$
Holland.			
10 Florins, Gold ..	0	16	6
$2\frac{1}{2}$,, Silver ..	0	4	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Guilder or Florin ..	0	1	$7\frac{1}{4}$
5 Cents	0	0	1
India.			
Mohur of 15 Rupees..	1	9	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Rupee, (varying in value)	0	1	4
Japan.			
20 Yen, Gold	4	1	8
10 ,, ,, ...	2	0	10
1 Yen = 1 U.S.A. Dol.	0	4	1
1 Yen, Silver	0	2	1
Mexico.			
Doubloon, Gold.. ..	3	4	0
Dollar ,, ...	0	4	8
,, Silver	0	2	$2\frac{1}{4}$
Portugal.			
Coroa	2	3	$6\frac{1}{2}$
Milreïs	0	4	$4\frac{1}{2}$
200 Reis	0	0	$10\frac{1}{2}$
1 Testoon = 100 Reis..	0	0	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Russia. The rate of exchange varies considerably.			
Half Imperial	0	16	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Rouble	0	3	2
Poltin or $\frac{1}{2}$ Rouble ..	0	1	7
Polpoltin or $\frac{1}{4}$,, ..	0	0	$9\frac{1}{2}$
10-Copec piece	0	0	$3\frac{7}{8}$
5 ,, ,, ...	0	0	$1\frac{7}{8}$
Spain.			
Alfonso	0	19	$9\frac{1}{2}$
Dollar	0	3	$11\frac{1}{2}$
Escudo	0	1	$11\frac{3}{4}$
Peseta	0	0	$9\frac{1}{2}$
Real de Vellon	0	0	$2\frac{3}{8}$
Sweden (same as Denmark).			
Switzerland (see France).			
Turkey.			
Medjidiè Gold	0	18	$0\frac{3}{4}$
Medjidiè Silver	0	3	$6\frac{1}{2}$
10 Piastre piece	0	1	$9\frac{1}{2}$
1 ,, ,, ...	0	0	$2\frac{1}{8}$
United States.			
Double Eagle	4	2	2
Eagle = 10 Dollars ..	2	1	1
Dollar	0	4	$1\frac{1}{4}$
Dime = $\frac{1}{10}$ Dollar ..	0	0	5
Cent	0	0	$0\frac{1}{2}$

Gold Medal, London, Canada, 1892.

SUNLIGHT SOAP.

LESSONS FOR SUNDAYS, &c., FOR 1899.

Day of Month.	Sundays, &c.	Morning Prayer.		Evening Prayer.	
		First.	Second.	First.	Second.
JAN. 1	1 af. Chr. *Circ.*	Isa. *35* or *Gen. 17* *v.* 9	Romans *2* *v.* 17	Isaiah *38* or *40* or *Deut. 10* *v.* 12	Colossians *2* *v.* 8 to *v.* 18
„ 6	*Epiphany*	——*60*	Luke *3* *v.* 15 to *v.* 23	——*49* *v.* 13 to *v.* 24	John *2* to *v.* 12
„ 8	1 af. Epip.	——*51*	Matt. *5* *v.* 13 to *v.* 33	——*52* *v.* 13 and *53* or *54*	Acts *4* *v.* 32 to *5* *v.* 17
„ 15	2——	——*55*	——*9* to *v.* 18	——*57* or *61*	——*9* to *v.* 23
„ 22	3——	——*62*	——*13* to *v.* 24	——*65* or *66*	——*13* *v* 26
„ 29	Septuages.	Gen *1* and *2* to *v.* 4	Revelation *21* to *v.* 9	Genesis *2* *v.* 4 or Job *38*	Revelation *21* *v.* 9 to *22* *v.* 6
FEB. 5	Sexagesima	——*3*	Matthew *20* *v.* 17	——*6* or *8*	Acts *21* *v.* 17 to *v.* 37
„ 12	Quinquages.	——*9* to *v.* 20	——*24* to *v.* 29	——*12* or *13*	——*27* to *v.* 18
„ 15	*Ash Wednes.*	Isaiah *58* to *v.* 13	Mark *2* *v* 13 to *v.* 23	Jonah *3*	Hebrews *12* *v.* 3 to *v.* 18
„ 19	1 in Lent	Gen. *19* *v.* 12 to *v.* 30	Matthew *27* to *v.* 27	Genesis *22* to *v.* 20 or *23*	Romans *3*
„ 26	2——	——*27* to *v.* 41	Mark *2* *v.* 23 to *3* *v.* 13	——*28* or *32*	——*9* to *v.* 19
MAR. 5	3——	——*37*	——*6* *v.* 30	——*39* or *40*	——*14* and *15* to *v.* 8
„ 12	4——	——*42*	——*10* *v.* 32	——*43* or *45*	1 Corinthians *4* *v.* 18 and *5*
„ 19	5——	Exodus *3*	——*14* *v.* 27 to *v.* 53	Exodus *5* or *6* to *v.* 14	——*13* *v.* 2 to *v.* 17
„ 26	Palm Sunday	——*9*	Matthew *26*	——*10* or *11*	Luke *19* *v.* 28, or *20* *v* 9 to *v.* 21
„ 31	*Good Friday*	Genesis *22* to *v.* 20	John *18*	Isaiah *52* *v.* 13 and *53*	1 Peter *2*
APRIL 2	Easter Day	Exodus *12* to *v.* 29	Rev. *1* *v.* 10 to *v.* 19	Exodus *12* *v.* 29 or *14*	John *20* *v* 11 to *v.* 19 or Rev. *5*
„ 9	Low Sunday	Numbers *16* to *v.* 36	1 Cor. *15* to *v.* 29	Numbers *16* *v.* 36 or *17* to *v.* 12	John *20* *v.* 24 to *v.* 30
„ 16	2 af. Easter	——*20* to *v.* 14	Luke *13* to *v.* 18	——*20* *v.* 14 to *21* *v.* 10 or *21* *v.* 10	Galatians *6*
„ 23	3——	——*22*	——*17* *v.* 20	——*23* or *24*	Ephesians *6* *v.* 10
„ 30	4——	Deut. *4* to *v.* 23	——*21* *v.* 5	Deuteronomy *4* *v.* 23 to *v.* 41 or *5*	Colossians *2* *v.* 8
MAY 7	Rogation	——*6*	——*23* *v.* 50 to *24* *v.* 13	——*9* or *10*	1 Thessalonians *4*
„ 11	*Ascension*	Daniel *7* *v.* 9 to *v.* 15	——*24* *v.* 44	2 Kings *2* to *v.* 16	Hebrews *4*
„ 14	S. af. Ascens.	Deuteronomy *30*	John *4* to *v.* 31	Deuteronomy *34* or Joshua *1*	1 Timothy *3* [*v.* 21
„ 21	Whitsunday	——*16* to *v.* 18	Romans *8* to *v.* 18	Isaiah *11*, or Ezekiel *36* *v.* 25	Gal. *5* *v.* 16 or Acts *18* *v.* 24 to *19*
„ 28	Trinity Sun.	Isaiah *6* to *v.* 11	Revelation *1* to *v.* 9	Genesis *18* or *1* and *2* to *v.* 4	Ephesians *4* to *v.* 17 or Matt. *3*
JUNE 4	1 af. Trinity	Josh. *3* *v.* 7 to *4* *v.* 15	John *15*	Joshua *5* *v.* 13 to *6* *v.* 21 or *24*	Hebrews *10* *v.* 19
„ 11	2——	Judges *4* or *Deuteronomy 33* to *v.* 12	Acts *4* *v.* 31	Judges *5* or *6* *v.* 11 or *Nahum 1*	Acts *14* *v.* 8

NOTE.—When a Saint's Day falls on a *Sunday*, the Lessons for both Sunday and Saint's Day are given, those for the Saint's Day being in Italics. In 1899, Circumcision (Jan. 1) falls on 1st Sunday after Christmas, and S. Barnabas (June 11) falls on the 2nd Sunday after Trinity.

Lessons for Sundays, &c., for 1899—*continued.*

Day of Month.	*Sundays, &c.*	*Morning Prayer.*		*Evening Prayer.*	
		First.	*Second.*	*First.*	*Second.*
June 18	3 af. Trinity	1 Samuel *2* to *v.* 27	Acts *2 v.* 22	1 Samuel *3* or *4* to *v.* 19	1 Peter *3 v.* 8 to *4 v.* 7
„ 25	4——	——*12*	——*7* to *v.* 35	——*13* or Ruth *1*	1 John *1*
July 2	5——	—— *15* to *v.* 24	——*10* to *v.* 24	——*16* or *17*	——*5*
„ 9	6——	2 Samuel *1*	——*1* to *v.* 30	2 Samuel *12* to *v.* 24 or *18*	Matthew *4* to *v.* 23
„ 16	7——	1 Chronicles *21*	—— *19 v.* 21	1 Chronicles *22* or *28* to *v.* 21	——*8* to *v.* 18
„ 23	8——	——*29 v.* 9 to *v.* 29	——*23 v.* 12	2 Chronicles *1* or 1 Kings *3*	*14* to *v.* 22
„ 30	9——	1 Kings *10* to *v.* 25	——*28 v.* 12	1 Kings *11* to *v.* 15 or *11 v.* 26	*1* to *v.* 21
Aug. 6	10——	——*12*	Romans *6*	——*13* or *17*	*19 v.* 27 to *20 v.* 17
„ 13	11——	——*18*	——*11* to *v.* 25	*19* or *21*	——*23 v.* 13
„ 20	12——	——*22* to *v.* 41	1 Cor. *1* to *v.* 26	2 Kings *2* to *v.* 16 or *4 v.* 8 to *v.* 38	——*26 v.* 57
„ 27	13——	2 Kings *5*	——*7 v.* 25	——*6* to *v.* 24 or *7*	Mark *2* to *v.* 23
Sept. 3	14——	——*9*	——*12 v.* 28 and *13*	——*10* to *v.* 32 or *13*	——*6 v.* 14 to *v.* 30
„ 10	15——	——*18*	2 Cor. *1 v.* 23 to *2 v.* 14	——*19* or *23* to *v.* 31	——*10* to *v.* 32
„ 17	16——	2 Chronicles *36*	—— *9*	Nehemiah *1* and *2* to *v.* 9 or *8*	——*14* to *v.* 27
„ 24	17——	Jeremiah *5*	Galatians *3*	Jeremiah *22* or *35*	Luke *1 v.* 57
Oct. 1	18——	——*36*	Ephesians *2*	Ezekiel *2* or *13* to *v.* 17	——*5* to *v.* 17
„ 8	19——	Ezekiel *14*	Philippians *2*	——*18* or *24 v.* 15	—— *8 v.* 26
„ 15	20——	——*31*	Col. *3 v.* 18 and *4*	——*37* or Daniel *1*	—— *19* to *v.* 35
„ 22	21——	Daniel *3*	2 Thessalonians *2*	Daniel *4* or *5*	—— *46*
„ 29	22——	——*6*	1 Timothy *6*	——*7 v.* 9 or *12*	——*20* to *v.* 27
Nov. 5	23——	Hosea *14*	Titus *2*	Joel *2 v.* 21 or *3 v.* 9	——*23* to *v.* 26
„ 12	24——	Amos *3*	Hebrews *6*	Amos *5* or *9*	John *3* to *v.* 22
„ 19	25——	Micah *4* and *5* to *v.* 8	——*11 v.* 17	Micah *6* or *7*	—— *6 v.* 22 to *v.* 41
„ 26	26——	Eccles. *11* and *12*	James *5*	Haggai *2* to *v.* 10 or Mal. *3* and *4*	——*9 v.* 39 to *10 v.* 22
Dec. 3	1 in Advent	Isaiah *1*	1 Peter *5*	Isaiah *2* or *4 v.* 2	——*13* to *v.* 21
„ 10	2——	——*5*	1 John *3* to *v.* 16	——*11* to *v.* 11 or *24*	——*18* to *v.* 28
„ 17	3——	——*25*	Revelation *1*	——*26* or *28 v.* 5 to *v.* 19	Revelation *2* to *v.* 13
„ 24	4——	——*30* to *v.* 27	——*14*	——*32* or *33 v.* 2 to *v.* 23	——*15*
„ 25	Christmas D.	——*9* to *v.* 8	Luke *2* to *v.* 15	——*7 v.* 10 to *v.* 17	Titus *3 v.* 4 to *v.* 9
„ 31	1 af. Chris.	Isaiah *35*	Rev. *21 v.* 15 to *22 v.* 6	Isaiah *38* or *40*	Revelation *22 v.* 6

Gold Medal, Kingston, Canada, 1892.

THE ROYAL FAMILY.

Name.	Date of Birth, &c.	Annuities.	To whom married.	Age in 1899
QUEEN VICTORIA	May 24, 1819	* £385,000	Prince Consort, Feb. 10, 1840.	80
Princess Royal (Dowager German Empress)	Nov. 21, 1840	£8,000	Crown Prince of Prussia (Emperor Frederick of Germany) Jan. 25, 1858 (8 children).	59
Prince of Wales	Nov. 9, 1841	£40,000	Princess Alexandra of Denmark, Mar. 10, 1863. ‡	58
Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence & Avondale	Jan. 8, 1864 *d.* Jan. 14, '92			
George Frederick, Duke of York	June 3, 1865		Princess Victoria Mary (May of Teck) July 6, 1893 (3 children b., June 23, 1894, Dec. 14, 1895, and April 25, 1897).	34
Louise Victoria Alexandra Dagmar	Feb. 20, 1867	£36,000	Duke of Fife, July 27, 1889 (2 children).	32
Victoria Alex. Olga Mary	July 6, 1868			31
Maud Charlotte M. Vic.	Nov. 26, 1869		Married to Prince Charles of Denmark, July, 1896.	30
Princess Alice Maud Mary	Apr. 25, 1843 *d.* Dec. 14, '78		Prince Louis of Hesse, July 1, 1862 (7 children).	
Prince Alfred E. A., D. of Edinburgh (D. of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, 1893)	Aug. 6, 1844	£10,000	Grand Duchess Marie of Russia Jan. 23, 1874 (5 children).	55
Princess Helena Augusta Victoria	May 25, 1846	£6,000	Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, July 5, 1866 (5 children).	53
Princess Louise Car. Alb.	Mar. 18, 1848	£6,000	Marquis of Lorne, Mar. 21, 1871	51
Prince Arthur Wm. P. A. (Duke of Connaught)	May 1, 1850	£25,000	Princess Louise of Prussia, Mar. 13, 1879 (3 children).	49
Prince Leopold G. D. A. (Duke of Albany)	Apr. 7, 1853 *d.* Mar. 28, '84	†£6,000	Princess Helen of Waldeck, April 27, 1882 (2 children).	
Princess Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodora	Apr. 14, 1857	£6,000	Prince Henry of Battenberg, July 23, 1885, *d.* '96 (4 chldrn.)	42
Duke of Cumberland	Sep. 21, 1845		Princess Thyra of Denmark. Dec. 21, 1878.	54
Duke of Cambridge	Mar. 26, 1819	£12,000		80
Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz	July 19, 1822	£3,000	Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, June 28, 1843 (1 child).	77

* Privy purse, £60,000; salaries of Household, £131,260; expenses of Household, £172,500; Royal bounty, &c., £13,200; unappropriated, £8,040. For the proper disposal of this money, which will continue to be paid till 6 months after Her Majesty's decease, trustees have been appointed.

† To widow. ‡ £10,000.

SUNLIGHT SOAP.

THE SUCCESSION TO THE CROWN.

The following is a list of the first twenty-four names in the succession:—	Ages in 1893.
1. Prince of Wales, S.*	58
2. Duke of York, G.S.	34
3. Prince Edward Albert of York, G.G.S.	5
4. Prince Albert Frederick of York, G.G.S.	2
5. Princess Victoria of York, G.G.D.	2
6. Duchess of Fife, G.D.	32
7. Lady Alexandra Duff, G.G.D.	8
8. Lady Maud Duff, G.G.D.	6
9. Princess Victoria of Wales, G.D.	31
10. Princess Maud of Wales, G.D.	30
11. Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha and Edinburgh, S.	55
12. Prince Alfred of Edinburgh, Hereditary Duke of Saxe-Coburg, G.S.	25
13. Princess Marie, Crown Princess of Roumania, G.D.	24
14. Prince Carl of Roumania, G.G.S.	7
15. Princess Elizabeth of Roumania, G.G.D.	5
16. Princess Victoria of Hesse Darmstadt, G.D.	5
17. Princess Elizabeth of Hesse Darmstadt, G.G.D.	23
18. Princess Alexandra of Edinburgh, Princess of Hohenlohe Langenberg, G.D.	21
19. Prince Godefroi of Hohenlohe Langenberg, G.G.S.	2
20. Princess Beatrice of Edinburgh, G.G.D.	15
21. Duke of Connaught, S.	49
22. Princess Margaret of Connaught, G.D.	17
23. Prince Arthur of Connaught, G.S.	16
24. Princess Victoria of Connaught, G.D.	13

* The letters S., D., G.S., G.D., G.G.S., and G.G.D. stand for son, daughter, grandson, granddaughter, great-grandson, and great-granddaughter, and indicate the relationship of the person named to her Majesty.

THE QUEEN'S DESCENT FROM EGBERT.

1. Egbert (A.D. 794)
2. Ethelwulf
3. Alfred the Great
4. Edward the Elder
5. Edmund the Elder
6. Edgar
7. Ethelred
8. Edmund Ironside
9. Edward the Exile
10. Margaret Queen of Scotland
11. Matilda, married Henry I. of England
12. Matilda, Empress
13. Henry II.
14. John
15. Henry III.
16. Edward I.
17. Edward II.
18. Edward III.
19. Lionel Duke of Clarence
20. Philippa Plantagenet
21. Roger Earl of Mortimer
22. Ann Mortimer
23. Richard Duke of York
24. Edward IV.
25. Elizabeth of York, married Henry VII. of England
26. Margaret Tudor, married James IV. of Scotland
27. James V. of Scotland
28. Mary Queen of Scots
29. James VI. of Scotland and I. of England
30. Elizabeth of Bohemia
31. Sophia, Electress of Hanover
32. George I.
33. George II.
34. Frederick, Prince of Wales
35. George III.
36. Edward, Duke of Kent
37. Queen Victoria (A.D. 1837)

Gold Medal, Brantford, Canada, 1892.

THE HOUSE OF PEERS.

Lord High Chancellor, Rt. Hon. The Earl of Halsbury.
Chairman of Committees, The Earl of Morley.

PRINCES OF THE BLOOD.

	Eldest Son or Heir.
Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, &c., *b.* 1841	Duke of York
Alfred E. A., Duke of Edinburgh, &c. (Duke of Coburg, 1893), *b.* 1844	Prince Alfred
Arthur W. P. A., Duke of Connaught, &c., *b.* 1850	Prince Arthur
George F. E. A., Duke of York, &c., *b.* 1865	Prince Edward, *b.*1894
Leopold C. E. G., Duke of Albany, &c., *b.* 1884	(None)
George W. F. C., Duke of Cambridge, &c., *b.* 1819	(None)

ARCHBISHOPS.

	Trans.	*Family Name.*	*Consecrated.*
CANTERBURY	1896	Frederick Temple, D.D., *b.* 1821	Bishop of Exeter, 1869; Transl. to London, 1885
CORK	1891	William D. Maclagan, D.D., *b.* 1826	Bishop of Lichfield, 1878

DUKES.

Title.	*Created.*	*Family Name.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
ARGYLL	1892	G. D. Campbell, K.G., K.T. (Scot. *D. Argyll*, 1701), *b.* 1823	Marquis of Lorne, K.T.
BEAUFORT	1682	H. C. F. Somerset, K.G., *b.* 1824	Marquis of Worcester
BEDFORD	1694	H. A. Russell, *b.* 1858	Marquis of Tavistock
BRANDON	1711	A. D. Douglas-Hamilton (Scot. *D. Hamilton*), *b.* 1862	P. S. Douglas-Hamilton
CUMBERLAND	1709	Ernest Augustus W.A.G.F., K.G., *b.* 1845	Prince George William
DEVONSHIRE	1694	S. C. Cavendish, K.G., *b.* 1833	Victor Cavendish, M.P.
FIFE	1889	A. W. G. Duff, K.T., *b.* 1849	(None)
GRAFTON	1675	A. C. L. Fitzroy, K.G., *b.* 1821	Earl of Euston
LEEDS	1694	G. G. Osborne, *b.* 1862	Lord Francis Osborne
MANCHESTER	1719	W. A. D. Montagu, *b.* 1877	Lord C. Montagu
MARLBOROUGH	1702	C. R. J. Spencer-Churchill, *b.* 1871	Marquis of Blandford
NEWCASTLE	1756	H. P. A. Pelham-Clinton, *b.* 1864	Lord H. Pelham-Clinton
NORFOLK	1483	H. Fitzalan-Howard, K.G., *b.* 1847	Earl of Arundel [Hope
NORTHUMBERLAND	1766	A. G. Percy, K.G., *b.* 1810	Earl Percy (a peer)
PORTLAND	1716	W. J. A. C. J. Cavendish-Bentinck, G.C.V.O., *b.* 1857	Marquis of Titchfield
RICHMOND (1675) AND GORDON	1876	C. H. Gordon-Lennox, K.G., *b.* 1818	Earl of March
RUTLAND	1703	J. J. R. Manners, K.G., *b.* 1818	Marquis of Granby
ST. ALBANS	1684	W. A. A. de Vere Beauclerk, *b.* 1840	Earl of Burford
SOMERSET	1547	Algernon St. Maur, *b.* 1846	Lord P. St. Maur
SUTHERLAND	1833	C. Sutherland-Leveson-Gower, *b.* 1851	Marquis of Stafford
WELLINGTON	1814	H. Wellesley, *b.* 1846	Lord A. C. Wellesley
WESTMINSTER	1874	H. L. Grosvenor, K.G., *b.* 1825	Viscount Belgrave

MARQUISES.

Title.	*Created.*	*Family Name.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
ABERCORN	1790	J. Hamilton, K.G., C.B., *b.* 1838	Marquis of Hamilton
ABERGAVENNY	1876	W. Nevill, K.G., *b.* 1826	Earl of Lewes
AILESBURY	1821	H. A. Brudenell-Bruce, *b.* 1842	Earl of Cardigan
AILSA	1831	A. Kennedy, *b.* 1847	Earl of Cassillis
ANGLESEY	1815	H. Paget, *b.* 1835	Earl of Uxbridge

SUNLIGHT SOAP, Gold Medal, Isle of Man, 1892.

Title.	*Created.*	*Family Name.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
BATH	1789	T. H. Thynne, *b.* 1862	Viscount Weymouth
BREADALBANE	1885	G. Campbell, K.G., *b.* 1851	Hon. Iran Campbell
BRISTOL	1826	F. W. J. Hervey, *b.* 1834	Com. F. W. F. Hervey, R.N.
BUTE	1796	J. P. Crichton-Stuart, K.T., *b.* 1847	Earl of Dumfries
CAMDEN	1812	J. C. Pratt, *b.* 1872	Lord G. M. Pratt
CHOLMONDELEY	1815	G. H. H. Cholmondeley, *b.* 1858	Earl of Rocksavage
DUFFERIN AND AVA	1888	F. H. Temple-Blackwood, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., *b.* 1826	Earl of Ava
EXETER	1801	W. T. B. Cecil, *b.* 1876	Lord Cecil
HERTFORD	1793	H. de G. Seymour, *b.* 1843	Earl of Yarmouth
LANSDOWNE	1784	H. C. K. Fitzmaurice, K.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., *b.* 1845	Earl of Kerry
NORMANBY	1838	Rev. C. C. H. Phipps, *b.* 1846	G. A. C. Phipps
NORTHAMPTON	1812	W. G. S. Compton, *b.* 1851	Earl Compton
RIPON	1871	G. F. S. Robinson, K.G., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., *b.* 1827	Earl de Grey
SALISBURY	1789	R. A. T. G. Cecil, K.G., *b.* 1830	Viscount Cranborne, M.P.
TOWNSHEND	1786	J. V. S. Townshend, *b.* 1831	Viscount Raynham
WINCHESTER	1551	A. J. H. B. Paulet, *b.* 1858	Lord H. Paulet
ZETLAND	1892	L. Dundas, *b.* 1844	Earl of Ronaldshay

EARLS.

Title.	*Created.*	*Family Name.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
ABINGDON	1682	M. A. Bertie, *b.* 1836	Lord Norreys
ALBEMARLE	1696	A. A. C. Keppel, *b.* 1858	Viscount Bury
AMHERST	1826	W. A. Amherst, *b.* 1836	Rev. Hon. P. Amherst
ANCASTER	1892	G. H. Heathcote-Drummond-Willoughby, *b.* 1830	Lord Willoughby de Eresby M.P.
ASHBURNHAM	1730	B. Ashburnham, *b.* 1840	Hon. J. Ashburnham
AYLESFORD	1714	C. W. Finch, *b.* 1851	Lord Guernsey
BATHURST	1772	S. H. Bathurst, *b.* 1864	Lord Apsley
BEAUCHAMP	1815	W. Lygon, *b.* 1872	Hon. E. H. Lygon
BERKELEY	1679	R. T. M. Berkeley, *b.* 1865	(None)
BRADFORD	1815	G. C. O. Bridgeman, *b.* 1845	Viscount Newport
BROWNLOW	1815	A. W. B. Cust, *b.* 1844	H. J. C. Cust
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	1746	S. C. Hobart-Hampden, *b.* 1860	Hon. C. H. Hampden
CADOGAN	1800	G. H. Cadogan, K.G., *b.* 1840	Viscount Chelsea, M.P.
CAIRNS	1878	H. J. Cairns, *b.* 1863	Hon. W. D. Cairns
CAMPERDOWN	1831	R. A. P. H. Duncan-Haldane, *b.* 1841	Hon. G. A. P. D. Haldane
CARLISLE	1661	G. J. Howard, *b.* 1843	Viscount Morpeth
CARNARVON	1793	G. E. S. M. Herbert, *b.* 1866	Hon. A. Herbert
CARRINGTON	1895	C. R. Carrington, G.C.M.G., *b.* 1843	Viscount Wendover
CATHCART	1814	A. F. Cathcart, *b.* 1828	Lord Greenock
CAWDOR	1827	F. A. Vaughan Campbell, *b.* 1847	Viscount Emlyn
CHESTERFIELD	1628	E. F. Scudamore-Stanhope, *b.* 1854	Hon. H. A. S. Stanhope
CHICHESTER	1801	W. J. Pelham, *b.* 1838	Hon. Rev. F. G. Pelham
CLARENDON	1776	E. H. Villiers, *b.* 1846	Lord Hyde
COTTENHAM	1850	K. C. E. Pepys, *b.* 1874	Hon. E. D. Pepys
COVENTRY	1697	G. W. Coventry, *b.* 1838	Viscount Deerhurst
COWLEY	1857	H. A. M. Wellesley, *b.* 1865	Viscount Dangan
COWPER	1718	F. T. de G. Cowper, K.G., *b.* 1834	(None)
CRANBROOK	1892	G. Gathorne Hardy, G.C.S.I., *b.* 1814	Lord Medway
CRAVEN	1801	W. G. R. Craven, *b.* 1868	Viscount Uffington
CREWE	1895	R. O. A. C. Milnes, *b.* 1858	(None)

SUNLIGHT SOAP, Gold Medal, Ottawa, 1889.

Title.	*Created.*	*Family Name.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
DARTMOUTH ...	1711	W. H. Legge, *b.* 1851	Viscount Lewisham
DARTREY	1866	Vesey Dawson, *b.* 1842	Hon. E. Stanley Dawson
DELAWARR ...	1761	Gilbert G. R. Sackville, *b.* 1869...	Lord Sackville, G.C.M.G.
DE MONTALT..	1886	C. Maude, *b.* 1817	(None)
DENBIGH	1622	R. R. B. A. A. Feilding, *b.* 1859	Viscount Feilding
DERBY	1485	F. A. Stanley, K.G., G.C.B., *b.* 1841	Lord Stanley, M.P.
DEVON	1553	Rev. H. H. Courtenay, *b.* 1811 ...	Lord Courtenay
DONCASTER ...	1663	W. H. W. M. Douglas-Scott, K.T., K.G., *b.* 1831	Earl of Dalkeith
DUCIE.....	1837	H. J. Moreton, *b.* 1827	Lord Moreton
DUDLEY.....	1860	W. H. Ward, *b.* 1867.....	Viscount Ednam
DURHAM	1833	J. G. Lambton, *b.* 1855	Hon. F. W. Lambton
EFFINGHAM ...	1837	H. Howard, b. 1837	Lord Howard
EGERTON OF TATTON.....	1897	W. Egerton, b. 1832.....	Hon. A. de Tatton, M.P.
ELDON	1821	J. Scott, *b.* 1845.....	Viscount Encombe
ELLESMERE ...	1846	F. C. G. Egerton, *b.* 1847.....	Viscount Brackley
ESSEX	1661	G. D. de V. Capell, *b.* 1857.....	Viscount Malden
FERRERS	1711	S E. Shirley, *b.* 1847	W. K. Shirley
FEVERSHAM...	1868	W. E. Duncombe, *b.* 1829	Viscount Helmsley
FITZWILLIAM	1746	W. T. S. Wentworth-Fitzwilliam K.G., *b.* 1815	Viscount Milton, M.P.
FORTESCUE ...	1789	H. Fortescue, *b.* 1818	Viscount Ebrington
GAINSBOROUGH	1841	C. W. F. Noel, *b.* 1850.....	Viscount Campden
GRAHAM.....	1722	D. B. M. R. Graham, K.T., *b.* 1852 (Scot. *D. Montrose*)	Marquis of Graham
GRANVILLE ...	1833	G. G. Leveson-Gower, *b.* 1872 ...	Hon. W. L.-Gower
GREY	1806	A. H. G. Grey, *b.* 1851	Viscount Howick
GUILFORD ...	1752	G. F. North, *b.* 1876	Dudley J. North
HALSBURY ...	1898	H. S. Gifford (*Lord Chancellor*) b. 1825	Viscount Twerton
HARDWICKE ...	1754	A. E. Yorke, *b.* 1867	Hon. J. M. Yorke
HAREWOOD ...	1812	H. U. Lascelles, *b.* 1846	Viscount Lascelles
HARRINGTON	1742	C. A. Stanhope, *b.* 1844	Hon. F. W. W. Stanhope
HARROWBY ...	1809	D. F. S. Ryder, *b.* 1831.....	Hon. H. D. Ryder
HILLSBOROUGH	1772	A. W. J. W. B. T. Hill, *b.* 1871 ...	Lord Hillsborough
HOWE.....	1821	R. W. P. Curzon-Howe, C.B., *b.* 1822.....	Viscount Curzon, M.P.
HUNTINGDON...	1529	W. F. J. P. Hastings, *b.* 1868.....	Hon. O. W. Hastings
IDDESLEIGH...	1885	W. S. Northcote, C.B., *b.* 1845 ...	Viscount St. Cyres
ILCHESTER ...	1756	H. E. Fox-Strangways, *b.* 1847...	Lord Stavordale
INNES.....	1837	H. J. Innes-Ker, *b.* 1876 (Scot. *D. Roxburghe*).....	Lord A. R. Innes-Ker
JERSEY	1697	V. A. G. C. Villiers, G.C.M.G., *b.* 1845	Viscount Villiers
KIMBERLEY ...	1866	J. Wodehouse, K.G., *b.* 1826	Lord Wodehouse
LATHOM.....	1880	E. Bootle-Wilbraham, G.C.B., *b.* 1837	Lord Skelmersdale
LEICESTER ...	1837	T. W. Coke, K.G., *b.* 1826	Viscount Coke
LICHFIELD ...	1831	T. F. Anson, *b.* 1856.....	Viscount Anson
LINDSEY	1626	M. P. Bertie, *b.* 1815.....	Lord Bertie
LONDESBOROUGH ...	1887	W. H. F. Denison, *b.* 1834	Viscount Raincliffe
LONSDALE.....	1807	H. C. Lowther, *b.* 1857	Hon. L. E Lowther
LOVELACE.....	1838	R. G. N. Milbanke, *b.* 1839.....	Hon. L. K. Noel
LYTTON.....	1880	V. A. G. R. Bulwer-Lytton, *b.* 1876	Hon. N. S. B.-Lytton
MACCLESFIELD	1721	G. L. W. H. Parker, *b.* 1888	Hon. Cecil Parker
MALMESBURY	1800	E. J. Harris, *b.* 1842	Viscount FitzHarris
MANSFIELD...	1776	W. D. Murray, K.T., *b.* 1806	Lord Balvaird
MANVERS	1806	S. W. H. Pierrepont, *b.* 1825.....	Viscount Newark
MINTO	1813	G. J. E. M.-Kynynmound, *b.* 1845	Viscount Melgund
MORLEY	1815	A. E. Parker, *b.* 1843	Viscount Boringdon

SUNLIGHT SOAP,

Title.	*Created.*	*Family Name.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
MOUNT-EDGCUMBE	1789	W. H. Edgcumbe, *b.* 1832	Viscount Valletort
MUNSTER	1831	W. G. FitzClarence, *b.* 1824	Lord Tewkesbury
NELSON	1805	H. Nelson, *b.* 1823.....	Viscount Trafalgar
NORTHBROOK	1876	T. G. Baring, G.C.S.I., *b.* 1826.....	Viscount Baring
ONSLOW.....	1801	W. H. Onslow, G.C.M.G., *b.* 1853..	Viscount Cranley
ORFORD	1806	R. H. Walpole, *b.* 1854.....	C. H. Walpole
PEMBROKE & MONTG.	1551 1605	Sidney Herbert, G.C.V.O., *b.* 1853	Lord Herbert
PORTSMOUTH	1743	N. Wallop, *b.* 1856.....	Hon. J. F. Wallop
POULETT	1706	W. H. Poulett, *b.* 1827.....	Viscount Hinton
POWIS.....	1804	G. C. Herbert, *b.* 1862	Viscount Clive
RADNOR..	1765	W. Pleydell-Bouverie, *b.* 1841 ...	Viscount Folkestone, M.P.
RAVENSWORTH	1874	H. G. Liddell, *b.* 1821	Hon. A. C. Liddell
ROMNEY.	1801	C. Marsham, *b.* 1841.....	Viscount Marsham
ROSSLYN	1801	J. F. H. St. Clair-Erskine, *b.* 1869	Lord Loughborough
RUSSELL	1861	J. F. S. Russell, *b.* 1865	Hon. B. A. W. Russell
ST. GERMANS	1815	H. C. Eliot, *b* 1835	Lord Eliot
SANDWICH.. ...	1660	E. G. H. Montegu, *b.* 1839.....	Hon. V. A. Montagu
SCARBOROUGH	1690	A. F. G. B. Lumley, *b.* 1857	Hon. O. Lumley
SELBORNE.....	1882	W. W. Palmer, *b.* 1859	Viscount Wolmer
SHAFTESBURY	1672	A. Ashley-Cooper, *b.* 1869	Rt. Hon. E. M. Ashley
SHREWSBURY AND TALBOT	1442 1784	C. H. J. Talbot, *b.* 1860	Viscount Ingestre
SONDES	1880	G. E. Milles, *b.* 1861	Hon. L. A. Milles
SPENCER	1765	J. P. Spencer, K.G., *b.* 1885	Rt. Hon. C. R. Spencer
STAMFORD	1628	W. Grey, *b.* 1850.....	Lord Grey of Groby
STANHOPE.....	1718	A. P. Stanhope, *b.* 1838	Viscount Mahon
STRADBROKE ..	1821	G. E. J. M. Rous, *b.* 1862.....	W. J. Rous
STRAFFORD ...	1847	H.W.J. Byng, C.B., *b.* 1831.. ...	Rev. the Hon. F. E. C. Byng
STRANGE	1786	J. J. H. H. Stewart-Murray, K.T., *b.* 1840 (Scot. *D. Atholl*)	Marquis of Tullibardine
SUFFOLK ..... AND BERKS	1603 1626	H. M. P. Howard, *b.* 1877	Hon. J. K. E. Howard
TANKERVILLE.	1714	C. Bennet, *b.* 1810.....	Lord Bennet
TEMPLE.....	1822	W. S Gore-Langton, *b.* 1847 ...	Lord Langton
VANE	1823	C. S. Vane Tempest-Stewart, K.G., *b.* 1852.....	Viscount Castlereagh
VERULAM	1815	J. W. Grimston, *b.* 1852	Viscount Grimston
WALDEGRAVE	1729	W. F. Waldegrave, *b.* 1851.....	Viscount Chewton
WARWICK AND BROOKE	1759	F. R. C. G. Greville, *b.* 1853	Lord Brooke
WESTMORLAND	1624	A. M. J. Fane, *b* 1859.....	Lord Burghersh
WHARNCLIFFE	1876	E. M. S. G. Montagu-Stuart-Wortley–Mackenzie, *b.* 1827...	F. J. M. S. Wortley
WILTON.....	1801	A. G. Egerton, *b.* 1863	Viscount Grey de Wilton
WINCHILSEA& NOTTINGHAM	1628 1681	M. E. G. Finch-Hatton, *b.* 1851...	Hon. H. Finch-Hatton
WINTON.....	1859	G. A. Montgomerie, *b.* 1848	Lord Montgomerie
YARBOROUGH	1837	C. A. W. Anderson-Pelham, *b.* 1859	Lord Worsley

VISCOUNTS.

Title.	*Created.*	*Family Name.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
BOLINGBROKE & ST. JOHN	1712	H. St. John, *b.* 1820.....	Hon. H. M. St. John
BRIDPORT.....	1868	A. N. Hood, G.C.B., *b.* 1814.....	Hon. A. W. N. Hood, C.B.
CANTERBURY..	1835	H. C. Manners-Sutton, *b.* 1839...	Hon. H. F. W. M.-Sutton
CLANCARTY ...	1823	W. F. Le-Poer-Trench, *b.* 1868	Lord Kilconnel
COBHAM.....	1718	C. G. Lyttleton, *b.* 1842	Hon. J. C. Lyttleton
COMBERMERE.	1826	F. L.W. Stapleton-Cotton, *b.* 1887	Hon. F. S.-Cotton
CROSS.....	1886	R.A Cross, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., *b.* 1823	Hon. R. A. Cross
ESHER	1897	W. B. Brett, *b.* 1815.....	Hon. R. B. Brett, C.B.
EXMOUTH.....	1816	E. F. J. Pellew, *b.* 1861	Hon. E. Pellew

Gold Medal, London, Canada, 1893.

Title.	*Created.*	*Family Name.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
FALMOUTH ...	1720	E. E. T. Boscawen, C.B., *b.* 1847.	Hon. E. H. J. Boscawen
GORDON.....	1814	J. C. Hamilton-Gordon, G.C.M.G., (Scot. *E. Aberdeen*), *b.* 1847.....	Lord Haddo
GOUGH	1849	H. Gough, *b.* 1849.....	Hon. H. W. Gough
HALIFAX	1866	C. L. Wood, *b.* 1839	Hon. E. F. L. Wood
HAMPDEN	1884	H. R. Brand, *b.* 1841.....	Hon. T. W. Brand
HARDINGE ...	1846	H. C. Hardinge, *b.* 1857	Hon. H. H. R. Hardinge
HEREFORD ...	1550	R. C. Devereux, *b.* 1843	Hon. R. C. Devereux
HILL	1842	R. R. Clegg-Hill, *b.* 1863	Hon. F. W. Clegg-Hill
HOOD.....	1796	F. W. Hood, *b.* 1838	Hon. G. A. A. Hood
HUTCHINSON..	1831	J. L. G. Hely-Hutchinson, K.C.M.G., *b.* 1848	Viscount Suirdale
KNUTSFORD ...	1895	H. T. Holland, G.C.M.G., *b.* 1825	Hon. S. G. Holland
LEINSTER.....	1747	M. FitzGerald, *b.* 1887.....	Lt.-Col D. FitzGerald
LLANDAFF... ..	1895	H. Matthews, *b.* 1826	(None)
MELVILLE.....	1802	H. Dundas, *b.* 1835	Hon. C. S. Dundas
PEEL	1895	A. Wellesley Peel, *b.* 1829	Hon. W. R. Peel
PORTMAN	1873	W. H. B. Portman, *b.* 1829.....	Hon. E. W. B. Portman
ST. VINCENT...	1801	C. P. Jervis, *b.* 1855	Hon. R. C. Jervis
SIDMOUTH ...	1805	W. W. Addington, *b.* 1824	Hon. G. A. Addington
TORRINGTON..	1721	G. M. Byng, *b.* 1886	Hon. S. Byng
WOLSELEY ...	1885	Garnet J. Wolseley, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., (*Commander-in-Chief*), *b.* 1833	Hon. Frances Wolseley

BISHOPS.

See.	*Cons.*	*Trans.*	*Family Name.*
LONDON..... ..	1869 ...	1897 ...	Rt. Hon. M. Creighton, D.D., *b.* 1843
DURHAM	1890 ...	...	B. F. Westcott, D.D., *b* 1825
WINCHESTER	1891 ...	1895 ...	Randall T. Davidson, D.D., *b* 1848
BANGOR.....	1890 ...	...	D. L. Lloyd, D.D., *b*, 1844
CARLISLE	1892 ...	...	J. W. Bardsley, *b.* 1835
CHESTER	1888 ...	...	F. J. Jayne, D.D., *b.* 1845
CHICHESTER..... ..	1882 ...	1895 ...	E. R. Wilberforce, *b.* 1840
ELY	1886 ...	...	Lord A. Compton, D D , *b.* 1835
EXETER..... ...	1885 ...	...	E H. Bickersteth, D.D., *b.* 1825
GLOUCESTER.....	1883 ...	...	C. J. Ellicott, D.D., 1819
LICHFIELD	1891 ...	...	A. Legge, D D., *b.* 1839
LINCOLN..... ..	1885 ...	...	E. King, D D., *b.* 1829
LIVERPOOL	1880 ...	...	J. C. Ryle, D.D., *b.* 1816
LLANDAFF.....	1883 ...	...	R. Lewis, D.D., *b.* 1821
MANCHESTER	1886 ...	..	J. Moorhouse, D.D., *b.* 1826
NORWICH	1893 ...	...	J. Sheepshanks, D.D.
OXFORD.....	1884 ...	1889 ...	W. Stubbs, D.D , *b.* 1825
RIPON	1884 ...	...	W. B. Carpenter, D.D., *b.* 1841
ST. ALBANS	1890 ...	...	J. W. Festing, D.D., *b*, 1837
ST. ASAPH	1889 ...	..	A. G. Edwards, D.D., *b.* 1848
SALISBURY	1885 ...	...	J. Wordsworth, D.D., *b.* 1843
SODOR AND MAN*.....	1892 ...	...	N. D. J. Stratton, D.D., *b.* 1840
SOUTHWELL.....	1884 ...	...	G. Ridding, D.D., *b.* 1828
TRURO	1891 ...	...	J. Gott, D.D , *b.* 1830
WORCESTER	1890 ...	...	J. J. S. Perowne, D.D., *b.* 1823

*Has a seat, but not a vote.

The following Bishops are without a seat:—Bath and Wells, 1894. Hereford, 1895. Rochester, 1895. Newcastle, 1895. Peterborough, 1896. St. David's, 1897. Wakefield, 1897. Bristol, 1897.

BARONS.

Title.	*Created.*	*Family Name.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
ABERCROMBY	1801	G. R. C. Abercromby, *b.* 1838.....	Hon. J. Abercromby
ABERDARE ...	1873	H. C. Bruce, G.C.B., *b.* 1851.....	Hon. H. L. Bruce
ABINGER	1835	J. Y. M. Scarlett, *b.* 1871	S. L. L. Scarlett
ACTON	1869	J. F. E. Dalberg-Acton, *b.* 1834	Hon. R. M. D.-Acton

SUNLIGHT SOAP, Gold Medal, Cardiff, 1888.

Title.	*Created.*	*Family Name.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
ADDINGTON...	1887	E. Hubbard, *b.* 1842.....	Hon. J. G. Hubbard
ALDENHAM ...	1896	H. H. Gibbs, *b.* 1819.....	Hon. A. Gibbs, M.P.
ALINGTON ..	1876	H. G. Sturt, *b.* 1825	Hon. H. N. Sturt, M.P.
AMHERST OF HACKNEY ..	1892	W. A. Tyssen-Amherst, *b.* 1835...	Lady William Cecil
AMPTHILL.....	1881	A. O. V. Russell, *b.* 1869	Hon. J. H. Russell
ANNALY	1863	L. White, *b.* 1857	Hon. L. H. White
ARDILAUN.....	1880	A. E. Guinness, *b.* 1840	(None)
ARMSTRONG ...	1887	W. G. Armstrong, C.B., *b.* 1810 ...	(None)
ARUNDELL OF WARDOUR...	1605	J. F. Arundell, *b.* 1831.....	Hon. Rev. E. A. Arundell
ASHBOURNE ...	1885	E. Gibson, *b.* 1837	Hon. W. Gibson
ASHBURTON ...	1835	F. D. E. Baring, *b.* 1866	Hon. F. A. Baring
ASHCOMBE ...	1892	G. Cubitt, *b.* 1828	Hon. H. Cubitt, M.P.
ASHTON	1895	J. Williamson, *b.* 1844.....	(None)
AUCKLAND ...	1789	W. M. Eden, *b.* 1859..... ..	Hon. W. M. Eden
BAGOT	1780	W. Bagot, *b.* 1856	Hon. W. L. Bagot
BALINHARD ...	1869	J. Carnegie, K.T., *b.* 1827.....	Lord Carnegie
BARNARD	1698	H. de V. Vane, *b.* 1854.....	Hon. H. C. Vane
BASING	1887	G. L. Sclater-Booth, *b.* 1859	Hon. J. S.-Booth
BATEMAN	1837	W. B. Bateman-Hanbury, *b.* 1826	Hon. W. S. B.-Hanbury
BATTERSEA ...	1892	C. Flower, *b.* 1843	(None)
BELPER	1856	H Strutt, *b.* 1840	Hon. W. Strutt
BERWICK	1784	T. H. Noel-Hill, *b.* 1877·	Rev. C. Noel-Hill
BLYTHSWOOD	1892	A. C. Campbell, *b.* 1835	Rev. S. C. Douglas
BOLTON	1797	W. T. Orde-Powlett, *b.* 1845	Hon. W. G. O.-Powlett
BOSTON... ...	1761	G. F. Irby, *b.* 1860.....	Hon. C. S. Irby
BOTREAUX AND DONINGTON	1368	C. E. H. Abney-Hastings, *b.* 1855 (Scot. *E. Loudoun*)	Hon. P. F. C. Abney-Hastings
BOWES	1887	C. Bowes-Lyon, *b.* 1824 (Scot. *E. Strathmore*)	Lord Glamis
BOYLE	1711	R. E. St. L. Boyle, K.P., *b.* 1829...	Viscount Dungarvan
BRABOURNE ...	1880	E. Knatchbull-Hugessen, *b.* 1857	Hon. W. K.-Hugessen
BRANCEPETH	1866	G. R. Hamilton-Russell, *b.* 1830 (Ir. *V. Boyne*)	Hon. G. W. H.-Russell
BRASSEY	1886	T. Brassey, K.C.B., *b.* 1836	Hon. T. A. Brassey
BRAYBROOKE	1788	C. C. Neville, *b.* 1823..... ..	Hon. and Rev. L. Neville
BRAYE	1529	A. T. T. Verney-Cave, *b.* 1849 ...	Hon A. Verney-Cave
BRODRICK	1796	W. Brodrick, *b.* 1830 (Ir. *V. Midleton*).....	Rt. Hon. W. Brodrick, M.P.
BROUGHAM & VAUX	1860	H. C. Brougham, *b.* 1836.....	Hon. H. Brougham
BURGHCLERE	1895	Herbert Gardner, *b.* 1846	(None)
BURTON..... ..	1886	M. A. Bass, *b.* 1827	(None)
BYRON	1643	G. F. W. Byron, *b.* 1855	Hon. Rev. F. E. C. Byron
CALTHORPE ..	1796	A. C. G. Calthorpe, *b.* 1829.....	Hon. W. Calthorpe
CAMOYS	1383	R. F. Stonor, *b.* 1884.....	Hon. E. M. Stonor
CAREW	1838	R. S. J. Carew, *b.* 1860.....	Hon. G. P. J. Carew
CARLETON .	1786	R. H. Boyle, *b.* 1860	Hon. H. G. Boyle
CARTSFORT ..	1801	W. Proby, K.P., *b.* 1836	(None)
CASTLETOWN	1869	B. E. B. Fitzpatrick, *b.* 1848... ...	(None)
CHAWORTH ..	1831	R. Brabazon, *b.* 1841(Ir. *E. Meath*)	Lord Ardee
CHELMSFORD	1858	F. A. Thesiger, G.C.B., *b.* 1827 ..	Hon. F. J. Thesiger
CHESHAM	1858	C. C. W. Cavendish, *b.* 1850	Hon. C. W. Cavendish
CHEYLESMORE	1887	W. M. Eaton, *b.* 1843	Hon. H. Eaton
CHURCHILL .	1815	V. A. F. C. Spencer, *b.* 1864	Hon. V. Spencer
CHURSTON.....	1858	J. Yarde-Buller, *b.* 1846	Hon. J. Y.-Buller
CLANWILLIAM	1828	R. J. Meade, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., *b.* 1832	Lord Gillford, R.N.
CLEMENTS ...	1831	C. Clements, *b.* 1879 (Ir. *E. Leitrim*).....	Hon. F. P. Clements
CLIFFORD OF CHUDLEIGH	1672	L. H. H. Clifford, *b.* 1851	Hon. W. H. Clifford
CLIFTON	1608	E. H S. Bligh, *b.* 1851 (Ir. *E. Darnley*)	Hon. Ivo Bligh

SUNLIGHT SOAP, Gold Medal, Brighton, 1889.

Title.	*Created.*	*Family Name.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
CLINTON	1332	C. H. Rolle H.-S.-F.-Trefusis, *b.* 1834	Hon. C. Trefusis
CLONCURRY ...	1831	V. F. Lawless, *b.* 1840	Hon. E. Lawless
COLCHESTER...	1817	R. C. E. Abbot, *b.* 1842.....	(None)
COLERIDGE ...	1874	B. J. S. Coleridge, Q.C., *b.* 1851 ...	Hon. G. D. Coleridge
COLVILLE OF CULROSS ...	1885	C. J. Colville, K.T., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1818	Hon. C. Colville
CONGLETON ...	1814	H. Parnell, C.B., *b.* 1839	Hon. H. B. F. Parnell
CONNEMARA ...	1887	R. Bourke, G.C.I.E., *b.* 1827	(None)
COTTESLOE ...	1874	T. F. Fremantle, *b.* 1830.....	Hon. T. F. Fremantle
CRAWSHAW ...	1892	T. Brooks, *b.* 1825.....	Hon. W. Brooks
CROMER.....	1892	E. Baring, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., *b.* 1841	Hon. R. T. Baring
DAVEY	1894	Horace Davey (*Lord of Appeal*), *b.* 1833	Life Peerage
DAWNAY	1897	H. R. Dawnay, *b.* 1844.....	Hon. John Dawnay
DE CLIFFORD	1299	J. S. Russell, *b.* 1884.....	(None)
DE FREYNE ...	1851	A. French, *b.* 1855	Hon. A. R. French
DE L'ISLE AND DUDLEY.....	1835	P. S. Sidney, *b.* 1853.....	Hon. A. S. Sidney
DE MAULEY...	1838	W. A. W. Ponsonby, *b.* 1843	Hon. Rev. M. Ponsonby
DE RAMSEY ...	1887	W. H. Fellowes, *b.* 1848	Hon. C. C. Fellowes
DE ROS.....	1264	D. C. FitzGerald de Ros, *b.* 1827	Hon. Mary F. Dawson
DE SAUMAREZ	1831	J. St. V. Saumarez, *b.* 1843	Hon. J. St. V. B. Saumarez
DE VESCI	1884	J. R. W. Vesey, *b.* 1844	(None)
DELAMERE ...	1821	H. Cholmondeley, *b.* 1870	Capt. H. C. Cholmondeley
DENMAN.....	1834	Thomas Denman, *b.* 1874	Hon. R. D. Denman
DERAMORE ...	1885	R. W. de Y. Bateson, *b.* 1865	Hon. G. N. Bateson
DERWENT	1881	H. V.-Bempde-Johnstone, *b.* 1829	Hon. F. Jonnstone
DIGBY	1765	E. H. T. Digby, *b.* 1846	Hon. E. K. Digby
DORMER	1615	J. B. J. Dormer, *b.* 1830	R. J. Dormer
DOUGLAS	1875	C. A. Douglas-Home, *b.* 1834.....	Lord Dunglass
DUNLEATH ...	1892	H. L. Mulholland, *b.* 1854	Hon. A. E. S. Mulholland
DUNMORE	1831	C. A. Murray, *b.* 1841	Viscount Fincastle
DUNNING	1869	J. R. Rollo, *b.* 1835	Master of Rollo
DYNEVOR	1780	A. de C. Rice, *b.* 1836	Hon. W. F. Rice
EBURY	1857	R. W. Grosvenor, *b.* 1834	Hon. R. V. Grosvenor
ELGIN	1849	V. A. Bruce, G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *b.* 1849.....	Lord Bruce
ELLENBOROUGH	1802	C. T. H. Law, *b.* 1856	Com. E. D. Law, R.N.
ELPHINSTONE.	1885	S. H. Elphinstone, *b.* 1869	Hon. M. W. Elphinstone
EMLY.....	1874	T. G. W. Monsell, *b.* 1858	(None)
ERSKINE	1806	W. M. Erskine, *b.* 1841.....	Hon. M. Erskine
ETTRICK	1872	F. Napier, K.T., *b.* 1819.....	Hon. W. J. Napier
FAIRLIE	1897	David Boyle, *b.* 1833..... .	Viscount Kelburne, R.N.
FARQUHAR ...	1893	H. B. T. Farquhar *b.* 1844.....	
FARRER	1893	T. H. Farrer, *b.* 1819.....	Hon. T. C. Farrer
FERMANAGH ..	1876	J. H. Crichton, K.P., *b.* 1839	Viscount Crichton
FIELD	1890	W. V. Field, *b.* 1813	(None)
FINGALL	1831	A. J. Plunkett, *b.* 1859	Lord Killeen
FISHERWICK...	1790	G. A. H. Chichester, *b.* 1822	Lord H. F. Chichester
FITZ-HARDINGE	1861	C. P. F.-Berkeley, *b.* 1830	(None)
FOLEY	1776	H. T. Foley, *b.* 1850	Hon. F. C. J. Foley
FORESTER.....	1821	C. T. Weld Forester, *b.* 1842.....	Hon. G. C. B. Forester
FOXFORD	1815	W. H. de V. S. Pery, *b.* 1863	Viscount Glentworth
GAGE	1790	H. C. Gage, *b.* 1854	Hon. H. R. Gage
GARDNER	1806	A. H. Gardner, *b.* 1836.....	Hon. A. L. Gardner
GERARD.....	1876	W. C. Gerard, *b.* 1851	Hon. F. J. Gerard
GIFFORD	1824	E. F. Gifford, V.C , *b.* 1849	Hon. E. B. Gifford
GLENESK	1895	A. Borthwick, *b.* 1830	Hon. O. A. Borthwick
GORMANSTON..	1868	J. W. J. Preston, K.C.M.G., *b.* 1837	Hon. J. E. J. Preston
GRANARD	1806	B. A. W. P. H. Forbes, *b.* 1874...	Hon. R. G. B. Forbes
GRANTLEY.....	1782	J. R. B. Norton, *b.* 1855	Hon. R. H. B. Norton

SUNLIGHT SOAP,

Title.	*Created.*	*Family Name.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
GREVILLE	1869	A. W. F. Greville, *b.* 1841	Hon. R. H. F. Greville
GREY DE RUTHYN	1324	R. G. G. Clifton, *b.* 1858	Hon. C. Clifton
GRIMTHORPE	1886	E. Beckett, *b.* 1816	E. W. Beckett, M.P.
GRINSTEAD	1815	L. E. Cole, *b.* 1845	Viscount Cole
GWYDYR	1796	P. R. Burrell, *b.* 1810	Hon. W. M. Burrell
HALDON	1880	L. H. Palk, *b.* 1846	Hon. L. W. Palk
HAMILTON OF DALZELL	1886	J. G. C. Hamilton, *b.* 1829	Hon. G. Hamilton
HAMPTON	1874	H. P. M. Pakington, *b.* 1848	Hon. H. S. Pakington
HARE	1869	W. Hare, K.P., *b.* 1833	Lord Ennismore
HARLECH	1876	W. R. Ormsby-Gore, *b.* 1819	Hon. G. R. O.-Gore
HARRIS	1815	G. R. C. Harris, G.C.I.E., G.C.S.I., *b.* 1851	Hon. G. St. V. Harris
HARTISMERE	1866	J. M. Henniker-Major, *b.* 1842	Hon. A. E. H.-Major
HASTINGS	1290	G. M. Astley, *b.* 1857	Hon. A. E. D. Astley
HATHERTON	1835	E. G. P. Littleton, C.M.G., *b.* 1842	Hon. E. C. R. Littleton
HAWKE	1776	M. B. Hawke, *b.* 1860	Hon. S. Hawke, R.N.
HAWKESBURY	1893	C. G. S. Foljambe, *b.* 1846	Hon. A.W. de B. S. Foljambe
HAY	1711	Archibald F. Hay, *b.* 1855	Viscount Dupplin
HEANAGE	1896	E. Heanage, *b.* 1840	Hon. G. E. Heanage
HERRIES	1884	M. Constable Maxwell, *b.* 1837	(None)
HERSCHELL	1886	F. Herschell, G.C.B., *b.* 1837	Hon. R. F. Herschell
HEYTESBURY	1828	W. F. Holmes-A'Court, *b.* 1862	Hon. L. H.-A'Court
HILLINGDON	1886	C. W. Mills, *b.* 1855	Hon. C. T. Mills
HINDLIP	1886	C. A. Allsopp, *b.* 1877	Hon. W. H. Allsopp
HOBHOUSE	1885	A. Hobhouse, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., *b.* 1819	(None)
HOLM PATRICK	1897	H. Wellesley Hamilton, *b.* 1886	Heir
HOOD OF AVALON	1892	*(a minor)*	
HOPETOUN	1809	A. W. A. Hood, G.C.B., *b.* 1824	(None)
HOTHFIELD	1881	J. A. L. Hope, G.C.M.G., *b.* 1860	Lord Hope
HOWARD DE WALDEN	1597	H. J. Tufton, *b.* 1844	Hon. J. S. R. Tufton
HOWARD OF GLOSSOP	1869	F. G. Ellis, *b.* 1830	Hon. T. E. Ellis
HOWTH	1881	F. E. Fitzalan-Howard, *b.* 1859	Hon. B. F. Howard
HYLTON	1866	W. U. T. St. Lawrence, K.P., *b.* 1827	(None)
INVERCLYDE	1897	H H. Joliffe, *b.* 1839	Hon. H. G. Joliffe, M.P.
IVEAGH	1891	John Burns, *b.* 1829	Hon. G. Burns
JAMES	1895	E. C. Guinness, K.P., *b.* 1847	Hon. R. Guinness
KEANE	1839	Henry James, *b.* 1828	(None)
KELVIN	1892	J. M. A. Keane, *b.* 1816	(None)
KENLIS	1831	W. Thompson, G.C.V.O. *b.* 1824	(None)
KENMARE	1856	G. T. Taylour, *b.* 1878	E. H. H. Taylour
KENRY	1866	V. A. Browne, K.P., *b.* 1835	Viscount Castlerosse
KENSINGTON	1886	W. T. Wyndham-Quin, K.P., *b.* 1841	(None)
KENYON	1788	W. Edwardes, *b.* 1868	Hon. H. Edwardes
KER	1828	L. Kenyon, *b.* 1864	Hon. G. T. Kenyon
KESTEVEN	1868	S. H. Ker, K.T., *b.* 1833	Lord Jedburgh
KILMARNOCK	1831	J. H. Trollope, *b.* 1851	Hon. R. C. Trollope
KINNAIRD	1860	C. G. Hay, *b.* 1852	Lord Kilmarnock
KINNEAR	1897	A. F. Kinnaird, *b.* 1847	Master of Kinnaird
KINTORE	1838	A. S. Kinnear, *b.* 1833	(None)
LAMINGTON	1880	A. H.T. Keith-Falconer, G.C.M.G., *b.* 1852	Lord Falconer
LAWRENCE	1869	C. W. A. N. Cochrane-Baillie, K.C.M.G., *b.* 1860	Hon. V. C.-Baillie
LECONFIELD	1859	J. H. Lawrence, *b.* 1846	Hon. A. G. Lawrence
LEIGH	1839	H. Wyndham, *b.* 1830	Hon. C. H. Wyndham
		W. H. Leigh, *b.* 1824	Hon. F. D. Leigh

Gold Medal, Asnieres, France, 1893.

Title.	*Created.*	*Family Name.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
LILFORD	1797	J. Powys, *b.* 1863	Hon. S. F. Powys
LINGEN	1885	R. R. W. Lingen, K.C.B., *b.* 1819	(None)
LISMORE	1838	G. P. O'Callaghan, *b.* 1815	(None)
LISTER	1897	Joseph Lister, *b.* 1827.....	(None)
LLANGATTOCK	1892	J. A. Rolls, *b.* 1837	Hon. J. M. Rolls
LOCH OF DRYLAW	1895	H. B. Loch, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., *b.* 1827	Hon. E. D. Loch
LOFTUS	1801	J. H. Loftus, *b.* 1851	G. H. Loftus
LOVAINE	1784	H. G. Percy (*Earl Percy*), *b.* 1846	Lord Warkworth, M.P.
LOVAT	1837	S. J. Fraser, *b.* 1871	Hon. H. J. Fraser
LOVEL AND HOLLAND	1762	A. A. Perceval, *b.* 1856.....	C. J. Perceval
LUDLOW	1897	H. C. Lopes, *b.* 1827.....	Hon. H. Lopes
LURGAN.....	1839	W. Brownlow, *b.* 1858	Hon. J. R. Brownlow
LYVEDEN	1859	F. H. Vernon, *b.* 1824	C. Vernon
MACNAGHTEN	1887	E. Macnaghten (*Lord of Appeal*), *b.* 1830	(Life Peerage)
MAGHERAMORNE	1887	J. D. M'Garel-Hogg, *b.* 1861	Hon. D. S. M'G.-Hogg
MALCOLM	1895	J. W. Malcolm, C.B., *b.* 1833.....	(None)
MANNERS	1807	J. T. Manners, *b.* 1852	Hon. J. Manners
MANNERS OF HADDON.....	1896	H. J. B. Manners, *b.* 1852	Lord Roos
MASHAM.....	1891	S. Cunliffe-Lister, *b.* 1815	Hon S. C.-Lister
MELDRUM.....	1815	C. Gordon, *b.* 1847.....	Lord Esmé Gordon
MENDIP.....	1794	L. G. Agar-Ellis, *b.* 1829	Lord Robartes
MEREDYTH ...	1866	J. H. G. M. Somerville, *b.* 1865	(None)
METHUEN.....	1838	P. S. Methuen, C.B., C.M.G., *b.* 1845	Hon. P. Methuen
MIDDLETON ...	1811	D. W. B. Willoughby, *b.* 1844.....	Capt. Hon. E. Willoughby
MINSTER	1821	V. G. Conyngham, *b.* 1833.....	Lord F. W. B. Conyngham
MONCK	1866	H. P. Monck, *b.* 1849	Hon. C. H. Monck
MONCKTON ...	1887	G. E. M. Monckton-Arundell, *b.* 1844.....	Hon. G. M.-Arundell
MONCREIFF ...	1874	H. J. Moncreiff, *b.* 1840	Rev. Hon. R. C. Moncreiff
MONK BRETTON	1884	J. W. Dodson, *b.* 1869	(None)
MONKSWELL ..	1885	R. Collier, *b.* 1845	Rev. R. A. H. Collier
MONSON.....	1728	D. T. Monson, *b.* 1830	Rt. Hon. Sir E. J. Monson
MONTAGU OF BEAULIEU...	1885	H. J. Douglas-Scott-Montagu, *b.* 1832	Hon. J.W. D. Montagu, M.P.
MONTEAGLE...	1806	J. T. Browne, *b.* 1824	Lord H. Ulick Browne
MONTEAGLE OF BRANDON ...	1839	T. Spring-Rice, K.P., *b.* 1849	Hon. S. Spring-Rice
MORRIS	1889	M. Morris (*Lord of Appeal*) *b.* 1827	(Life Peerage)
MOSTYN.....	1831	L. N. V. Lloyd-Mostyn, *b.* 1856	Hon. E. L. R. L.-Mostyn
MOUNTSTEPHEN	1891	G. Stephen, *b.* 1829	(None)
MOWBRAY (1223), SEAGRAVE (1295), AND STOURTON...	1448	C. B. J. Stourton, *b.* 1867	Hon. W. M. Stourton
NAPIER OF MAGDALA	1868	R. W. Napier, *b.* 1845	Col. Hon. G. C. Napier, C.I.E.
NEWLANDS ...	1898	W. W. Hozier, *b.* 1825.....	Hon. T. Hozier
NEWTON	1892	W. J. Legh, *b.* 1828	Hon. T. W. Legh, M.P.
NORTH	1554	W. H. J. North, *b.* 1836	Hon. W. F. J. North
NORTHBOURNE	1884	W. H. James, *b.* 1846	Hon. W. J. James
NORTHINGTON	1885	A. H. Henley, *b.* 1825	Hon. F. Henley
NORTON.....	1878	C. B. Adderley, K.C.M.G., *b.* 1814	Hon. C. L. Adderley
O'HAGAN	1870	T. T. O'Hagan, *b.* 1878.....	Hon. M. H. O'Hagan
O'NEILL.....	1868	E. O'Neill, *b.* 1839.....	Hon. A. E. B. O'Neill
ORIEL.....	1821	C. J. E. F. Skeffington, *b.* 1842...	Hon. O. J. C. Skeffington
ORMATHWAITE	1868	A. Walsh, *b.* 1827	Hon. A. H. J. Walsh
ORMONDE	1821	J. E. W. T. Butler, K.P., *b.* 1844	Lord J. A. Butler
OVERTOUN.....	1893	J. C. White, *b.* 1843	(None)
OXENFORD ...	1841	J. H. Dalrymple, K.T., *b.* 1819 (Sc., *E. Stair*)	Viscount Dalrymple

SUNLIGHT SOAP

Title.	*Created.*	*Family Name.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
PENRHYN	1866	G. S. G. Douglas-Pennant, *b.* 1836	Hon. E. S. D.-Pennant, M.P.
PENZANCE	1869	J. P. Wilde, *b.* 1816	(None)
PETRE	1603	P. H. P. Petre, *b.* 1858	Hon. F. Petre
PIRBRIGHT ...	1895	H. de Worms, *b.* 1840	(None)
PLAYFAIR	1892	L. Playfair, G.C.B., *b.* 1819	Lt.-Col. Hon. G. Playfair
PLUNKET	1827	Most Rev. W. C. Plunket (*Abp. of Dublin*), *b.* 1828	Hon. W. L. Plunket
POLTIMORE ...	1831	A. F. G. W. Bampfylde, *b.* 1837	Hon. C. Bampfylde
PONSONBY.....	1749	Rev. W. W. Ponsonby, *b.* 1821 (Ir. *E. Bessborough*)	Viscount Duncannon, C.B.
POWERSCOURT	1885	M. Wingfield, K.P., *b.* 1836	Hon. M. R. Wingfield
RAGLAN.....	1852	G. F. H. Somerset, *b.* 1857.....	Hon. F. R. Somerset
RAMSAY	1875	A. G. M. Ramsay, *b.* 1878 (Scot. *E. Dalhousie*)	Hon. P. W. M. Ramsay
RANFURLY ...	1826	U. J. M. Knox, *b.* 1856 (Ir. *E. Ranfurly*)	Viscount Northland
RATHMORE ...	1895	D. R. Plunket, Q.C., *b.* 1838.....	(None)
RAYLEIGH.....	1821	J. W. Strutt, *b.* 1842.....	Hon. R. J. Strutt
REAY	1881	D. J. Mackay, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., *b.* 1839.....	Æ. Mackay
RENDEL.....	1894	Stuart Rendel, *b.* 1834	(None)
REVELSTOKE	1885	John Baring, *b.* 1863.....	Hon. C. Baring
RIBBLESDALE	1797	T. Lister, *b.* 1854	Hon. T. Lister
ROBARTES.....	1869	T. C. Agar-Robartes, *b.* 1844.....	Hon. T. C. R. A.-Robartes
ROBERTS OF KANDAHAR...	1892	F. S. Roberts, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., *b.* 1832	Hon. F. H. S. Roberts
RODNEY.....	1782	G. B. H. D. Rodney, *b.* 1857	Hon. G. B. Rodney
ROMILLY	1865	J. G. L. Romilly *b.* 1866.....	(None)
ROOKWOOD ...	1892	H. J. Selwyn-Ibbetson, *b.* 1826...	(None)
ROSEBERY.....	1828	A. P. Primrose, K.G., K.T., *b.* 1847	Lord Dalmeny
ROSMEAD	1896	Hercules A. T. Robinson, *b.* 1866	Hon. Hercules E. J. Robinson
RASSMORE ..	1838	D. W. W. Westenra, *b.* 1853.....	Hon. W. Westenra
ROTHSCHILD	1885	N. M. De Rothschild, *b.* 1840.....	Hon. L. W. de Rothschild
ROWTON.....	1880	M. W. Lowry-Corry, C.B., *b.* 1838	(None)
RUSSELL OF KILLOWEN ..	1894	C. Russell, G.C.M.G. (*Lord Chief Justice*), *b.* 1833	Life Peerage
SACKVILLE ..	1876	L. Sackville-West, G.C.M.G. *b.* 1827	Hon. W. E. S.-West
ST. JOHN OF BLETSOE ...	1558	B. M. St. John, *b.* 1844	Hon. H. St. John
ST. LEONARDS	1852	E. B. Sugden, *b.* 1847	Hon. H. F. Sugden
ST. LEVAN ...	1887	J. St. Aubyn, *b.* 1829.....	Hon. J. T. S. St. Aubyn
ST. OSWALD...	1885	R. Winn, *b.* 1857	Hon. R. G. Winn
SALTERSFORD	1796	J. G. H. Stopford, *b.* 1823	Viscount Stopford
SANDHURST .	1871	W. Mansfield, G.C.I.E., *b.* 1855 ...	Hon. J. W. Mansfield
SANDYS	1802	A. F. A. Sandys, *b.* 1840	Hon. M. E. M. Sandys
SAVILE	1888	J. Savile-Lumley, *b.* 1854	(None)
SAYE AND SELE	1603	J. F. T.-Wykeham-Fiennes, *b.* 1830	Hon. G. C. Fiennes
SCARSDALE ..	1761	Rev. A. N. H. Curzon, *b.* 1831 ...	Rt. Hon. G. Curzon, M.P.
SEATON	1839	J. R. U. Colborne, *b.* 1854	Hon. F. L. Colborne
SEFTON	1831	C. W. H. Molyneux, *b.* 1867	Hon. O. Cecil Molyneux
SHAND	1892	A. B. Shand, *b.* 1828.....	(None)
SHEFFIELD ...	1802	H. N. Holyroyd, *b* 1832	(None)
SHERBORNE ...	1784	E. L. Dutton, *b.* 1831	Hon. and Rev. F. Dutton
SHUTE	1880	P. Barrington, *b* 1825	Hon. W. B. Barrington
SILCHESTER .	1821	T. Pakenham, *b.* 1864	Hon. E. M. Pakenham
SOMERHILL ...	1826	H. G. De-Burgh-Canning, *b.* 1832	(None)
SOMERS	1784	P. R. Cocks, *b.* 1815	A. H. T. Cocks
SOMERTON ...	1873	J. C. H. W. Ellis Agar, *b.* 1818 ...	Hon. F. W. Agar
SOUTHAMPTON	1780	C. H. Fitzroy, *b.* 1867	Hon. E. A. Fitzroy
STAFFORD.....	1640	F. E. S.-Jerningham, *b.* 1833.....	F. E. Fitzherbert

makes Clothes white, makes hearts light.

Title.	*Created.*	*Family Name.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
STALBRIDGE...	1886	R. de A. Grosvenor, *b.* 1837	Hon. H. Grosvenor
STANLEY OF ALDERLEY ..	1839	H. E. J. Stanley, *b.* 1837.....	Hon. E. L. Stanley
STANMORE ...	1893	A. H.-Gordon, G.C.M.G., *b.* 1829 ...	Hon. G. H.-Gordon
STEWART OF GARLIES ...	1796	A. P. Stewart, K.T., *b.* 1835	Hon. R. H. Stewart
STRATHCONA	1897	Donald A. Smith, G.C.M.G., 1820	(None)
STRATHEDEN (1836) AND CAMPBELL ..	1841	H. G. Campbell, *b.* 1829	Hon. J. B. Campbell
STRATHSPEY ..	1884	J. Ogilvie-Grant, *b.* 1876	Hon. T. O.-Grant
STUART OF CASTLESTUART	1796	E. A. Stuart-Grey, *b.* 1840	F. J. Stuart-Grey
SUDELEY	1838	C. D. R. Hanbury-Tracy, *b.* 1840	Hon. W. H. Tracy
SUDLEY.....	1884	A. S.W. C. F. Gore, K.P., *b.* 1839	Viscount Sudley
SUFFIELD.....	1786	C. Harbord, K.C.B., *b.* 1830	Hon. C. Harbord
SWANSEA	1893	E. A. Vivian, *b.* 1848.....	Hon. J. A. Vivian
TALBOT DE MALAHIDE ..	1856	R. W. Talbot, *b.* 1846	Hon. J. B. Talbot
TEMPLEMORE.	1831	H. S. Chichester, *b.* 1821.....	Hon. A. Chichester
TENNYSON ...	1884	H. Tennyson, *b.* 1852	Hon. L. H. Tennyson
TENTERDEN ..	1827	C. S. H. Abbott, *b.* 1865	(None)
TEYNHAM	1616	H. J. P. S. Roper-Curzon, *b.* 1867	Hon. C. J.-Curzon
THRING	1886	H. Thring, K.C.B., *b.* 1818	(None)
THURLOW ...	1792	T. J. H.-T.-C.-Bruce, *b.* 1838.....	Hon. J. Bruce
TOLLEMACHE .	1876	W. F. Tollemache, *b.* 1832.....	Hon. L. P. Tollemache
TREDEGAR ...	1859	G. C. Morgan, *b.* 1830	Hon. F. Morgan, M.P.
TREVOR	1880	A. W. Hill-Trevor, *b.* 1852.....	Hon. G.E.Hill-Trevor
TRURO	1850	T. M. M. Wilde, *b.* 1856	(None)
TWEEDDALE...	1881	W. M. Hay, *b* 1826	Earl of Gifford
TWEEDMOUTH	1881	E. Majoribanks, *b.* 1849	Hon. D. C. Majoribanks
TYRONE	1786	H. de la P. Beresford, *b.* 1875 ...	Lord C. B. Beresford
VAUX OF HARROWDEN ...	1523	H. G. C. Mostyn, *b.* 1860.....	(Three co-heiresses)
VERNON	1762	G. W. Venables-Vernon, *b.* 1854	Hon. G. F. A. V.-Vernon
VIVIAN	1841	G. C. B. Vivian, *b.* 1878	Hon. C. H. Vivian
WALSINGHAM	1780	Thomas de Grey, *b.* 1843	Hon. J. A. de Grey
WANDSWORTH	1895	Sydney J. Stern, *b.* 1845.....	(None)
WANTAGE.....	1885	R. J. Lloyd-Lindsay, K.C.B., V.C., *b.* 1832	(None)
WATSON.....	1880	W. Watson (*Lord of Appeal*), *b.* 1828	Life Peerage
WELBY	1894	R. E. Welby, G C.B., *b.* 1832.....	(None)
WEMYSS	1821	F. Wemyss-Charteris-Douglas, *b.* 1818	Lord Elcho
WENLOCK ...	1839	B. Lawley, G.C.I.E., *b.* 1849.....	Hon. R. T. Lawley
WESTBURY ...	1861	R. L. P. Bethell, *b.* 1852.....	Hon. R. Bethell
WIGAN	1826	J. L. Lindsay, K.T., *b.* 1847.....	Lord Balcarres, M.P.
WILLOUGHBY DE BROKE ..	1492	H. Verney, *b.* 1844.....	Hon. R. G. Verney
WIMBORNE ...	1880	I. B. Guest, *b.* 1835	Hon. I. C. Guest
WINDSOR ...	1529	R. G. Windsor-Clive, *b.* 1857.....	Hon. O. R. W.-Clive
WOLVERTON...	1860	F. Glyn, *b.* 1864	Hon. G. E. D. C. Glyn
WORLINGHAM	1835	A. B. S. Acheson, K.P., *b.* 1841 ...	Viscount Acheson
WROTTESLEY	1838	A. Wrottesley, *b.* 1824	Hon. W. Wrottesley
WYNFORD ...	1829	W. D. M. Best, *b.* 1826.....	Hon. H. M. Best
ZOUCHE	1308	R. N. C. G. Curzon, *b.* 1851	Hon. Dares Curzon

SUNLIGHT SOAP

PEERESSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT.

Title. Created.	*Family Name.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
BEAUMONT (B.)...1309	Mona J. T. Stapleton, *b.* 1894.....	Hon. Ivy M. Stapleton
BERKELEY (B.)...1421	Louisa M. Milman, *b.* 1840.....	Hon. Eva M. F. Milman
BERNERS (B.)...1455	Emma H. Tyrwhitt, *b.* 1835	Hon. Sir R. R. T.-Wilson
BURDETT-COUTTS (B.)...1871	Angela G. Burdett-Coutts, *b.* 1814	(None)
CONYERS (B.)...1509	Marcia A. M. A.-Pelham, (*Countess of Yarborough*) *b.* 1863	Lord Worsley
CROMARTIE(C.)...1895	Sybell Lilian Mackenzie Leveson-Gower, *b.* 1878	Lady Constance Mackenzie
HAMBLEDEN(V.) 1891	Emily Smith, *b.* 1828	Hon. W. F. D. Smith, M.P.
MACDONALD OF EARNSCLIFFE (B.) ...1891	Susan A. acdonald, *b.* 1836.....	(None)

PEERS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

USUALLY ADDRESSED BY THEIR HIGHER TITLES AS PEERS OF SCOTLAND OR IRELAND.

Scotch Peerage.	*U. K. Peerage.*
Aberdeen, E	Gordon, V
Athole, D	Strange, E
Buccleuch, D	Doncaster, E
Crawford, E	Wigan, B
Dalhousie, E.....	Ramsay, B
Eglintoun, E.....	Winton, E
Erroll, E.....	Kilmarnock, B
Galloway, E.....	StewartofGarlies, B
Glasgow, E.	Fairlie, B.
Hamilton, D.....	Brandon, D
Home, E.....	Douglas, B
Huntly, M	Meldrum, E
Kinnoull, E.....	Hay, B

Scotch Peerage.	*U. K. Peerage.*
Lothian, M.....	Ker, B
Loudoun, E	Botreaux, E
Montrose, D	Graham, E
Moray, E.....	Stuart, B
Napier, B.....	Ettrick, B
Rollo, B	Dunning, B
Roxburghe, D	Innes, E
Seafield, E	Strathspey, B
Southesk, E	Balinhard, B
Stair, E	Oxenfoord, B
Strathmore, E	Bowes, B
Tweeddale, M.....	Tweeddale, B

Irish Peerage.	*U. K. Peerage.*
Abercorn, D	Abercorn, M
Arran, E.....	Sudley, B
Athlumney, B	Meredyth, B
Barrington, V	Shute, B
Bessborough, E.....	Ponsonby, B
Boyne, V.....	Brancepeth, B
Carysfort, E	Carysfort, B
Clancarty, E.....	Clancarty, V
Clanricarde, M.....	Somerhill, B
Clanwilliam, E	Clanwilliam, B
Clifden, V	Mendip, B
Conyngham, M	Minster, B
Cork & Orrery, M.....	Boyle, B
Courtown, E	Saltersford, B
Darnley, E	Clifton, B
De Vesci, V.....	De Vesci, B
Donegall, M	Fisherwick, B
Donoughmore, E	Hutchinson, V
Downshire, M.....	Hillsborough, E
Dunraven, E	Kenry, B
Egmont, E	Lovel&Holland, B
Ely, M	Loftus, B

Irish Peerage.	*U. K. Peerage.*
Enniskillen, E	Grinstead, B
Erne, E.....	Fermanagh, B
Galway, V.....	Monckton, B
Gosford, E	Worlingham, B
Headfort, M	Kenlis, B
Henley, B	Northington, B
Henniker, B.....	Hartismere, B
Howth, E	Howth, B
Leinster, D	Leinster, V
Leitrim, E	Clements, B
Limerick, E.....	Foxford, B
Listowel, E	Hare, B
Londonderry, M.....	Vane, E
Longford, E.....	Silchester, B
Massereene, V	Oriel, B
Meath, E	Chaworth, B
Midleton, V.....	Brodrick, B
Normanton, E	Somerton, B
Ormonde, M	Ormonde, B
Shannon, E.....	Carleton, B
Sligo, M.....	Mont-Eagle, B
Waterford, M	Tyrone, B

makes light work of a heavy wash.

REPRESENTATIVE PEERS.—Sixteen Scottish are elected for each Parliament and twenty-eight Irish Representative Peers are elected for life.

SIXTEEN REPRESENTATIVE PEERS FOR SCOTLAND.

ELECTED EVERY NEW PARLIAMENT.

John Francis E. Goodeve Erskine	*Earl of*	*Mar*	1404
Sholto George Douglas	„	*Morton*	1458
Walter John Francis Erskine	„	*Mar & Kellie*	1565
George Baillie Arden	„	*Haddington*	1619
Frederick Henry Maitland	„	*Lauderdale*	1624
David Stanley W. Ogilvie	„	*Airlie*	1639
Robert Harris Carnwath Dalzell	„	*Carnwath*	1639
Ronald R. Leslie Melville	„	*Leven & Melville*	1641
Douglas Mackinnon B. Cochrane	„	*Dundonald*	1669
Byron Plantagénet Cary	*Viscount*	*Falkland*	1620
Horace Courtenay Forbes	*Baron*	*Forbes*	1442
Alexander William Fred. Fraser	„	*Saltoun*	1445
Charles William St. Clair	„	*Sinclair*	1488
James Walter Sandilands	„	*Torphichen*	1564
Alexander Hugh Bruce	„	*Balfour of Burleigh*	1609
Walter H. Hepburne-Scott	„	*Polwarth*	1690

TWENTY-EIGHT REPRESENTATIVE PEERS FOR IRELAND.

ELECTED FOR LIFE.

J. Vansittart Danvers Butler	*Earl of*	*Lanesborough*	1756
Dermot Robert W. Bourke	„	*Mayo*	1785
Lionel G. H. S. Dawson-Damer	„	*Portarlington*	1785
Hugh Annesley	„	*Annesley*	1789
George Bingham	„	*Lucan*	1795
Somerset Richard Lowry Corry	„	*Belmore*, G.C.M.G.	1797
James Francis Bernard	„	*Bandon*	1800
Lawrence Parsons	„	*Rosse*, K.P.	1806
Francis Charles Needham	„	*Kilmorey*, K.P.	1822
Mervyn Edward Wingfield	*Viscount*	*Powerscourt*, K.P.	1743
Henry William Crosbie Ward	„	*Bangor*	1781
Cornwallis Maude	„	*Hawarden* (E. de Montalt)	1791
Henry Edward M. D. C. Upton	„	*Templetown*	1806
John William Plunkett	*Baron*	*Dunsany*	1439
Edward Donough O'Brien	„	*Inchiquin*, K.P.	1546
John Thomas William Massy	„	*Massy*	1776
Hamilton M. T. F. Deane-Morgan	„	*Muskerry*	1781
Francis William Browne	„	*Kilmaine*	1789
Luke Gerald Dillon	„	*Clonbrock*	1790
Charles Mark Allanson-Wynn	„	*Headley*	1797
Edward H. Churchill Crofton	„	*Crofton*	1797
Hercules Edward Rowley	„	*Langford*	1800
Dayrolles Blakeney E. de Moleyns	„	*Ventry*	1800
Henry O'Callaghan Prittie	„	*Dunalley*	1800
Albert Edward Handcock	„	*Castlemaine*	1812
Geoffrey D. Aug. Fred. Guthrie	„	*Oranmore & Browne*	1839
Thomas K. McClintock-Bunbury	„	*Rathdonnell*	1868

SUNLIGHT SOAP is made at

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF PEERS.

Chairman of Committees, Rt. Hon. Earl of Morley.
Clerk of Parliaments, Henry J. L. Graham, C.B.
Deputy Clerk of Parliaments, Hon. E. P. Thesiger, C.B.
Reading Clerk, Merton A. Thoms.
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Gen. Sir Michael A. S. Biddulph, G.C.B.
Yeoman Usher, Capt. T. D. Butler.
Serjeant-at-Arms, Lt.-Col. Hon. Sir W. P. M. C. Talbot, K.C.B.
Examiners to Standing Orders, C. W. Campion and M. A. Thoms.

GOVERNMENT OFFICES, LIST OF.

Admiralty—*Whitehall, S.W.*

Lords Commissioners—First Lord, Rt. Hon. G. J. Goschen, M.P.; *Naval Lords*, Adm. Sir F. W. Richards, G.C.B.; Rear-Adm. Sir F.G. D. Bedford, K.C.B.; Rear-Adm. A. K. Wilson, C.B., and Rear-Adm. G. H. N. Noel. *Civil Lord*, J. Austen Chamberlain, M.P.
Parliamentary Sec., W. E. Macartney, M.P.
Permanent Sec., Sir Evan McGregor, K.C.B.

Board of Agriculture—*4, Whitehall Place, S.W.*

President, Rt. Hon. W. H. Long, M.P.
Sec., T. H. Elliot, C.B.

Board of Trade—*Whitehall Gardens, S.W.*

President, Rt. Hon. C. T. Ritchie, M.P.
Parliamentary Sec., Earl of Dudley, M.P.
Permanent Sec., Sir Courtenay Boyle, K.C.B.

Colonial Office—*Downing Street, S.W.*

Principal Sec. of State, Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain, M.P.
Parliamentary Sec., Earl of Selborne, M.P.
Permanent Sec., E. Wingfield, C.B.
Assistant Under Secs., F. Graham; C. P. Lucas and H. B. Cox.

Custom House—*Thames Street, E.C.*

Chairman, H. W. Primrose, C.S.I., C.B.
Deputy Chairman, J. A. Kempe.
Commissioner, L. W. Engelbach, C.B.
Assistant Sec., J. Courroux.

Duchy of Cornwall—*Buckingham Gate, S.W.*

Lord Warden of the Stannaries, Earl of Ducie.
Keeper of Privy Seal, Earl of Leicester, K.G.
Attorney-General, C. A. Cripps, Q.C., M.P.
Receiver-General, Col. Sir R. N. F. Kingscote, K.C.B.
Sec. and Keeper of Records, M. Holzmann, C.B.

Duchy of Lancaster—*Lancaster Place, Strand.*

Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Lord James.
Receiver-General, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Fleetwood Edwards, K.C.B., R.E.
Clerk of Council, Sir J. G. D. Engleheart, K.C.B.
Attorney-General, W. Ambrose, Q.C., M.P.

the Largest Soap Works in the World.

Education Department—*Whitehall.*

Vice-President of the Council, Rt. Hon. Sir J. E. Gorst, M.P.
Secretary, Sir G. W. Kekewich, K.C.B.

Exchequer and Audit—*Somerset House, W.C.*

Comptroller, R. Mills, C.B.
Assistant Comptroller, D. C. Richmond.

Foreign Office—*Downing Street, S.W.*

Principal Sec. of State, Rt. Hon. Marquis of Salisbury, K.G.
Parliamentary Sec., Rt. Hon. G. N. Curzon, M.P.
Permanent Sec., Sir T. H. Saunderson, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Assistant Secs., Hon. F. L. Bertie, Hon. F. H. Villiers, C.B.

Home Office—*Whitehall, S.W.*

Secretary of State, Rt. Hon. Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart, M.P.
Parliamentary Sec., Rt. Hon. Jesse Collings, M.P.
Permanent Sec., Kenelm E. Digby.
Assistant Secs., H. Cunynghame, C. S. Murdoch, C.B.

India Office—*Charles Street, Westminster, S.W.*

Secretary of State, Rt. Hon. Lord G. Hamilton, M.P.
Vice-President, Sir C. H. T. Crosthwaite, K.C.S.I.
Under Sec., Earl of Onslow, G.C.M.G.
Permanent Sec., Sir J. A. Godley, K.C.B.
Assistant Under Sec., Sir Horace Walpole, K.C.B.

Inland Revenue Office—*Somerset House, W.C.*

Chairman, G. H. Murray, C.B.
Deputy Chairman, Sir F. L. Robinson, K.C.B.
Joint Secs., W. B. Heberden, T. N. Crafer.

Irish Office—*18, Old Queen Street, S.W.*

Lord-Lieutenant, Rt. Hon. Lord Cadogan, K.G.
Chief Sec., Rt. Hon. G. W. Balfour, M.P.
Attorney-Gen., Rt. Hon. John Atkinson, Q.C.
Solicitor-Gen., Dunbar Barton, Q.C.

Judge Adv.-General's Office—*7, Victoria Street, S.W.*

Judge-Adv.-General, Rt. Hon. Sir Francis H. Jeune, K.C.B.
Deputies, J. C. O'Dowd, C.B., Col. T. L. St. Clair.

Local Government Board—*Whitehall, S.W.*

President, Rt. Hon. H. Chaplin, M.P.
Parliamentary Sec., T. W. Russell, M.P.
Permanent Sec., Sir Hugh Owen, K.C.B.

Lord Great Chamberlain's Office—*Royal Court, House of Lords, S.W.*

Lord Great Chamberlain, Earl of Ancaster.
Secretary, Capt. T. D. Butler.

Paymaster-General's Office—*Whitehall, S.W.*

Paymaster-General, Earl of Hopetoun, G.C.M.G.
Assistant Paymaster-Gen., C. J. Maude.

SUNLIGHT SOAP,

Post Office—*St. Martin's-le-Grand, E.C.*

Postmaster-General, Rt. Hon. The Duke of Norfolk, K.G.
Secretary, Sir Spencer Walpole, K.C.B.
Second Sec., J. C. Lamb, C.B., C.M.G.

Privy Council Office—*Whitehall, S.W.*

Lord President of the Privy Council, Rt. Hon. The Duke of Devonshire, K.G.
Clerk of the Council, Sir C. Lennox Peel, K.C.B.

Privy Seal Office—*3, St. James's Square, S.W.*

Lord Privy Seal, Rt. Hon. Viscount Cross, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.

Scottish Office—*Dover House, Whitehall.*

Chief Secretary, Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh.
Permanent Under Sec., Col. Sir C. Scott-Moncrieff, K.C.M.G., C.S.I.
Lord Advocate, Rt. Hon. A. G. Murray, Q.C., M.P.
Solicitor-Gen., C. Scott Dickson, Q.C.

Treasury—*Whitehall.*

First Lord, Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, M.P.
Chancellor of the Exchequer, Rt. Hon. Sir M. E. Hicks-Beach, Bart., M.P.
Junior Lords, H. T. Anstruther, M.P.; W. Hayes Fisher, M.P. and Lord Stanley, M.P.
Joint Secs., Sir W. H. Walrond, Bart., M.P., Rt. Hon. R. W. Hanbury, M.P.
Permanent Sec., Sir F. Mowatt, K.C.B.
Solicitor to the Treasury and Director of Public Prosecutions, Hon. Hamilton Cuffe, C.B.

War Office—*Pall Mall, S.W.*

Sec. of State, Rt. Hon. Marquis of Lansdowne, K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.S.I.
Parl. Sec., Rt. Hon. W. St. J. Brodrick, M.P.
Financial Sec., J. Powell Williams, M.P.
Perm. Sec., Sir R. H. Knox, K.C.B.
Commander-in-Chief, Field-Marshal Rt. Hon. Viscount Wolseley, K.P. G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
Adjutant Gen., Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
Quartermaster-Gen., Gen. Sir G. S. White, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.I.E., G.C.S.I.
Chaplain-Gen., Rev. J. C. Edghill, D.D.
Director-Gen., Med. Dept., Surg.-Maj. Gen. J. Jameson, M.D.

Woods and Forests—*1, Whitehall Place.*

Commissioners, E. Stafford Howard; J. F. F. Horner.

Works and Public Buildings—*12, Whitehall Place, S.W.*

First Commissioner, Rt. Hon. A. Akers-Douglas, M.P.
Sec., Hon. R. B. Brett, C.B.

Soapmakers to Her Majesty the Queen.

ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.

Garter.—The most noble Order of the Garter, which is the highest and oldest order in the kingdom, was instituted by King Edward III. about August, 1348, and reconstituted in 1805. The members consist of the Sovereign and 26 knights, princes of the blood being admitted as supernumeraries. The motto of the Order is "Honi soit qui mal y pense," and the insignia are the garter of dark blue ribbon, edged with gold, bearing the motto, worn round the left leg under the knee; the collar of gold, of 26 pieces (each representing a garter, with a pendant, St. George fighting the dragon, called the George; the lesser George hanging from the left shoulder by a broad blue ribbon; and an eight-pointed silver star worn on the left side when the knights are not in the dress of the Order, which consists of a blue velvet mantle lined with white taffeta, a surcoat and hood of crimson velvet, and a black velvet cap with a plume of white ostrich feathers with a tuft of black heron's feathers in the centre. Most of the sovereigns of Europe are members of the Order.

Thistle.—The most ancient and most noble Order of the Thistle is a Scotch Order instituted in 1540 by James V., and revived in 1687 by James II. of England. The Order consists of the Sovereign, the princes, and 16 knights. The insignia are: a collar of gold, the pattern being thistles alternate with sprays of rue, and a pendant, an eight-pointed silver star with the figure of St. Andrew and his cross in the centre; the star, an eight-pointed silver star, the points being alternately pointed and shaped like the tail of a bird, with a thistle in the centre surrounded by the motto of the Order, "Nemo me impune lacessit"; the badge of an oval containing the figure of St. Andrew surrounded by the motto. The ribbon is green.

St. Patrick.—The most illustrious Order of St. Patrick is an Irish Order instituted in 1783 by George III., and consists of the Sovereign, the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland (the Grand Master), and 22 knights. The insignia are: a collar of roses and harps with a pendant, oval, with the cross of St. Patrick surmounted by a shamrock in the centre, surrounded by a blue enamelled band, with the motto of the Order, "Quis separabit?"; the star is eight-pointed, with a shamrock in the centre. The ribbon is sky-blue.

Bath.—The most honourable Order of the Bath was instituted in 1399 by Henry IV. It subsequently became neglected, but was revived in 1725 by George I. The Order, which was originally a military one, was opened to civilians in 1847, and the number of members, exclusive of the Sovereign and princes, increased to G.C.B.'s, 50 for military service and 25 for the civil service; K.C.B.'s, 123 for military service and 80 for the civil service; C.B.'s, 690 for military service and 250 for civil service. The insignia consists of an eight-pointed gold cross, with the lion of England between the four principal angels; in the centre the rose, thistle, and shamrock between three imperial crowns within a circle containing the motto of the Order, "Tria juncta in uno." The ribbon of the Order is crimson.

Star of India.—The most exalted Order of the Star of India was instituted in 1861, and subsequently enlarged in 1866 and 1876. It consists of the Sovereign, the Grand Master (the Viceroy of India), G.C S.I.'s, 30; K.C.S.I.'s, 72; and C S.I.'s 144; but extra and honorary members are permitted.

Royal Victorian Order.—This Order, which the Queen created in 1896, is intended for those who have rendered personal services to Her Majesty, and resembles the Foreign Family Order rather than any of the existing English Orders. It will rank next to the Order of the Indian Empire. Of the five classes of which it will consist, the first, or Grand Cordon (G.C.V.O.), consists at present of Royal Princes and members of the nobility, and General Sir Dighton Probyn. There are also Honorary Knights Grand Cross. The second class consists of Knights Commanders (K.C.V.O.), the third of Commanders (C.V.O.), and the fourth and fifth of Members (M.V.O.).

St. Michael and St. George.—This most distinguished Order was instituted in 1818, and subsequently enlarged. It consists of the Sovereign, princes of the blood, the Grand Master (the Duke of Cambridge), and G.C.M.G.'s, 50 (exclusive of extra and honorary members); K C.M.G.'s, 150, and C.M.G.'s, 260.

Indian Empire.—The most eminent Order of the Indian Empire was instituted in 1878, and subsequently enlarged in 1886 and 1887. It consists of the Sovereign, Grand Master (the Viceroy) and three classes to be styled Knights Grand Commanders (G.C.I.E.), Knights Commanders (K.C.I.E.), and Companions (C.I.E.). The order is conferred in recognition of distinguished services, official or other, to the Indian Empire.

Crown of India.—The Imperial Order of the Crown of India instituted 1878, to commemorate the assumption of the title of Empress by Queen Victoria (Jan. 1, 1877). It includes the Princesses of the Royal Family and of the Indian Empire, and the wives of distinguished Indian officials, and Secretaries of State.

Distinguished Service Order.—This Order was founded by Her Majesty in Nov., 1886, for the purpose of rewarding instances of personal merit and bravery, the means for recognising which were before extremely limited. The Order is available for both the Navy and the Army, but is restricted to officers therein, though foreign officers may be honorary members. The badge is a gold cross enamelled white, with Imperial crown in the centre on one side and the cypher "V.R.I." on the other; it is suspended by a red ribbon edged with blue.

Victoria and Albert.—The Royal Order of Victoria and Albert is for ladies only, and was instituted Feb., 1862, being enlarged in 1864, 1865, and 1880. It is divided into four classes.

Victoria Cross.—A decoration, instituted 1856, to reward conspicuous individual gallantry in the presence of the enemy. It is bestowed on all ranks of the Army and Navy. It is a bronze Maltese cross with a royal crown in the centre with a lion above, and the words "For Valour" below the crown. For the Army the ribbon is red, and blue for the Navy. The decoration carries with it an annual pension of 10*l*.

LIST OF FOREIGN AMBASSADORS, &c., IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Country.	Name.	Designation.	Residence.
Arg. Republic	Mons. Dominguez	Env.Ex. & Min.Plen.	16, Ken. Palace Gardens
Aus'-Hungary	Count Deym ...	Amb. Ex. & Plen.	18, Belgrave Square
Belgium... ...	Baron Whettnall	Env.Ex.& Min.Plen.	18, Harrington Gardens
Bolivia	Mons. Aramayo...	Ditto	3, Roland Houses, South Kensington
Brazil	Mons. de Souza Corrêa	Ditto	55, Curzon St., Mayfair
Cen. America (Gtr. Repub. of)	Mons. Medina ...	Ditto	1, York Place, Portman Square
Chile	Sen. Domingo Dana	Ditto	36, Victoria Street, S.W.
China	Sir Chihchen, Loh Fêng-Luh, K.C.V.O.	Ditto	Richmond House, 49, Portland Place
Colombia ...	Mons. Hurtado ...	Ditto	51, Victoria Street, S.W.
Denmark ...	Mons. de Bille ...	Ditto	24, Pont Street, S.W.
Equador... ...	(Vacant)	Ditto	
France	Baron de Courcel	Amb. Ex. & Plen.	Albert Gate
Germany ...	Count Hatzfeldt...	Ditto	9, Carlton House Terrace
Greece	Mons. Metaxas ...	(Chargé d'Affaires)	31, Marloes Road, Cromwell Road, W.
Guatemala ...	Mons. F. Cruz ...	Env.Ex & Min.Plen.	27, Rue Chateaubriand, Paris
Hayti	Mons. Janvier ...	Sec. of Legation (Chargé d'Affaires)	5, Albany Court Yard, Piccadilly
Italy	General Ferrero ..	Amb. Ex. & Plen.	20, Grosvenor Square
Japan	Mr. Takaaki Kato	Env.Ex.& Min.Plen.	8, Sussex Square
Liberia	Mr. E. W. Blyden	Ditto	3, Coleman Street, E.C.
Mexico	Mons. Yturbe ...	Ditto	87, Cromwell Road
Netherlands..	Baron de Goltstein	Ditto	118, Eaton Square
Paraguay ...	Mons. E. Machain	Ditto	25, Avenue de l'Alma, Paris
Persia	Mirza Mohammad Ali Khan ...	Ditto	30, Ennismore Gardens
Peru	Mons. Canevaro...	Ditto	3, Park Place, St. James's
Portugal ...	Mons. de Soveral	Ditto	12, Gloucester Place, Portman Square
Roumania ...	Mons. de Balaceano	Ditto	28, Victoria Street, S.W.
Russia	Mons. de Staal ...	Amb. Ex. & Plen.	Chesham House
Servia	Mons. Mijatovich	Env.Ex.& Min.Plen.	35, Palace Gardens, Terrace, Kensington
Siam...	Marquis Visuddha	Ditto	23, Ashburn Place, S. Kensington
Spain	Count de Rascon	Amb. Ex. & Plen.	1, Grosvenor Gdns., S.W.
Sweden and Norway ...	Count Lewenhaupt	Env.Ex. & Min.Plen	52, Pont Street
Switzerland ..	Mons. Bourcart...	Minister Resident	52, Lexham Gardens
Turkey	Anthopoulos Pasha	Amb. Ex. and Plen.	1, Bryanston Square
United States	The Hon. John Hay	Ditto	123, Victoria Street, S W.
Uruguay... ...	Dr. Alberto Nin...	Env.Ex.& Min.Plen	87, Victoria Street, S.W

You can't do without soap;

LIST OF HER MAJESTY'S DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD.

Country.	Representative.	Rank.
AFRICA (Central) ...	Alfred Sharpe, Esq., C.B. ...	Commr. and Cons.-Genl.
,, (East)	Sir Arthur H. Hardinge, K.C.M.G., C.B.	Ditto
,, (Niger Coast)...	Sir Ralph D. R. Moore, K.C.M.G.	Ditto
,, (Uganda) ...	Ernest J. L. Berkeley, Esq., C.B.	Ditto
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC	The Hon. W. A. C. Barrington	En. Ex. and Min. Plen.
AUSTRIA	H. E. The Rt. Hon. Sir Horace Rumbold, Bt., G.C.M.G., G.C.B.	Amb. Ex. and Plen.
BADEN (See Hesse) ...		
BAVARIA AND WURTEMBERG..	Victor A. W. Drummond, Esq.	Minister Resident.
BELGIUM	The Hon. Sir Francis R. Plunkett, G.C.M.G.	En. Ex. and Min. Plen.
BRAZIL	Edmund C. H. Phipps, Esq., C.B.	Ditto Agent and Cons.-Genl.
BULGARIA	Francis E. H. Elliot, Esq, ...	Min. Res. and Cons.-Genl.
CENTRAL AMERICA ..	George F. B. Jenner, Esq ...	
CHILE	Audley C. Gosling, Esq....	Ditto
CHINA	Sir Claude M. MacDonald, K.C.M.G., K.C.B.	En. Ex. and Min. Plen.
COBURG, SAXONY, AND WALDECK AND PYRMONT ... ...)	Sir A. Condie Stephen, K.C.M.G., C.B....	Minister Resident.
COREA	John N. Jordan, Esq., C.M.G....	Chgé. d'Affaires & Con.-Gen.
DENMARK	Sir Charles S. Scott, K.C.M.G.,	En. Ex. and Min Plen.
EGYPT	*Lord Cromer, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., C.I.E....	Agent and Cons.-Genl.
ETHIOPIA	Lieut. John L. Harrington ...	Agent.
FRANCE	H. E The Rt. Hon. Sir E. J. Monson, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. ...	Amb. Ex. and Plen.
GERMANY	H. E. The Rt. Hon. Sir Frank C. Lascelles, G.C.B., G.C.M.G....	Ditto
GREECE	Sir Edwin H. Egerton, K.C.B.	En. Ex. and Min. Plen.
HESSE AND BADEN ...	George W. Buchanan, Esq. ...	Chargé d'Affaires.
ITALY		
JAPAN	Sir Ernest M. Satow, K.C.M.G.	Amb. Ex. and Plen. En. Ex. and Min. Plen. and Cons.-Genl.
LUXEMBURG (See Netherlands) ...		
MEXICO	Sir H. N. Dering, Bart., C.B....	En. Ex. and Min. Plen.
MONTENEGRO	Robert J. Kennedy, Esq., C.M.G.	Minister Resident.
MOROCCO...	Sir Arthur Nicolson, K.C.I.E., C.M.G.	En. Ex. and Min. Plen. and Cons.-Genl.
NETHERLANDS AND LUXEMBURG ..	Henry Howard, Esq., C.B.	En. Ex. and Min. Plen.
PARAGUAY	The Hon. W. A. C. Barrington	Minister Plenipotentiary
PERSIA	Sir H. M. Durand, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.	En. Ex. and Min. Plen. and Cons.-Genl.
PERU AND EQUADOR ...		Min. Res. and Cons.-Genl.

* Has the rank of a Minister Plenipotentiary in Her Majesty's Diplomatic Service.

why not get SUNLIGHT SOAP?—the best. D 2

List of HerMajesty's Diplomatic Representatives Abroad—*con.*

Country.	Representative.	Rank.
PORTUGAL	Sir Hugh G. MacDonell, K.C.M.G., C.B.	En. Ex. and Min. Plen.
ROUMANIA	John G. Kennedy, Esq ...	Ditto
RUSSIA	H.E. The Rt.Hon.Sir Nicholas R. O'Connor, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.	Amb. Ex. and Plen.
SAXONY (See Coburg)...		
SERVIA	Edmund D. V. Fane, Esq. ...	En. Ex. and Min. Plen.
SIAM	George Greville, Esq., C.M.G.	Min. Res. and Cons.-Genl.
SPAIN	H. E. The Rt. Hon. Sir Henry D. Wolff, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. ...	Amb. Ex. and Plen.
SWEDEN AND NORWAY...	The Hon. Sir Francis Pakenham, K.C.M.G.	En. Ex. and Min. Plen.
SWITZERLAND	Frederick R. St. John, Esq. ...	Ditto
TURKEY	H. E. The Rt. Hon. Sir Philip W. Currie, G.C.B.	Amb. Ex. and Plen.
UNITED STATES... ...	H. E. The Rt. Hon. Sir Julian Pauncefote, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.	Ditto
URUGUAY...	Walter Baring, Esq.	Min. Res. and Con.-Genl.
VENEZUELA	William H. D. Haggard, Esq.	Minister Resident.
WALDECK & PYRMONT (See Coburg) ...		
WURTEMBERG (See Bavaria)		
ZANZIBAR	Arthur H. Hardinge, Esq., C.B.	Agent and Cons.-Gen.

COLONIAL GOVERNORS, &c.

COLONY.	NAME.	COLONY.	NAME.
NORTH AMERICAN.		VICTORIA	The Rt. Hon. Lord Brassey, K.C.B.
CANADA	The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Aberdeen, G.C.M.G.	QUEENSLAND	The Rt. Hon. Lord Lamington, K.C.M.G.
PROVINCES OF CANADA. ONTARIO	The Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat, G.C.M.G.	*Lieut.-Gov.*	Sir Arthur Hunter Palmer, K.C.M.G.
PROVINCES OF CANADA. QUEBEC.....	L. A. Jetté.	TASMANIA	The Rt. Hon. Viscount Gormanston, G.C.M.G.
PROVINCES OF CANADA. NOVA SCOTIA ...	M. B. Daly.	SOUTH AUSTRALIA	Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart., K.C.M.G.
PROVINCES OF CANADA. NEW BRUNSWICK	The Hon. A. R. McClelan.	*Lieut.-Gov.*	The Rt.Hon. Samuel James Way, Q.C.
PROVINCES OF CANADA. MANITOBA.....	The Hon. J. C. Patterson.	WESTERN AUSTRALIA	Lieutenant Col. Sir Gerard Smith, K.C.M.G.
PROVINCES OF CANADA. [BIA BRITISH COLUM-	T. R. McInnes.	NEW ZEALAND.....	The Rt. Hon. Lord Ranfurly, K.C.M.G.
PROVINCES OF CANADA. PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	The Hon. G.W.Howlan.	FIJI ISLANDS AND WESTERN PACIFIC	Sir G. T. Michael O'Brien, K.C.M.G.
PROVINCES OF CANADA. NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES		BRITISH NEW GUINEA	Sir William MacGregor, M.D., K.C.M.G.
NEWFOUNDLAND ...	Sir H. H. Murray, K.C.B.		
AUSTRALASIAN			
NEW SOUTH WALES	The Rt. Hon. Viscount Hampden.		
Lieut.-Gov.	Sir Frederick Matthew Darley, K.C.M.G.		

Just a line to tell you that SUNLIGHT SOAP

Colonial Governors, &c.—*continued.*

COLONY.	NAME.	COLONY.	NAME.
WEST INDIAN.		**AFRICAN.**	
JAMAICA	Sir A. W. L. Hemming, G.C.M.G.	CAPE OF GOOD HOPE	Sir A. Milner, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., (High Commissioner for South Africa and South Eastern Africa).
BRITISH HONDURAS	Col. D. Wilson, C.M.G.	BASUTOLAND	Sir Godfrey Y. Lagden, K.C.M.G.
BRITISH GUIANA	Sir W. T. Sendall, K.C.M.G.	BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE	Major H. T. Goold-Adams, C.B., C.M.G.
BAHAMA ISLANDS	Sir G. T. Carter, K.C.M.G.	NATAL	The Hon. Sir W. F. Hely-Hutchinson, G.C.M.G.
TRINIDAD	Sir H. E. H. Jerningham, K.C.M.G.	SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC	*British Resident*—W. C. Greene, C.B.
BARBADOS	Sir James Hay, K.C.M.G.	SAINT HELENA	R. A. Sterndale.
WINDWARD ISLANDS:—		SIERRA LEONE	Col. Sir F. Cardew, K.C.M.G.
GRENADA	Sir C. A. Moloney, K.C.M.G. [C.M.G.	GAMBIA	Sir R. B. Llewelyn, K.C.M.G.
SAINT VINCENT	H. L. Thompson,	GOLD COAST	
SAINT LUCIA	C. A. King-Harman, C.M.G.	LAGOS	Major H. E. McCallum, R.E., C.M.G.
LEEWARD ISLANDS:—		**MEDITERRANEAN.**	
ANTIGUA	Sir Francis Fleming, K.C.M.G.	GIBRALTAR	Gen. Sir R. Biddulph, R.A., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
SAINT CHRISTOPHER NEVIS	T. R. Griffith, C.M.G.	MALTA	Gen. Sir A. J. Lyon Fremantle, K.C.M.G., C.B.
DOMINICA	P. A. Templer, C.M.G.	CYPRUS	Sir W. F. Haynes Smith, K.C.M.G.
MONTSERRAT	E. Baynes.	**EASTERN.**	
VIRGIN ISLANDS	N. G. Cookman.	CEYLON	The Rt. Hon. Sir J. West Ridgeway, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.
BERMUDA ISLANDS	Lieut.-Gen. G. D. Barker, C.B.	HONG KONG	Sir H. A. Blake, G.C.M.G.
INDIAN.		MAURITIUS	Sir Charles Bruce, K.C.M.G.
Viceroy and Gov. Gen.	* The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.	SEYCHELLES ISLANDS	H. C. Stewart, C.M.G.
BENGAL	Sir John Woodburn, K.C.S.I.	STRAITS SETTLEMENTS	Lieut.-Col. Sir C. B. H. Mitchell, G.C.M.G.
PUNJAUB	Sir W. Mackworth Young, K.C.S.I.	LABUAN	L. P. Beaufort.
N.W. PROV. AND OUDH	Sir A. P. Macdonel G.C.S.I.	**MISCELLANEOUS.**	
BURMAH	Sir F. W. R. Fryer K.C.S.I.	FALKLAND ISLANDS	W. Grey-Wilson, C.M.G.
ASSAM	Sir W. E. Ward, K.C.S.I.		
MADRAS	Sir A. Havelock, G.C.M.G.		
BOMBAY	Rt. Hon. Lord Sandhurst, G.C.I.E.		

* Will shortly resign.

cleans clothes and almost anything else.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE MEMBERS,

IN THE FOURTH SESSION OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE FOURTEENTH OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

The Initials prefixed denote the Political Party to which each Member belongs:

C stands for Conservative. U for Liberal Unionist. L for Liberal.
N for Nationalist, and P for Parnellite.

Parliament met for the Session, Tuesday, 8th February, 1898.

SPEAKER—Rt. Hon. William Court Gully.

CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES—James William Lowther.

Members.	*Constituencies.*
L Abraham, William,	*Glamorgan, Rhondda*
N Abraham, William,	*Cork Co., N. East*
L Acland, Rt. Hon. A. H. Dyke,	*York, W.R., Rotherham*
C Acland-Hood, Capt. Sir A., Bt.,	*Somerset, Wellington*
C Aird, John,	*Paddington, N.*
L Allan, William,	*Gateshead*
L Allen, William,	*Newcastle-under-Lyme*
C Allhusen, A. H.,	*Salisbury*
L Allison, Robert A.,	*Cumberland, Eskdale*
C Allsopp, Hon. Geo. H.,	*Worcester*
N Ambrose, Robert,	*Mayo, West*
C Ambrose William,	*Middlesex, Harrow*
U Anstruther, Henry T.,	*St. Andrews Burghs.* (Lord of the Treasury)
L Arch, Joseph,	*Norfolk, N.W.*
C Arnold, Alfred,	*Halifax*
U Arnold-Forster, Hugh O.,	*Belfast, West*
U Arrol, Sir William,	*Ayrshire, South*
C Ascroft, Robert,	*Oldham*
L Asher, Alexander,	*Elgin Burghs*
C Ashmead-Bartlett, Sir Ellis,	*Sheffield, Ecclesall*
L Ashton, Thomas Gair,	*Beds, Luton*
L Asquith, Rt. Hon. Herbert H.,	*Fife, East*
L Atherley-Jones, Llewellyn,	*Durham, N.W.*
C Atkinson, Rt. Hon. John,	*Londonderry, North* (Attorney-General for Ireland)
L Austin, Sir John, Bt.,	*York, W.R., Osgoldcross*
N Austin, Michael	*Limerick, West*
C Baden-Powell, Sir Geo., K.C.M.G.,	*Liverpool, Kirkdale*
C Bagot, Capt. Josceline F.,	*Westmorland, Kendal*
C Bailey, James,	*Newington, Walworth*
C Baillie, James, E. B.,	*Inverness*
L Bainbridge, E.,	*Lincoln, Gainsborough*
C Baird, John G. A.,	*Glasgow, Central*
L Baker, Sir John,	*Portsmouth*
C Balcarres, Earl of,	*Lancashire, Chorley*
C Baldwin, Alfred,	*Worcester, Bewdley*
C Balfour, Rt. Hon. Arthur J.,	*Manchester, East* (First Lord of the Treasury)
C Balfour, Rt. Hon. Gerald Wm.,	*Leeds, Central* (Chief Secretary for Ireland)
L Balfour, Rt. Hon. J. B.,	*Clackmannan and Kinross*
C Banbury, Fred. George,	*Camberwell, Peckham*
C Banes, Major George E.,	*West Ham, South*
L Barlow, J. E.,	*Somerset, Frome*
C Barnes, Fred. Gorell,	*Kent, Faversham*
C Barry, Rt. Hon. Arthur H. Smith,	*Hunts, Huntingdon*
N Barry, Edward,	*Cork Co., South*
C Barry, Francis Tress,	*Windsor*
C Bartley, George C. T.,	*Islington, N.*
C Barton, Dunbar Plunket, Q.C.	(Solicitor-General for Ireland), *Armagh, Mid.*
C Bathurst, Hon. Allen B.,	*Gloucester, Cirencester*
L Bayley, Thomas,	*Derbyshire, Chesterfield*

SUNLIGHT SOAP is worth its weight in gold.

Members.	*Constituencies.*
C Beach, Rt. Hon. Sir M. H., Bt.,	*Bristol, W.* (Chancellor of the Exchequer)
C Beach, William W. B.,	*Hants, Andover,* ("Father of the House.")
L Beaumont, Wentworth C. B.,	*Northumberland, Hexham*
C Beckett, Ernest W.,	*York, N.R., Whitby*
C Begg, F. Faithfull,	*Glasgow, St. Rollox*
C Bemrose, Sir Henry Howe,	*Derby*
C Bennett, H. C. Leigh,	*Surrey, Chertsey*
C Bentinck, Lord Henry,	*Nottingham, S.*
C Beresford, Lord Charles,	*York*
C Bethell, Commander Geo. R.,	*York, E. R. Holderness*
C Bhownaggree, Sir M. M., K.C.I.E.,	*Bethnal Green, N.E.*
U Biddulph, Michael,	*Herefordshire, Ross*
C Bigwood, James,	*Middlesex, Brentford*
C Bill, Charles,	*Staffordshire, Leek*
L Billson, Alfred,	*Halifax*
L Birrell, Augustine,	*Fife, West*
N Blake, Edward,	*Longford, S.*
C Blundell, Col. H. B. H.,	*Lancashire, Ince*
U Bolitho Thomas Bedford,	*Cornwall, St. Ives*
L Bolton, Thomas Dolling,	*Derbyshire, N. East*
C Bond, Edward,	*Nottingham, E.*
C Bonsor, H. Cosmo O.,	*Surrey, Wimbledon*
C Boscawen, Arthur S. T. Griffith,	*Kent, Tunbridge*
C Boulnois, Edmund,	*Marylebone, E.*
C Bousfield, William R.,	*Hackney, N.*
C Bowles, Henry F.,	*Middlesex, Enfield*
C Bowles, Thomas Gibson,	*Lynn Regis*
C Brassey, Albert,	*Oxon, Banbury*
L Brigg, John,	*York, W.R., Keighley*
L Broadhurst, Henry,	*Leicester*
C Brodrick, Rt. Hon. W. St. John,	*Surrey, Guildford* (Under Secretary for War)
C Brookfield, Arthur M.,	*Sussex, Rye*
U Brown, Alex. Hargreaves,	*Shropshire, Wellington*
L Brunner, St. John T., Bt.,	*Cheshire, Northwich*
L Bryce, Rt. Hon. James,	*Aberdeen, South*
C Brymer, Wm. Ernest,	*Dorset, South*
L Buchanan, Thomas R.,	*Aberdeenshire, East*
C Bucknill, Thomas T.,	*Surrey, Epsom*
C Bullard, Sir Harry,	*Norwich*
C Burdett-Coutts, W. L. A. B.,	*Westminster*
L Burns, John,	*Battersea*
L Burt, Thomas,	*Morpeth*
C Butcher, John George,	*York*
L Buxton, Sydney C.,	*Tower Hamlets, Poplar*
L Caldwell, James,	*Lanark, Mid.*
L Cameron, Sir C., Bt.,	*Glasgow, Bridgeton*
L Cameron, Robert,	*Durham, Houghton-le-Spring*
C Campbell, James A.,	*Glasgow and Aberdeen Univ.*
U Campbell, J., Q.C.,	*Dublin, St. Stephen's*
L Campbell-Bannerman, Rt. Hon. Sir H., G.C.B.,	*Stirling Burghs*
P Carew, J. L.,	*Dublin, College Green*
C Carlile, William Walter,	*Bucks, N.*
L Carmichael, Sir T. D. Gibson, Bt.,	*Edinburgh, Midlothian*
C Carson, Rt. Hon. Edward, Q.C.,	*Dublin University*
N Carvill, Patrick G. H.,	*Newry*
L Causton, Rich. Knight,	*Southwark, W.*
U Cavendish, Richard F.,	*Lancashire, North Lonsdale*
U Cavendish, Victor C. W.,	*Derbyshire, West*
L Cawley, Frederick,	*Lancashire, Prestwich*
C Cayzer, Sir Charles William,	*Barrow-in-Furness*
C Cecil, Lord Hugh,	*Greenwich*
C Chaloner, Capt. Rich. G. W.,	*Wilts, Westbury*
U Chamberlain, J. Austen,	*Worcestershire, East* (Lord of the Admiralty)
U Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. J.,	*Birmingham, W.* (Secretary of State for the Colonies)
L Channing, Francis A.,	*Northampton, E.*
C Chaplin, Rt. Hon. Henry,	*Lincolnshire, Sleaford* (President of the Local Government Board)
C Charrington, Spencer,	*Tower Hamlets, Mile End*
C Chelsea, Viscount,	*Bury St. Edmunds*
P Clancy, John J.,	*Dublin Co., North*
C Clare, Octavius Leigh,	*Lancashire, Eccles*
L Clark, Dr. Gavin B.,	*Caithness*
C Clarke, Sir Edward, Q.C.,	*Plymouth*
L Clough, Walter Owen,	*Portsmouth*
U Cochrane, Hon. Thomas H.,	*Ayrshire, North*
C Coddington, Sir William, Bt.,	*Blackburn*
U Coghill, Douglas H.,	*Stoke-upon-Trent*
C Cohen, Benjamin, L.,	*Islington, E.*
N Collery, Bernard,	*Sligo, North*
U Collings, Rt. Hon. Jesse,	*Birmingham, Bordesley* (Under Secretary, Home Office)
C Colomb, Sir John, K.C.M.G.,	*Great Yarmouth*
C Colston, Chas. Edward H. A.,	*Gloucester, Thornbury*
L Colville, John,	*Lanark, N.E.*

No wear and tear where SUNLIGHT SOAP is used.

	Members.	*Constituencies.*
N	Commins, Andrew, LL.D.,	*Cork Co., S. East*
U	Compton, Lord Alwyne F.,	*Beds, Biggleswade*
N	Condon, Thomas J.,	*Tipperary, E.*
C	Cook, Frederick Lucas,	*Lambeth, Kennington*
C	Cooke, C. W. Radcliffe,	*Hereford*
P	Corbet, William J.,	*Wicklow, East*
U	Corbett, Arch. Cameron,	*Glasgow, Tradeston*
C	Cornwallis, F. S. W.,	*Maidstone.*
C	Cotton-Jodrell, Col. E. T. D.,	*Cheshire, Wirral*
U	Courtney, Rt. Hon. Leonard H.,	*Cornwall, Bodmin*
U	Cox, Robert,	*Edinburgh, South*
L	Cozens-Hardy, Herbert H.,	*Norfolk, N.*
C	Cranborne, Viscount,	*Rochester*
N	Crean, Eugene,	*Queen's Co., Ossory*
N	Crilly, Daniel,	*Mayo, North*
C	Cripps, Charles Alfred, Q.C.,	*Gloucester, Stroud*
L	Crombie, John William,	*Kincardineshire*
U	Cross, Alexander,	*Glasgow, Camlachie*
C	Cross, Herbert Shepherd,	*Bolton*
C	Cruddas, William Donaldson,	*Newcastle-upon-Tyne*
C	Cubitt, Hon. Henry,	*Surrey, Reigate*
N	Curran, Thomas B.,	*Donegal, N.*
N	Curran, Thomas,	*Sligo, South*
U	Currie, Sir Donald, G.C.M.G.,	*Perthshire, West*
C	Curzon, Rt. Hon. George N.,	*Lancashire, Southport* (Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs)
C	Curzon, Viscount,	*Bucks, Wycombe* (Treasurer of the Household)
C	Dalbiac, Major Philip H.,	*Camberwell, N.*
C	Dalkeith, Earl of,	*Roxburgh*
C	Dalrymple, Sir Charles, Bt.,	*Ipswich*
N	Daly, James,	*Monaghan, South*
L	Dalziel, James, H.,	*Kirkaldy Burghs*
C	Dane, Richard M.,	*Fermanagh, N.*
C	Davenport, Wm. Bromley,	*Cheshire, Macclesfield*
C	Davies, Horatio David,	*Chatham*
L	Davies, M. Vaughan,	*Cardigan*
N	Davitt, Michael,	*Mayo, South*
C	Denny, Col. John M.,	*Kilmarnock Burghs*
C	Dickson-Poynder, Sir J., Bt.,	*Wilts, Chippenham*
C	Digby, J. Kenelm Wingfield,	*Dorset, North*
L	Dilke, Rt. Hon. Sir C. W., Bt.,	*Gloucester, Forest of Dean*
N	Dillon, John,	*Mayo, East*
C	Disraeli, Coningsby R.,	*Cheshire, Altrincham*
C	Dixon-Hartland, Sir F. D. Bt.,	*Middlesex, Uxbridge*
N	Donelan, Capt. A. J. C.,	*Cork, East*
C	Donkin, Richard Sim,	*Tynemouth*
N	Doogan, P. C.,	*Tyrone, East*
C	Dorington, Sir John E., Bt.,	*Gloucester, Tewkesbury*
L	Doughty, George,	*Great Grimsby*
C	Douglas, Rt. Hon. Aretas Akers,	*Kent, St. Augustine's* (First Commissioner of Works)
C	Douglas-Pennant, Hon. Ed. S.,	*Northamptonshire, South*
C	Doxford, William Theodore,	*Sunderland*
C	Drage, Geoffrey,	*Derby*
C	Drucker, G. C. Adolphus,	*Northampton*
L	Duckworth, J.,	*Lancs., Middleton*
C	Duncombe, Hon. Hubert V.,	*Cumberland, Egremont*
L	Dunn, Sir William, Bt.,	*Paisley*
C	Dyke, Rt. Hon. Sir W. H., Bt.,	*Kent, Dartford*
C	Edwards, Genl. Sir J. Bevan, K.C.M.G., C.B.,	*Hythe*
C	Egerton, Hon. Alan de Tatton,	*Cheshire, Knutsford*
L	Ellis, John Edward,	*Nottingham, Rushcliffe*
L	Ellis, Thomas E.,	*Merionethshire*
N	Engledew, Charles John,	*Kildare, North*
N	Esmonde, Sir T. Grattan, Bt.,	*Kerry, West*
L	Evans, Samuel Thomas,	*Glamorgan, Mid.*
L	Evans, Sir Francis H., K.C.M.G.,	*Southampton*
L	Evershed, Sydney,	*Staffordshire, Burton*
C	Fardell, Sir Thomas G.,	*Paddington, S.*
L	Farquharson, Dr. Robert,	*Aberdeenshire, West*
N	Farrell, James P.,	*Cavan, West*
N	Farrell, Thomas Joseph,	*Kerry, South*
C	Fellowes, Hon. Ailwyn E.,	*Hunts, Ramsey* (Vice-Chamberlain)
L	Fenwick, Charles,	*Northumberland, Wansbeck*
L	Ferguson, Ronald C. Munro,	*Leith Burghs*
C	Fergusson, Rt. Hon. Sir J., Bt., G.C.S.I.,	*Manchester, North East*
N	Ffrench, Peter,	*Wexford, South*
C	Field, Adm. Edward, C.B.,	*Sussex, Eastbourne*
P	Field, William,	*Dublin, St. Patrick*
C	Finch, George H,	*Rutland.*

A friend in need is a friend indeed—

	Members.	*Constituencies.*
U	Finlay, Sir Robert B.,	*Inverness, Burghs* (Solicitor-General)
N	Finucane, John,	*Limerick, East*
C	Firbank, Joseph Thomas,	*Hull, East*
C	Fisher, William Hayes,	*Fulham* (Lord of the Treasury)
C	Fison, Frederick William,	*York, W.R., Doncaster*
C	FitzGerald, Sir Robert U. P., Bart.,	*Cambridge*
L	Fitzmaurice, Lord E.,	*Wilts, Cricklade*
C	FitzWygram, Lieut.-Genl. Sir F. W., Bt.,	*Hants, South*
U	Flannery, F.,	*Yorkshire, Shipley*
N	Flavin, M.,	*Kerry, North*
C	Fletcher, Sir H., Bt.,	*Sussex, Lewes*
C	Flower, Ernest,	*Bradford, West*
N	Flynn, James C.,	*Cork, North*
C	Folkestone, Viscount,	*Wilts, Wilton*
C	Forster, Henry William,	*Kent, Sevenoaks*
C	Forwood, Rt. Hon. Sir A. B., Bt.,	*Lancashire. Ormskirk*
C	Foster, Col. William Henry,	*Lancashire, Lancaster*
C	Foster, Harry Seymour,	*Suffolk, Lowestoft*
L	Foster, Sir B. Walter, M.D.,	*Derby, Ilkeston*
L	Fowler, Matthew,	*Durham*
L	Fowler, Rt. Hon. Sir H. H., G.C.S.I.,	*Wolverhampton, East*
N	Fox, Dr. Joseph Francis,	*King's County, Tullamore*
U	Fry, Lewis,	*Bristol, North*
C	Galloway, William Johnson,	*Manchester, S.W.*
C	Garfit, William,	*Boston*
C	Gedge, Sydney,	*Walsall*
U	Gibbons. J. L.,	*Wolverhampton, S.*
C	Gibbs, Hon. Alban George H.,	*London*
C	Gibbs, Hon. Vicary,	*Herts, St. Albans*
N	Gibney, James,	*Meath, North*
C	Giles, Charles Tyrrell,	*Cambridge, Wisbech*
N	Gilhooly, James,	*Cork Co., West*
C	Gilliat, John Saunders,	*Lancashire, Widnes*
L	Gladstone, Rt. Hon. Herbert J.,	*Leeds, West*
L	Goddard, Daniel Ford,	*Ipswich*
C	Godson, Augustus F.,	*Kidderminster*
L	Gold, Charles	*Essex, Saffron Walden*
C	Goldsworthy, Maj.-Gen. W. T.,	*Hammersmith*
C	Gordon, Hon. John Edward,	*Elgin & Nairn*
C	Gorst, Rt. Hon Sir J. Eldon,	*Cambridge, University* (Vice-President Council for Education)
C	Goschen, Rt. Hon. George J.,	*St. George's, Hanover Square* (First Lord of Admiralty)
C	Goschen, George J., Junr.,	*Sussex, E. Grinstead*
C	Goulding, Edward A.,	*Wilts, Devizes*
L	Gourley, Sir Edward T.,	*Sunderland*
C	Graham, Henry R.,	*St. Pancras, West*
C	Gray, Ernest,	*West Ham, North*
C	Green, Walford Davis,	*Wednesbury*
C	Greene, Henry David, Q.C.,	*Shrewsbury*
C	Greene, Walter Raymond,	*Cambs, Chesterton*
C	Gretton, John A.,	*Derbyshire, South*
C	Greville, Capt. Hon. R. H. F.,	*Bradford, E.*
L	Grey, Sir Edward, Bt.,	*Northumberland, Berwick*
L	Griffiths, Ellis J.,	*Anglesey*
U	Gull, Sir W. Cameron, Bt.,	*Devon, Barnstaple*
L	Gully, Rt. Hon. William C.,	*Carlisle* (Speaker)
C	Gunter, Col. Robert,	*York, W.R., Barkstone, Ash*
L	Haldane, Richard B.,	*Haddington*
C	Hall, Sir Charles, K.C.M.G.,	*Finsbury, Holborn*
C	Halsey, Thomas F.,	*Herts, Watford*
C	Hamilton, Rt. Hon. Lord George,	*Middlesex, Ealing* (Secretary of State for India)
N	Hammond, John,	*Carlow*
C	Hamond, Sir Charles F.,	*Newcastle-upon-Tyne*
C	Hanbury, Rt. Hon. Robert W.,	*Preston* (Secretary of the Treasury).
C	Hanson, Sir Reginald, Bt.,	*London*
L	Harcourt, Rt. Hon. Sir W. G. Vernon,	*Monmouthshire, W.*
C	Hardy, Laurence,	*Kent, Ashford*
C	Hare, Thomas L.,	*Norfolk, S.W.*
P	Harrington, Timothy,	*Dublin, Harbour*
L	Harwood, George,	*Bolton*
C	Haslett, Sir James H.,	*Belfast, North*
C	Hatch, Ernest F. George,	*Lancashire, Gorton*
P	Hayden, J P.,	*Roscommon, S.*
L	Hayne, Rt. Hon. Charles Seale,	*Devon, Ashburton*
L	Hazell, Walter,	*Leicester*
N	Healy, Maurice,	*Cork*
N	Healy, Thomas J.,	*Wexford, North*
N	Healy, Timothy M.,	*Louth, North*
C	Heath, James,	*Staffordshire, N.W.*
C	Heaton, J. Henniker,	*Canterbury*
L	Hedderwick, T. C. H.,	*Wick Burghs*
C	Helder, Augustus,	*Whitehaven*
L	Hemphill, Rt.Hon. C. Hare,	*Tyrone, N.*
C	Hermon-Hodge, Robert T.,	*Oxon, Henley*

SUNLIGHT SOAP is a friend in need.

Members.	Constituencies.
C Hickman, Sir Alfred,	*Wolverhampton, W.*
C Hill, Rt. Hon. Lord Arthur W.,	*Down, West* (Comptroller of the Household)
C Hill, Rt. Hon. A. Staveley,	*Staffordshire, Kingswinford*
C Hill, Col. Sir E. Stock, K.C.B.,	*Bristol, South*
C Hoare, Edw. Brodie,	*Hampstead*
C Hoare, Samuel,	*Norwich*
U Hobhouse, Henry,	*Somerset, East*
N Hogan, James Francis,	*Tipperary, Mid.*
L Holborn, J. G.,	*Lanark, North-West*
L Holden, Sir Angus, Bart.,	*York, E.R., Buckrose*
C Holland, Hon. Lionel R.,	*Tower Hamlets, Bow, &c.*
C Hornby, William Henry,	*Blackburn*
L Horniman, Frederick John,	*Penryn and Falmouth*
C Houldsworth, Sir Wm., Henry, Bt.,	*Manchester, N.W.*
C Houston, Robert P.,	*Liverpool, West Toxteth*
C Howard, Joseph,	*Middlesex, Tottenham*
C Howell, William Tudor,	*Denbigh Boroughs*
C Howorth, Sir Henry H., K.C.I.E.,	*Salford, South*
C Hozier, James H. C.,	*Lanark, South*
C Hubbard, Hon. Evelyn,	*Lambeth, Brixton*
C Hudson, George B.,	*Herts, Hitchin*
C Hughes, Col. Edwin,	*Woolwich*
L Humphreys-Owen, A. C.,	*Montgomeryshire*
C Hutchinson, Capt. W. G. Grice,	*Aston Manor*
L Hutton, Alfred E.,	*York, W.R., Morley*
C Hutton, John,	*Yorkshire, Richmond*
C Hylton-Jolliffe, Hon. H. Geo.,	*Somerset, Wells*
C Jackson, Rt. Hon. William L.,	*Leeds, North*
L Jacoby, James Alfred,	*Derbyshire, Mid.*
N Jameson, Major J. Eustace,	*Clare, West*
C Jebb, Richard Claverhouse,	*Cambridge University*
C Jeffreys, Arthur F.,	*Hants, Basingstoke*
U Jenkins, Sir John Jones,	*Carmarthen Boroughs*
U Jessel, Herbert M.,	*St. Pancras, South*
L Johnson-Ferguson, Jabez E.,	*Leicester, Loughborough*
C Johnston, William,	*Belfast, South*
C Johnstone, John Heywood,	*Sussex, Horsham*
L Joicey, Sir James, Bt.,	*Durham, Chester-le-Street*
L Jones, David Brynmor,	*Swansea District*
L Jones, W.,	*Carnarvon, Arfon*
N Jordan, Jeremiah,	*Fermanagh, South*
L Kay-Shuttleworth, Rt. Hon. Sir U., Bt.,	*Lancashire, Clitheroe*
L Kearley, Hudson E.,	*Devonport*
U Kemp, George,	*Lancashire, Heywood*
C Kennaway, Rt. Hon. Sir J. H., Bt.,	*Devon, Honiton*
U Kenrick, William,	*Birmingham, N.*
C Kenyon, James,	*Bury, Lancashire*
C Kenyon-Slaney, Col. Wm.,	*Shropshire, Newport*
N Kilbride, Denis,	*Galway, N.*
C Kimber, Henry,	*Wandsworth*
C King, Sir H. Seymour, K.C.I.E.,	*Hull, Central*
L Kinloch, Sir John G. S., Bt.,	*Perthshire, East*
L Kitson, Sir James, Bt.,	*York, W.R., Colne Valley*
C Knowles, Lees,	*Salford, West*
N Knox, Edmund, F. Vesey,	*Londonderry*
L Labouchere, Henry,	*Northampton*
C Lafone, Alfred,	*Southwark, Bermondsey*
L Lambert, Geo.,	*Devon, South Molton*
L Langley, Batty,	*Sheffield, Attercliffe*
C Laurie, Lt.-Gen. John W.,	*Pembroke and Haverfordwest*
U Lawrence, Sir Edwin, Bart.,	*Cornwall, Truro*
C Lawrence, William F.,	*Liverpool, Abercromby*
C Lawson, John Grant,	*York, N.R., Thirsk*
L Lawson, Sir Wilfrid, Bt.,	*Cumberland, Cockermouth*
U Lea, Sir Thomas, Bt.,	*Londonderry, S.*
U Lecky, Rt. Hon. William, E. H.,	*Dublin Univ.*
C Lees, Sir Elliott, Bart.,	*Birkenhead*
L Leese, Sir Joseph, F.,	*Lancashire, Accrington*
C Legh, Hon. T. Wodehouse,	*Lancashire, Newton*
C Leighton, Stanley,	*Shropshire, Oswestry*
L Leng, Sir John,	*Dundee*
L Leuty, Thomas R.,	*Leeds, East*
L Lewis, John Herbert,	*Flint Boroughs*
C Llewelyn, Evan Henry,	*Somerset, North*

SUNLIGHT SOAP does its work

	Members.	*Constituencies.*
C	Llewelyn, Sir J. T. Dillwyn, Bt.,	*Swansea Town*
L	Lloyd-George, David,	*Carnarvon, &c.*
C	Lockwood, Lieut.-Col.,	*Essex, Epping*
C	Loder, Gerald W. E.,	*Brighton*
L	Logan, John William,	*Leicester, Harborough*
C	Long, Col. Charles W.,	*Worcestershire, Evesham*
C	Long, Rt. Hon. Walter H.,	*Liverpool, West Derby* (President of Board of Agriculture).
C	Lopes, Henry Y. Buller,	*Grantham*
U	Lorne, Rt. Hon. Marquess of, K.T., G.C.M.G.,	*Manchester, S.*
L	Lough, Thomas,	*Islington, W.*
C	Lowe, F. W.,	*Birmingham, Edgbaston*
C	Lowles, John,	*Shoreditch, Haggerston*
C	Lowther, James William,	*Cumberland, Penrith* (Chairman of Committees)
C	Lowther, Rt. Hon. James,	*Kent, Thanet*
C	Loyd, Archie, Q.C.,	*Berks, Abingdon*
U	Lubbock, Rt. Hon. Sir J., Bt.,	*London University*
L	Lutterell, H. C. Fownes,	*Devon, Tavistock*
L	Lyell, Sir Leonard, Bt.,	*Orkney and Shetland*
U	Lyttleton, Hon. Alfred,	*Warwick and Leamington*
N	Macaleese, Daniel,	*Monaghan, North*
C	Macartney, W. Ellison,	*Antrim, South* (Secretary to the Admiralty)
C	Macdona, J. Cumming,	*Southwark, Rotherhithe*
C	Maclean, James M.,	*Cardiff*
C	Maclure, Sir John W., Bart.,	*Lancashire, Stretford*
N	MacNeill, J. G. Swift,	*Donegal, South*
L	McArthur, William A.,	*Cornwall, St. Austell*
U	McArthur, C.,	Liverpool, Exchange
C	McCalmont, Capt. James,	*Antrim, E.*
C	McCalmont, Maj. Gen. Hugh, C.B.,	*Antrim, North*
C	McCalmont, Harry L. B.,	*Cambridge, Newmarket*
N	McCartan, Michael,	*Down, South*
N	McCarthy, Justin,	*Longford, North*
N	McDermott, Patrick,	*Kilkenny, North*
N	McDonnell, Dr. Mark A.,	*Queen's County, Leix*
L	McEwan, William,	*Edinburgh, Central*
N	M'Ghee, R.,	*Louth, South*
N	M'Hugh, Edward,	*Armagh, South*
N	M'Hugh, Patrick A.,	*Leitrim, North*
U	McIver, Sir Lewis, Bart.,	*Edinburgh, West*
L	McKenna, Reginald,	*Monmouth, N.*
C	McKillop, James,	*Stirlingshire*
L	McLaren, Chas. P. Bright,	*Leicester, Bosworth*
L	McLeod, John,	*Sutherland*
L	Maden, John Henry,	*Lancashire, Rossendale*
L	Maddison, F.,	*Sheffield, Brightside*
C	Malcolm, Ian,	*Suffolk, Stowmarket*
N	Mandeville, Francis,	*Tipperary, S.*
C	Manners, Lord Edward William,	*Leicestershire, Melton*
C	Maple, Sir J. Blundell, Bt.,	*Camberwell, Dulwich*
L	Mappin, Sir Frederick T., Bt.,	*York, W.R., Hallamshire*
C	Marks, Harry H.,	*Tower Hamlets, St. George's*
U	Martin, Richard Biddulph,	*Worcester, Droitwich*
C	Massey-Mainwaring, Hon. W. F. B.,	*Finsbury, Central*
C	Maxwell, Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert E., Bt.,	*Wigton*
C	Mellor, Col. John James,	*Lancashire, Radcliffe*
L	Mellor, Rt. Hon. John W.,	*York, W.R., Sowerby*
C	Melville, Beresford Valentine,	*Stockport*
L	Mendl, S. F.,	*Plymouth*
U	Meysey-Thompson, Sir H., Bt.,	*Stafford Handsworth*
C	Milbank, Powlett C. J.,	*Radnor*
U	Mildmay, Francis B.,	*Devon, Totnes*
C	Milner, Sir Fred. G., Bt.,	*Notts, Bassetlaw*
U	Milton, Viscount,	*Wakefield*
C	Milward, Col. Victor,	*Warwick, Stratford-upon-Avon*
N	Minch, Matthew J.,	*Kildare, South*
N	Molloy, Bernard C.,	*King's Co., Birr*
C	Monckton, Edward Philip,	*Northants, North*
U	Monk, Charles James,	*Gloucester*
C	Montagu, Hon. John Scott.,	*Hants, New Forest*
L	Montagu, Sir Samuel, Bart.,	*Tower Hamlets, Whitechapel*
C	Moon, Edward Robert P.,	*St. Pancras, North*
U	More, Robert Jasper,	*Shropshire, Ludlow*
C	Morgan, Col. Hon. Fred C.,	*Monmouthshire, South*
L	Morgan, John Lloyd,	*Carmarthen, West*
L	Morgan, W. Pritchard,	*Merthyr Tydvil*
L	Morley, Charles,	*Brecknock*
L	Morley, Rt. Hon. John,	*Montrose, &c.*
C	Morrell, George Herbert,	*Oxon, Woodstock*
N	Morris, Samuel,	*Kilkenny, South*
U	Morrison, Walter,	*York, W.R., Skipton*
C	Morton, A. H.,	*Deptford*
L	Morton, Edward J. C.,	*Devonport*

quickly, thoroughly and well.

Members.	*Constituencies.*
C Mount, William G.,	*Berks, Newbury*
L Moss, S.,	*Denbigh, E.*
C Mowbray, Rt. Hon. Sir J. R. Bt.,	*Oxford University*
C Muntz, Philip Albert,	*Warwickshire, Tamworth*
C Murdoch, Charles T.,	*Reading*
N Murnaghan, George,	*Tyrone, Mid.*
C Murray, Rt. Hon. Andrew Graham,	*Buteshire* (Lord Advocate)
C Murray, Charles James,	*Coventry*
C Murray, Col. Charles W.,	*Bath*
C Myers, William Henry,	*Winchester*
C Newdigate, Francis Alex.,	*Warwickshire, Nuneaton*
C Nicol, Donald N.,	*Argyll*
C Nicholson, W.,	*Hants, Petersfield*
C Northcote, Hon. Sir Stafford, Bt., C.B.,	*Exeter*
L Norton, Capt. Cecil W.,	*Newington, W.*
L Nussey, Thomas Willans,	*Pontefract*
N O'Brien, James F. X.,	*Cork*
P O'Brien, Patrick,	*Kilkenny*
N O'Brien, P. J.,	*Tipperary, North*
N O'Connor, Arthur,	*Donegal, East*
N O'Connor, James,	*Wicklow, West*
N O'Connor, Thomas P.,	*Liverpool, Scotland*
N O'Keeffe, Francis A.,	*Limerick*
P O'Kelly, James,	*Roscommon, North*
L Oldroyd, Mark,	*Dewsbury*
N O'Malley, William,	*Galway, Connemara*
C O'Neil, Hon. R. Torrens,	*Antrim, Mid.*
C Orr-Ewing, Charles Lindsay,	*Ayr-Burghs*
C Oswald, James Francis,	*Oldham*
L Owen, Thomas,	*Cornwall, Launceston*
C Palmer, Col. Dampier,	*Gravesend*
L Palmer, Sir Charles M., Bt.,	*Durham, Jarrow*
U Parkes, Ebenezer,	*Birmingham, Central*
P Parnell, John Howard,	*Meath, South*
L Paulton, James M.,	*Durham, Bishop Auckland*
L Pearson, Sir Weetman D., Bt.,	*Colchester*
U Pease, Arthur,	*Darlington*
L Pease, A. F.,	*Yorkshire, Cleveland*
L Pease, Joseph A.,	*Northumberland, Tyneside*
L Pease, Sir Joseph W., Bt.,	*Durham, Barnard Castle*
C Pender, Sir James, Bt.,	*Northants, Mid.*
C Penn, John,	*Lewisham*
L Perks, Robert W.,	*Lincolnshire, Louth*
L Philipps, W. W.,	*Pembrokeshire*
C Phillpotts, Capt. Arthur S.,	*Devon, Torquay*
L Pickard, Benjamin,	*York, W.R., Normanton*
L Pickersgill, Edward H.,	*Bethnal Green, S.W.*
C Pierpoint, Robert,	*Warrington*
N Pinkerton, John,	*Galway*
L Pirie, Capt. Vernon,	*Aberdeen, N.*
C Platt-Higgins, Frederick,	*Salford, North*
C Plunkett, Rt. Hon. Horace C.,	*Dublin Co., South*
U Pollock, Harry Fred,	*Lincoln, Spalding*
C Powell, Sir Francis Sharp. Bt.,	*Wigan*
N Power, Patrick J.,	*Waterford, East*
C Pretyman, Capt. Ernest Geo.,	*Suffolk, Woodbridge*
L Price, Robert John,	*Norfolk, East*
L Priestley, Briggs,	*York, W.R., Pudsey*
U Priestley, Sir W.,	*Edin. and St. Andrews Univs.*
L Provand, Andrew D.,	*Glasgow, Blackfriars*
C Pryce-Jones, Major Edward,	*Montgomery Boroughs*
U Purvis, Robert,	*Peterborough*
C Pym, C. Guy,	*Bedford*
U Quilter, Sir W. Cuthbert, Bt.,	*Suffolk, Sudbury*
L Randell, David,	*Glamorgan, Gower*
C Rankin, James,	*Herefordshire, Leominster*
C Rasch, Major Fred. C.,	*Essex, S. East*
L Reckitt, Harold James,	*Lincolnshire, Brigg*
P Redmond, John E.,	*Waterford*
P Redmond, William H. K.,	*Clare, East*
L Reid, Sir Robert T., Q.C.,	*Dumfries Burghs*
C Renshaw, Charles B.,	*Renfrew, West*
C Rentoul, James A., LL.D.,	*Down, East*
C Richards, H. C.,	*Tewkesbury, East*
L Richardson, J.,	*Durham, S.E.*
U Richardson, Sir Thomas,	*Hartlepool*
L Rickett, J. Compton,	*Scarborough*
C Ridley, Rt. Hon. Sir M. White, Bt.,	*Lancashire, Blackpool* (Secretary of State for the Home Department)
C Ritchie, Rt. Hon. Chas. T.,	*Croydon* (President of the Board of Trade)
L Roberts, John Bryn,	*Carnarvonshire, Eifion*
L Roberts, John Herbert,	*Denbighshire, West*
L Robertson, Edmund,	*Dundee*
C Robertson, Thomas Herbert,	*Hackney, S.*
C Robinson, Brooke,	*Dudley*
L Robson, William Snowdon, Q.C.,	*South Shields*

SUNLIGHT SOAP is an absolutely pure soap.

Members.	Constituencies.
N Roche, Hon. J. B.,	*Kerry, E.*
N Roche, John,	*Galway, East*
C Rollit, Sir Albert Kaye,	*Islington, South*
U Rothschild, Baron F. J. de,	*Bucks, Aylesbury*
C Round, James,	*Essex, Harwich*
C Royds, Clement Molyneux,	*Rochdale*
C Russell, Maj.-Gen. Francis Shirley,	*Cheltenham*
U Russell, Thomas W.,	*Tyrone, South* (Secretary Local Government Board)
C Rutherford, John,	*Lancashire, Darwen*
C Samuel, Harry S.,	*Tower Hamlets, Limehouse*
L Samuel, Jonathan,	*Stockton*
C Sandys, Col. Thomas M.,	*Lancashire, Bootle*
C Saunderson, Col. Edward J.,	*Armagh, North*
C Savory, Sir Joseph, Bt.,	*Westmorland, Appleby*
L Schwann, Charles E.,	*Manchester, North*
C Scoble, Sir Andrew R., K.C.S.I.,	*Hackney Central*
L Scott, Charles Prestwich,	*Lancashire, Leigh*
U Scott, Sir Samuel,	*Marylebone, W.*
U Seely, Charles Hilton,	*Lincoln*
C Seton Karr, Henry,	*St. Helens*
C Shadwell, William Lucas,	*Hastings*
C Sharpe, Wm. E. Thompson,	*Kensington, N.*
L Shaw, Charles Edward,	*Stafford*
L Shaw, Thomas,	*Hawick Burghs*
C Shaw-Stewart, M. Hugh,	*Renfrew, East*
N Shee, Nicholas K.,	*Waterford, West*
N Sheehy, David,	*Galway, South*
C Sidebotham, J. W.,	*Cheshire, Hyde*
C Sidebottom, T. H.,	*Stalybridge*
C Sidebottom, William,	*Derbyshire, High Peak*
U Simeon, Sir J. S. Barrington, Bt.,	*Southampton*
C Sinclair, L.,	*Essex, Romford*
L Sinclair, Capt.,	*Forfarshire*
C Skewes-Cox, Thomas.	*Surrey, Kingston*
C Smith, Abel,	*Herts, Hertford*
C Smith, Abel Henry,	*Christchurch*
C Smith, Hon. W. Fred. D.,	*Strand, Westminster*
U Smith, James Parker,	*Lanark, Partick*
L Smith, Samuel,	*Flintshire*
L Souttar, Robinson,	*Dumfriesshire*
C Spencer, Ernest,	*West Bromwich*
L Spicer, Albert,	*Monmouth Boroughs*
L Stanhope, Hon. Philip J.,	*Burnley*
C Stanley, Edward J.,	*Somerset, Bridgwater*
U Stanley, Henry M.,	*Lambeth, N.*
C Stanley, Lord,	*Lancashire, Westhoughton* (Lord of the Treasury)
L Steadmen, W. C.,	*Stepney*
C Stephens, Henry Charles,	*Middlesex, Hornsey*
L Stevenson, Francis S.,	*Suffolk, Eye*
C Stewart, Sir Mark J. McTaggart, Bt.,	*Kirkcudbright*
C Stirling-Maxwell, Sir John M., Bt.,	*Glasgow, College*
C Stock, James Henry,	*Liverpool, Walton*
C Stone, Sir John Benjamin,	*Birmingham, E.*
L Strachey, Edward,	*Somerset, South*
U Strauss, Arthur,	*Cornwall, Camborne*
C Strutt, Hon. Charles Hedley,	*Essex, Maldon*
L Stuart, James,	*Shoreditch, Hoxton*
C Sturt, Hon. Humphrey N.,	*Dorset, East*
N Sullivan, Donal,	*Westmeath, South*
N Sullivan, Timothy D.,	*Donegal, West*
U Sutherland, Sir T., G.C.M.G.,	*Greenock*
C Talbot, Rt. Hon. John G.,	*Oxford University*
C Talbot, Lord Edmund,	*Sussex, Chichester*
N Tanner, Charles K.,	*Cork Co., Mid.*
L Tennant, Harold John,	*Berwickshire*
L Thomas, Abel,	*Carmarthen, E.*
L Thomas, Alfred,	*Glamorgan, E.*
L Thomas, David Alfred,	*Merthyr Tydfil*
U Thorburn, Walter,	*Peebles and Selkirk*
C Thornton, Percy M.,	*Clapham*
C Tollemache, Henry J.,	*Cheshire, Eddisbury*
C Tomlinson, William E. M.,	*Preston*
C Tritton, Charles E.,	*Lambeth, Norwood*
N Tuite, James,	*Westmeath, North*
N Tully, Jasper,	*Leitrim, South*
L Ure, Alexander,	*Linlithgow*
C Usborne, Thomas,	*Essex, Chelmsford*
C Valentia, Viscount,	*Oxford*
C Verney, Hon. Rich. Greville,	*Warwickshire, Rugby*
C Vincent, Col. Sir C. E. Howard, C.B.,	*Sheffield, Central*
L Wallace, Robert,	*Edinburgh, East*
L Wallace, Robert,	*Perth*
C Walrond, Sir Wm. H., Bt.,	*Devon, Tiverton* (Secretary of the Treasury)
L Walton, John Lawson,	*Leeds, South*
L Walton, J.,	*Barnsley*
U Wanklyn, James Leslie,	*Bradford, Central*
C Ward, Hon. Robert Arthur,	*Cheshire, Crewe*

Don't be prejudiced: Try SUNLIGHT SOAP.

Members.	*Constituencies.*
C Warde, Lieut.-Col. Charles E.,	*Kent, Medway*
C Waring, Col. Thomas,	*Down, North*
L Warner, T. Courtney,	*Staffordshire, Lichfield*
C Warkworth, Lord,	*Kensington, South*
C Warr, Augustus F.,	*Liverpool, E. Toxteth*
L Wayman, Thomas,	*York, W.R., Elland*
C Webster, Robert Grant,	*St. Pancras, East*
C Webster, Sir Richard E., G.C.M.G.,	*Isle of Wight* (Attorney-General)
L Wedderburn, Sir Wm., Bt.,	*Banffshire*
L Weir, James Galloway,	*Ross and Cromarty*
C Welby, Lieut.-Col. A. C. Earle,	*Taunton*
C Wentworth, B. C. Vernon-,	*Brighton*
C Wharton, Rt. Hon. J. Lloyd,	*York, W.R., Ripon*
C Whiteley, George,	*Stockport*
C Whiteley, H.,	*Ashton-under-Lyne*
C Whitmore, Charles A.,	*Chelsea*
L Whittaker, Thomas P.,	*York, W.R., Spen Valley*
L Williams, John Carvell,	*Notts, Mansfield*
U Williams, Joseph Powell-,	*Birmingham, S.* (Financial Secretary, War Office).
C Williams, Lieut.-Col. Robert,	*Dorset, West*
C Willoughby de Eresby, Lord,	*Lincolnshire, Horncastle*
C Willox, Sir John Archibald,	*Liverpool, Everton*
L Wills, Sir William H., Bt.,	*Bristol, East*
L Wilson, Charles H.,	*Hull, West*
L Wilson, Frederick W.,	*Norfolk, Mid.*
L Wilson, Henry Joseph,	*York, W.R., Holmfirth*
U Wilson, John,	*Falkirk Burghs*
L Wilson John,	*Lanark, Govan*
L Wilson, John,	*Durham, Mid.*
U Wilson, John William,	*Worcestershire, North*
L Wilson, Joseph Havelock,	*Middlesbrough*
C Wilson-Todd, Wm. H.,	*York, N.R., Howdenshire*
U Wodehouse, Edmund R.,	*Bath*
C Wolff, Gustavus Wilhelm,	*Belfast, East*
L Woodall, William,	*Hanley*
L Woodhouse, Sir James T.,	*Huddersfield*
L Woods, S.,	*Essex, Walthamstow*
C Wortley, Rt. Hon. Charles B. Stuart,	*Sheffield, Hallam*
C Wylie, Alexander,	*Dumbartonshire*
C Wyndham, George,	*Dover*
C Wyndham-Quin, Maj. W. H.,	*Glamorgan, South*
C Wyvill, Marmaduke D'Arcy,	*York, W.R., Otley*
C Yerburgh, Robert A.,	*Chester*
C Young, Capt. O.,	*Berkshire, East*
N Young, Samuel,	*Cavan, East*
C Younger, William,	*Lincolnshire, Stamford*
L Yoxall, James Henry	*Nottingham, West*

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Clerk of the House of Commons, Sir Reginald Palgrave, K.C.B.
Clerk-Assistant, Archibald Milman, C.B.
Second Clerk-Assistant, Francis Jenkinson, C.B.
Principal Clerks—
Public Bill Office, and Clerk of Fees, W. A. Ferguson-Davie, C.B. *Clerk of the Journals*, W. H. Ley. *Committee Office*, R. Dickenson. *Private Bill Office*, J. H. W. Somerset.
Shorthand Writer, W. H. Gurney Salter
Serjeant-at-Arms, H. D. Erskine
Deputy-Serjeant, F. R. Gosset
Assistant-Serjeant, Lt.-Col. Hon. E. H. Legge
Chaplain to the House, Rev. Canon Basil Wilberforce
Secretary to the Speaker, Edward Gully
Counsel to the Speaker, Hon. E. Chandos Leigh, Q.C., C.B.
Referee of Private Bills, Alfred Bonham Carter
Examiners (Private Bills), C. W. Campion; Merton A. Thoms
Librarian, R. C. Walpole
Chief Inspector of Police attending the House of Commons, Mr. Horsley

Use SUNLIGHT SOAP.

HER MAJESTY'S MINISTERS OF STATE.

THE CABINET.

Premier and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Most Hon. Marquess of Salisbury, K.G.
Lord President of the Council, His Grace The Duke of Devonshire, K.G.
Lord Chancellor, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Halsbury
Lord Privy Seal, Rt. Hon. Viscount Cross, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.
First Lord of the Treasury, Rt. Hon. Arthur J. Balfour
Secretaries of State—
Home Department, Rt. Hon. Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bt.
Colonial, Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain
War, Rt. Hon. Marquess of Lansdowne, K.G.
India, Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton
Chancellor of the Exchequer, Rt. Hon. Sir Michael E. Hicks-Beach, Bt.
First Lord of the Admiralty, Rt. Hon. George Joachim Goschen
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Rt. Hon. Earl Cadogan, K.G.
Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Rt. Hon. Lord Ashbourne
President of the Board of Trade, Rt. Hon. Charles T. Ritchie
Secretary for Scotland, Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh
President Local Government Board, Rt. Hon. Henry Chaplin
Chancellor Duchy of Lancaster, Rt. Hon. Lord James
First Commissioner of Works, Rt. Hon. A. Akers-Douglas
President Board of Agriculture, Rt. Hon. Walter H. Long

THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL

SPRING GARDENS, S.W.

List of Aldermen and Councillors.

Chairman, T. McKinnon Wood.
Vice-Chairman, Lord Welby, G.C.B.
Deputy-Chairman, H. P. Harris.

NAME.	ELECTORAL DIVISION.
Antrobus, R. C., J.P.	*Alderman till 1904.*
Arnold, Sir Arthur	*Alderman till 1904.*
Baines, J. A.	*Alderman till 1904.*
Baker, J. A.	East Finsbury.
Balian, C.	St. George-in-the East.
Barratt, C.	St. George-in-the-East.
Bayley, Edric	W. Southwark.
Beachcroft, R. M.	Cent. Finsbury.
Benn, J. W.	Kennington.
Benson, J.	East Finsbury.
Blake, W. F.	*Alderman till 1904.*
Bond, Edward, M.P.	Hampstead.
Boulnois, E., M.P.	E. Marylebone.
Branch, James, J.P.	S.W. Bethnal Green.
Browne, E.	S. Hackney.
Bruce, W. W.	Bow & Bromley.
Bull, W. J.	Hammersmith.
Burns, John, M.P.	Battersea.
Campbell, C. H., J.P.	S. Kensington.
Campbell, Col. F.	Norwood.
Carrington, Earl	W. St. Pancras.
Clarke, C. Goddard	Peckham.
Clarke, Henry	City of London.
Cohen, B. L., M.P.	City of London.
Collins, W. J., M.D., J.P.,	W. St. Pancras.
Cooper, Benjamin	Bow & Bromley.
Cooper, G. J.	Bermondsey.
Corbett, T. L., J.P.	Clapham.
Cornwall, E. A., J.P.	N.E. Bethnal Green.
Costelloe, B. F. C.	S.W. Bethnal Green.
Crooks, William	Poplar.
Davies, W., J.P.	Battersea.
Dew, G.	*Alderman till 1904.*
Dickinson, W. H.	*Alderman till 1901.*
Dickson-Poynder, Sir John, Bart., M.P.	Holborn.
Dimsdale, Sir J. C.	City of London.
Dodson, G. E.	Lewisham.
Dunraven, Earl of, K.P.,	Wandsworth.
Easton, E. G.	Fulham.
Elliott, G. S.	S. Islington.
Emden, T. W. L., J.P.	Strand.
Farquhar, Lord	E. Marylebone.
Fletcher, J. S., J.P	Hampstead.
Ford, Lieut.-Col. C.	N. Lambeth.

NAME.	ELECTORAL DIVISION.
Forman, E. Baxter	N. Hackney
Freak, Charles	N.E.BethnalGn.
Fryer, G. E. S.	N. Kensington.
Gilbert, J. D.	W. Newington.
Glanville, H. J.	Rotherhithe.
Goodman, William	W. Islington.
Gosling, H.	*Alderman till* 1904.
Goulding, E. A., M.P.	Hammersmith.
Granville-Smith, R. W.	Westminster.
Harben, H. A.	S. Paddington.
Hardwicke, Earl of	W. Marylebone.
Harris, Sir G. D., J.P.	S. Paddington.
Harris, H. P.	N. Paddington.
Haydon, W.	Brixton.
Hayter, L. H.	Westminster.
Hoare, Alfred	*Alderman till* 1904.
Horniman, E. J.	Chelsea.
Hubbard, N. W.	*Alderman till* 1901.
Hughes, Col. E., M.P.	Woolwich.
Hunter, Thomas	W. Southwark.
Hutton, Sir John	S. St. Pancras.
Idris, T. H. W., J.P.	N. St. Pancras.
Jackson, R. S.	Greenwich.
Jeffery, J.	Chelsea
Jerome, C.	Brixton.
Johnson, W. C.	Whitechapel.
Lampard, G.	North Hackney.
Laughland, J.	E. Islington.
Lawson, H. L. W., J.P.	Whitechapel
Leeds, Duke of	City of London.
Legge, Col. the Hon. Heneage	St. George, Hanover Sq.
Leon, A. L., J.P.	Limehouse.
Longstaff, G. B., J.P.	Wandsworth.
McDougall, John	Poplar.
Maple, Sir J. Blundell, M.P.	S. St. Pancras.
Matthews, W.	Dulwich.
Meath, Earl of	*Ald r. till* 1901
Middleton, R. W. E.	Dulwich.
Monkswell, Lord	Haggerston.
Napier, T. B., LL.D., J.P.	North Islington.
Onslow, Earl of	*Alder. till* 1901.
Organ, T. A.	Kennington.
Parker, R.	Walworth.
Parkinson, W. C.	North Islington.
Pearce, William, J.P.	Limehouse.
Penfold, A.	Woolwich.
Peppercorn, J.	Greenwich.
Phillimore, R. C.	Deptford.
Piggott, J.	W. Newington.
Poland, Sir H. B., Q.C.	*Alderman till* 1901.
Pomeroy, A.	Rotherhithe.
Porter, J. B.	N. Kensington.
Probyn, Lt.-Col. C., J.P.	Strand.
Purchese, F.	E. St. Pancras.
Radford, G. H.	West Islington.
Remnant, J. F.	Holborn.
Robinson, Nathan	E. St. Pancras.
Robinson, R. A.	S. Kensington.
Rotton, Lt.-Col. A., J.P.	Clapham.
Russell, Earl	*Alderman till* 1904.
Rutland, P. J.	Cent. Finsbury.
Sawell, H. T.	Hoxton.
Seager, J. Renwick	Mile End.
Shaw-Lefevre, the Rt. Hon. G. J.	Haggerston.
Smith, Alfred	S. Hackney.
Smith, Frank	N. Lambeth.
Spokes, R.	Walworth.
Steadman, W. C., M.P.	Stepney.
Straus, B. S.	Mile End.
Strong, R., J.P.	N. Camberwell.
Stuart, James, M.P.	Cent. Hackney.
Taylor, H. R.	N. Camberwell.
Thornton, Joseph	Bermondsey.
Torrance, A. M., J.P.	East Islington.
Tweedmouth, Lord	*Alderman till* 1904.
Urquhart, William	N. Paddington.
Verney, F. W.	Peckham.
Ward, Henry	Hoxton.
Waterlow, D. S.	N. St. Pancras.
Webb, Sidney	Deptford.
Welby, Lord, G.C.B.	*Alder. till* 1901.
West, Sir Algernon	*Alder. till* 1901.
Westacott, T. B.	*Alder. till* 1901.
White, Edward	W. Marylebone
White, James, LL.D.	Norwood.
Whitmore, C. A., M.P.	*Alder. till* 1901.
Williams, Rev. C. Fleming	*Alderman till* 1904.
Williams, Howell J.	S. Islington.
Williams, T. W., J.P.	Lewisham.
Wolverton, Lord	Fulham.
Wood, T. McKinnon	Cent. Hackney.
Yates, W. B.	Stepney.

Officers:

Clerk, C. J. Stewart.
Engineer, Sir Alexander R. Binnie.
Comptroller, H. E. Haward.
Solicitor, W. A. Blaxland.
Medical Officer, S. F. Murphy, M.D.
Statistical Dept., G. L. Gomme.
Architect, Thomas Blashill.
Fire Brigade, Commander Wells.
Public Control, Alfred Spencer.
Valuer, A. Young.

Avoid hard rubbing, use SUNLIGHT SOAP.

HER MAJESTY'S JUDGES.

Lords of Appeal in Ordinary.

Rt. Hon. Lord Watson.
Rt. Hon. Lord Macnaghten.
Rt. Hon. Lord Morris.
Rt. Hon. Lord Davey.

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Rt. Hon. Sir R. Couch.
Rt. Hon. Lord Hobhouse.
Rt. Hon. Lord James of Hereford.
Rt. Hon. E. J. Way.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Rt. Hon. Earl of Halsbury ..... *Lord High Chancellor.*

Court of Appeal.

Rt. Hon. Earl of Halsbury (*Lord High Chancellor*).
Rt. Hon. Lord Russell of Killowen, G.C.M.G. (*Lord Chief Justice of England*).
Rt. Hon. Sir Nathaniel Lindley (*Master of the Rolls*).
Rt. Hon. Sir Francis H. Jeune, K.C.B. (*President of the Probate Division*).
Rt. Hon. Sir Archibald L. Smith.
Rt. Hon. Sir John Rigby.
Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph W. Chitty.
Rt. Hon. Sir Richard Henn Collins.
Rt. Hon. Sir Roland Vaughan Williams.

High Court of Justice.
Chancery Division.

Rt. Hon. Earl of Halsbury (*Lord High Chancellor*).
Sir Ford North.
Sir James Stirling.
Sir Arthur Kekewich.
Sir Robert Romer.
Sir Edward Widdrington Byrne.

Queen's Bench Division.

Rt. Hon. Lord Russell of Killowen (*Lord Chief Justice of England*).
Sir Henry Hawkins.
Sir James Charles Mathew.
Sir John Charles Day.
Sir Alfred Wills.
Sir William Grantham.
Sir John Compton Lawrance.
Sir Robert Samuel Wright.
Sir Gainsford Bruce.
Sir William Rann Kennedy.
Sir Edward Ridley.
Sir John Charles Bigham.
Sir Charles J. Darling.
Sir Arthur M. Channell.
Sir Walter Phillimore, Bt.

Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division.

President, Rt. Hon. Sir Francis H. Jeune.
Judge, Sir John Gorell Barnes.
Adm. Adv., Rt. Hon. Sir J. P. Deane.
Registrar, Adm., John G. Smith, Esq.
Registrars of the Principal Probate Registry, David H. Owen, Esq., R. A. Pritchard, Esq., J. C. Hannen, Esq., A. Musgrave, Esq.

Official Referees.
PORTUGAL STREET.

H. W. Verey, Esq.
Geo. W. Hemming, Esq.
Edward J. Pollock, Esq.

Court of Arches.
KNIGHTRIDER STREET.

Judge, Rt. Hon. Lord Penzance.
Registrar, C. Waddilove, Esq.
Sec. to the Judge, Sir J. Hassard, K.C.B.

Consistory Court.

Judge, Thos. H. Tristram, Esq., D.C.L.
Registrar, J. B. Lee, Esq.

Vicar-General's Office.

Vicar-Gen., Rt. Hon. Sir J. P. Deane.
Registrar, Sir John Hassard, K.C.B.

Faculty Office.
23, KNIGHTRIDER STREET.

Master, Rt. Hon. Lord Penzance.
Registrar, W. P. Moore, Esq.

County Palatine of Lancaster.

Chancellor—
Rt. Hon. Lord James of Hereford.
Vice-Chancellor, Samuel Hall, Esq.
Attorney-Gen., William Ambrose, Esq.
Secretary, Sir J. G. D. Engleheart, C.B.

County Palatine of Durham.

Chancellor, Thomas Milvain, Esq.
Attorney-General, John Forbes, Esq.
Solicitor-Gen., E. Tindal Atkinson, Esq.
Registrar, Alfred O. Smith, Esq.

Bankruptcy Court.
CAREY STREET, LINCOLN'S INN.

Judge, Sir R. Vaughan Williams.
Registrars, J. R. Brougham, Esq., H. S. Giffard, Esq., J. E. Linklater, Esq., H. James Hope, Esq.

Law Courts Pay Office.

Assistant Paymaster-Gen., T. Lewis, Esq.

Railway and Canal Commission.
ROYAL COURTS OF JUSTICE.

Ex-officio Commissioners—
Mr. Justice Wright, for England.
Lord Trayner, for Scotland.
Mr. Justice Murphy, for Ireland.
Appointed Commissioners—
Rt. Hon. Sir Fred. Peel, K.C.M.G.
Viscount Cobham.
Registrar, W. H. Macnamara, Esq.

SUNLIGHT SOAP. Largest Sale in the World.

THE CORPORATION OF LONDON.

Lord Mayor (10,000*l.*).

Name and Ward.	Elected Ald.	Shrf.	Myr.
1897-8,—Lieut.-Col. The Right Hon. HORATIO DAVID DAVIES, M.P. (Bishopsgate), Mansion House	1889	1837	1897

Aldermen.

The following have passed the Chair:— Name and Ward.	Elected. Ald.	Shrf.	Myr.
Ellis, Sir J. W., Bt. (Broad Street), 29, Fleet Street	1872	1874	1881
Knight, Sir H. E., Kt. (Cripplegate), 41, Hill Street, W.	1874	1875	1882
Hanson, Sir Reginald, Bt., M.P. (Billingsgate), 4, Bryanston Sq., W.	1880	1881	1886
Savory, Sir Joseph, Bt., M.P. (Langbourn), 33, Upper Brook St.,	1883	1882	1890
Evans, Sir David, K.C.M.G. (Castle Baynard), 24, Watling Street	1884	1885	1891
Knill, Sir Stuart, Bt., LL.D. (Bridge Without), Fresh Wharf, E.C.	1885	1889	1892
Renals, Sir Joseph, Bt. (Aldersgate), 108, Fore Street	1888	1892	1894
Wilkin, Col. Sir Walter, K.C.M.G. (Lime St.), 43, Gloucester Square	1888	1892	1895
Phillips, Sir G. Faudel, Bt., G.C.I.E. (Farringdon Within), 52, Grosvenor Gardens			

The following have not passed the Chair:—	Ald.	Shrf.
Moore, Sir J. V., Kt. (Candlewick), 28, Russell Square	1889	1893
Newton, Alfred J. Esq. (Bassishaw), 28, Great Guildford Street	1890	1888
Green, Frank, Esq. (Vintry), 193, Upper Thames Street	1891	1897
Dimsdale, Sir J. C., Kt. (Cornhill), 50, Cornhill	1891	1893
Samuel, M., Esq. (Portsoken), 20, Portland Place	1891	1894
Ritchie, Sir J. T., Kt. (Tower), 6, Lime Street	1891	1896
Pound, John Esq. (Aldgate), 84, Leadenhall Street	1892	1895
Morgan, Walter V., Esq. (Cordwainer), Christ's Hospital	1892	—
Treloar, Wm. Purdie, Esq. (Farringdon Without), Ludgate Hill	1892	—
Bell, J. C., Esq. (Coleman Street), 95, Finsbury Pavement	1894	—
Truscott, G. W., Esq. (Dowgate), Suffolk Lane	1895	—
Alliston, F. P., Esq. (Bread Street), 46, Friday Street	1895	—
Green, Samuel, Esq. (Walbrook), 28, St. Swithin's Lane	1897	—
Knill, John, Esq (Bridge Within), 5, Adelaide Place	1897	—
Strong, Thomas V. (Queenhithe), 196, Upper Thames Street	1897	—
Smallman, H. G. (Cheap), 3, Queen Street	1897	—

Sheriffs, 1897-8 (736*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*).

Mr. Alderman Green and T. R. Dewar, Esq.

Recorder—Sir Charles Hall, K.C.M.G., Q.C., M.P. (4,000*l.*)
Chamberlain—Sir W. J. R. Cotton (2,000*l.*)
Town Clerk—Sir J. B. Monckton, F.S.A. (3,500*l.*)
Common Serjeant—Sir Forrest Fulton, Q.C. (3,000*l.*)
Commissioner of Police—Col. Sir Henry Smith, K.C.B. (1,500*l.*)
Comptroller—E. A. Baylis (2,000*l.*)
Remembrancer—Gabriel P. Goldney (2,000*l.*)
Judge of City of London Court—Robert Malcolm Kerr (3,200*l.*)
Solicitor—H. H. Crawford (2,250*l.*)
Coroner—S. F. Langham (1,155*l.*)
Surveyor—A. Murray (1,250*l.*)
Clerk of Peace—Alfred Read (210*l.*)
Sword Bearer—Geo. J. W. Winzar (500*l.*)
Common Crier—Col. E. B. Barnaby (325*l.*)
Mansion House Court Clerk—C. G. Douglas (1,150*l.*)
Guildhall Court Clerk—H. G. Savill (700*l.*)
City Marshal—Sir S. H. L. Stuart, Bt. (350*l.*)
Private Secretary to Lord Mayor—W. J. Soulsby, C.B.

Don't rub your clothes to tatters;

OPINIONS of LEADING SCIENTISTS

ON

Sunlight Soap.

From

SIR CHARLES A. CAMERON M.D.,

Ex-President of the Royal College of Surgeons,
Vice-President of the Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain,
&c., &c., &c.,

Laboratory, Royal College of Surgeons,
Stephen's Green, W., Dublin,
February 15th, 1888.

I have carefully analysed specimens of the SUNLIGHT SOAP submitted to me for that purpose by Messrs. Lever Bros., Ltd., and the following are the results at which I have arrived:

The points in the composition of this Soap that are the most valuable are **its freedom from free alkali, the large percentage of fatty acids which it contains, and the PURITY of the materials** employed in its preparation. **I employ the Soap myself,** and from my actual experience of it can strongly recommend it.

(*Signed*) CHARLES A. CAMERON.

use SUNLIGHT SOAP.

Opinions of Leading Scientists

ON

Sunlight Soap

(*Continued*).

Mr. ROBERT R. TATLOCK, Public Analyst for the City of Glasgow, made the following report upon Sunlight Soap:—

"This soap is a very high quality. It does not contain a trace of free alkali or free fatty acid, and it **cannot** injure the skin or the most delicate fabric. I consider it a **perfect soap,** both as regards its chemical composition and the result which it gives in practice."

Ch. Angenot, Prof. of Chemistry, Institute Superieur de Commerce, Antwerp, says, after repeated analyses:—

"Sunlight Soap is of excellent quality, as well for the toilet as for ordinary use, because it **contains no trace of free alkali,** and contains no **counterfeit matter.** It leaves a pleasant smell after washing, and an agreeable sense of freshness. It is a soap which is irreproachable and it recommends itself,"

Dr. Teuchert, in a lecture before the Society of Philosophers, at Halle, Germany, about the improvements in the manufacture of soaps, said:—

"As a valuable soap he recommends Sunlight Soap, which, according to his chemical experiments, was **free from adulteration,** and belonged to the class of soaps which in the present time are very difficult to get."

Don't delay,

BRITISH COLONIES, DEPENDENCIES AND POSSESSIONS.

Aden, situated at the South of Arabia, on the Gulf of Aden, and largely used as a coaling station for the Navy. It is a peninsula and also a town. It has a fine harbour, at which many ships call annually, and is the port for the trade of Southern Arabia. Total area, 70 square miles, with a population of about 42,000. The Political Resident is Brigadier-General Charles A. Cuningham. Aden is practically under the Government of Bombay and is also the centre of the British Protectorates over Perim, Somali Coast, Socotra, and Kuria Muria. Aden came into British posesssion 1839.

Andaman Islands are situated in the Bay of Bengal, and have been used since 1858 by the British Government of India as a convict settlement. Port Blair is a safe harbour. Area of the islands, about 2,500 square miles, and population about 15,000.

Antigua.—One of the Leeward Islands (which see) in the West Indies. Among the chief products are sugar, tamarinds, molasses, and arrowroot.

Ascension Island.—Famous for its turtle. Also used by persons from West Africa as a sanatorium. It is a lonely island, situated in the South Atlantic Ocean, nearly 700 miles north-west of St. Helena, and about 3,400 miles from Plymouth. Total area, about 37 square miles. Came into British possession in 1815, and is used as a coaling depôt and a naval victualling station. It has also good hospitals. The port is Georgetown. The Admiralty are responsible for governing the island, and appoint an officer in charge, Captain J. E. Bloxland.

Australia is the largest island in the world. It might almost be called a continent, and is divided into five British Colonies, viz.:—New South Wales, South Australia, Queensland, Victoria, and Western Australia. (See these headings.) A movement has been on foot for some time to federate these Colonies under one Governor-General appointed by the Crown and a Federal Parliament. A Convention has been sitting to carry out this idea and prepare a Constitution. Area about three million square miles.

but give SUNLIGHT SOAP an early trial.

The British Empire in 1898.

If you use SUNLIGHT SOAP, you're right.

Bahama Islands are situated in the West Indies, and comprise about a score of inhabited islands with over 650 islets and an immense number of reefs. The islands stretch like a chain in a north-west direction for about 600 miles. The estimate of the total area varies from about 5,400 to 5,800 square miles; the population is nearly 52,000. The principal island politically is New Providence, on which is situated Nassau, the capital. The Bahamas are believed to have been the first discovery of Columbus across the Atlantic in 1492; they were, however, originally settled by the English about 1630, and after vicissitudes in wars were finally secured to England in 1783 by the peace of Versailles. Sponge gathering is largely carried on, and the export of fruit—pine-apples, oranges, bananas, &c.—is very important, as is also that of various fancy woods. The Government is conducted by a Governor, an Executive Council, a Legislative Council, and a Representative Assembly.

Barbadoes.—An island in the West Indies, almost surrounded by coral reefs; it is the chief centre of the British forces in the West Indies. The port and capital is Bridgetown. Area, nearly 170 square miles; population about 200,000. The British settled here in 1625, and it has remained in their possession ever since. The chief exports are sugar, rum, and molasses. The Government is similar to that of the Bahamas.

Basutoland, a district of British South Africa, separated from Cape Colony in 1884. Area, over 10,000 square miles; estimated population, about 250,000. Basutoland is surrounded by Natal, Orange Free State, and Cape Colony. Europeans, of whom there are about 600, are not allowed to settle in the country without permits. A Commissioner now governs the country under the British High Commissioner for South Africa. Cattle and corn are raised.

Bechuanaland Protectorate, a territory in South Africa, having an area of over 390,000 square miles, bounded by the South African Republic and by Matabeleland on the east, and by German South-West Africa on the west. The native chiefs, Khama, Sebele, and Bathoen, whose visit to Britain in 1895 may still be remembered, reign over their lands under the protection of the British Sovereign, and an Imperial officer resides with each chief. The Governor of Cape Colony, Sir

Use the right soap—SUNLIGHT SOAP.

Alfred Milner, is also Chief Governor of the Bechuanaland Protectorate. Principal town, Palapye.

Bermuda Islands are situated in the North Atlantic, to the east of North America, *i.e.*, about 600 miles east of North Carolina. They were colonised by the English in 1609 or 1611. The immediate cause of this colonisation was the shipwreck here of Sir George Somers in the former year, whence they are sometimes called Somers' Islands. They form a solitary archipelago of about 100 islets and in addition about 200 rocks. Only about 15 islets are inhabited. They form an excellent winter resort from the cold of North America, and also afford a naval station and dockyard. Here is the celebrated Bermuda Floating Dock, which was towed out from England in 1869. Hamilton is the principal town and seat of Government, and is situated on Main, or as it is sometimes called, Long Island. Government is carried on by a Governor, Executive Council, Legislative Council, and a Representative Assembly. Fine arrowroot is grown here, also pumpkins and vegetables, which are exported chiefly to New York. The estimate of population varies, but it is under 20,000 and the total area about 20 square miles.

Borneo, British North.—An area of some 30,000 square miles on the north of the great island of Borneo. If we regard Australia as an island, Borneo is the third largest island in the world, Australia being first and Papua or New Guinea second. Borneo is situate in the Indian Archipelago. Native Sultans ceded the country of British North Borneo to a Company in 1877-8, and it was afterwards transferred to the British North Borneo Company, who still hold it, and to whom a Royal Charter was granted in 1881. Great Britain exercises a Protectorate over the country. The population is variously estimated at from 150,000 to over 170,000. The fruitful soil produces coffee, sugar, tea, tobacco, pepper, rice, sago, cinchona, camphor, indiarubber, &c. Sandakan is the chief town and the seat of Government, which is carried on by a Governor and Council, and the Residents or officials who preside over districts. The North Borneo Company also administers the island of Labuan (size about 30 square miles), which is about six miles from the coast. Great Britain exercises a Protectorate over Brunnei, a portion of Borneo

You cannot make a mistake

ruled internally by a Sultan; but all its foreign relations are conducted by the British Government. Another part of Borneo, called Sarawak (area about 50,000 square miles), is an independent State under Sir Charles Johnson Brook; it is virtually a British Protectorate, all foreign relations being conducted by the British Government. The remainder of the large island of Borneo, about two-thirds, belong to the Dutch.

British Central Africa Protectorate.—The territory formerly known as Nyassaland; it is administered by a Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Alfred Sharpe, C.B. Exports include coffee, indiarubber, and ivory, while wheat, tea, and rice are grown. Chinde is the port, Blantyre the chief town, and Zomba the seat of the administration.

British Guiana.—A colony in the north of the South American Continent, and divided into three districts or counties, viz., Demerara, Berbice and Essequibo. It came into British possession at the peace of 1814. The capital is Georgetown, in Demerara, with a population of about 53,000; New Amsterdam, in Berbice, being also a town and port of importance. Exports are sugar (by far the largest), coffee, cocoa-nuts, molasses, timber, and gold. The boundary line between the colony and Venezuela has not been defined but has been submitted to arbitration. The Government is administered by a Governor (Sir Augustus Hemming) a "Court of Policy," six Financial Representatives, and an Executive Council.

British Honduras.—A Crown Colony in Central America, with an area of about 7,560 square miles. The chief products are fancy woods for furniture, such as mahogany, while sugar, logwood, bananas, indiarubber, &c., are also exported. The Government is carried on by a Governor (Col. David Wilson), an Executive and a Legislative Council. The capital is Belize, with a population of nearly 6,000. The whole population of the colony is about 32,000, and is very mixed, there being aboriginal Indians, Chinese, negroes, whites, &c.

Caicos Islands, a group south of the Bahamas, of which indeed they may be said to form part (*see* Bahamas); but in 1874 they were placed with Turks Island, under the Jamaica government. Jamaica is about 430 miles south-east. Sponges and salt, and a certain grass for hemp, are the principal pro-

by using SUNLIGHT SOAP.

ducts. The area, with Turks Island, is estimated at about 220 square miles.

Earl of Aberdeen.
Gov.-Gen. of Canada.

Canada, The Dominion of.—An immense territory almost as large as Europe, and the largest of all the British Colonies; it comprises all the northern part of the North American Continent except Alaska, in the north-west, which belongs to the United States; and Labrador, on the north-east, which belongs to the British Colony of Newfoundland. Canada is divided into eight provinces, four of these, viz., Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick being united under one federal government in 1867; Manitoba and North-West Territories joining in 1870, British Columbia in 1871, and Prince Edward Island in 1873. The capital of the whole Confederation is Ottawa, in Ontario, but Montreal is a far larger city, being indeed the largest in the Dominion. Estimates of the exact area of Canada vary, but it may be given at about 3½rd million square miles, in addition to her great rivers and lakes. Canada was first discovered in 1497 by Sebastian Cabot, who sailed from Bristol, and to mark the 400th anniversary of that event a monument has been erected to his memory near that city. A Frenchman, Jacques Cartier, took possession in 1534, and Quebec was founded by the French in 1608, but a struggle arose between French and English for supremacy in the continent, and Quebec yielded to General Wolfe in 1759, while by the Treaty of Paris in 1763 practically the whole of Canada and its dependencies were ceded to Britain. Many of the people are French or of French descent; in Quebec they retain their language and religion; in some other parts of Canada again the vast majority are British. An estimate gives the entire population of Canada at considerably more than five millions, and it is increasing rapidly. The population of Ottawa is about 45,000; of Montreal, 217,000; Quebec, 63,000; Toronto, 182,000; and Winnipeg, 26,000. Canada has a responsible government with the British Sovereign as sovereign, who is represented by a Governor-General—at present

SUNLIGHT SOAP is a trusty friend.

Lord Aberdeen—sent from Britain. Sir Wilfrid Laurier is Canadian Prime Minister. There is a House of Commons for the Federal Parliament, consisting of 213 members, elected every five years, the number of members from each province being regulated by the proportion of population, and there is also a Senate of 81 members nominated for life. Each of the provinces has a Lieutenant-Governor, and Quebec and Nova Scotia a legislature of their own of two houses. The other provinces have but one Legislative Chamber. Each province has a responsible ministry. There is no Established Church in Canada, and elementary education is quite free. The military forces consist of about 2,000 Imperial troops, at Halifax, on the Atlantic, and at Esquimault, on the Pacific; the Imperial Government also undertakes the naval defence of the Colony; while there are Canadian troops, consisting of about 35,000 men in the active militia force, with a service of three years, and a Reserve consisting practically of all the able-bodied men not on the active force. Cheese and timber are the largest exports, and the Mammoth Cheese, weighing 10 tons (22,000 lbs.), and made under the direction of Mr. Robertson, Dominion Dairy Commissioner, exhibited

Parliament House, Ottawa.

SUNLIGHT SOAP brings cleanliness and sweetness.

at the Chicago Exhibition, and sold to Mr. Jubal Webb, of Kensington, London, has proved a most important advertisement of the cheese-producing power of this great colony. Canada exports more than 2½ million pounds worth of cheese to Britain; she also sends immense quantities of timber, of bacon and ham, of various kinds of corn (wheat, maize, &c.), apples, fish, leather, skins and furs, &c.; while Britain sends in return quantities of clothing and of cottons, linens, and woollens, also china and earthenware, also metals and spirits. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has announced a preferential tariff of duties in trading with Britain. The Klondyke Goldfields are in the North-West Territories. The advancement of Canada in recent years has been very rapid. The Canadian Pacific Railway run trains every day from the Atlantic to the Pacific, right across the Dominion, a distance of over 2,900 miles, while another great railroad is the Grand Trunk of Canada, about 2,600 miles. The entire length of the C.P.R. system is over 7,200 miles. Grants of 160 acres are given free to settlers in the North-West Territories.* On April 13th, 1898, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Prime Minister, announced that the Government had received satisfactory assurances that capital had been underwritten for a fast Atlantic steamship company (between Canada and Great Britain), and that vessels would be under construction by July 1st.

Cape Colony.—A large territory in the South of Africa, including the Cape of Good Hope, the Transkei territories, diamond fields, &c. Cape Colony is surrounded by the sea on the south, the south-east, and on the west, while on the north and north-east are other South African states and colonies. The Cape of Good Hope was originally discovered by a Portuguese navigator named Bartholomew Diaz in 1486, and in 1497 Vasco de Gama sailed round it, and voyaged to India. The name, Cape Bona Esperanza (Cape of Good Hope), is said to have been given it by John II. of Portugal,

*Persons desirous of emigrating to Canada or to any British colony may apply to the Emigrants' Information Office, established by Government at 31, Broadway, Westminster; or to the Self Help Emigration Society, Memorial Hall Buildings, Farringdon Street, London, which assists suitable applicants; or (for Canada only), to the High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

Remember, with SUNLIGHT SOAP there's no rubbing.

perhaps because its discovery gave good hope of finding what the Portuguese of those days desired to find—viz., an ocean route to India. The Cape—as it is now conveniently and popularly called, as though it were the principal Cape in the world—is a celebrated promontory at the south of Africa, and practically the end of Table Mountain, which sweeps back toward Table Bay, and increases from the height of a 1,000 ft. to about 3,580 ft. above the sea. The view of Cape Town from the Bay, with this magnificent mountain behind it, is very fine. The Portuguese did not formally settle at the Cape, but in 1652 the Dutch took possession of Table Bay. After being in the hands of both English and Dutch, it was yielded to the British at the peace of 1814. The extreme measurement of the present Cape Colony from west to east is nearly 600 miles, by about 450 miles broad, while it has a coast line of about 1,200 miles, and an area variously estimated, but covering about 280,000 square miles. The population is probably about two millions, a large number being of Dutch descent. In the South African Colonies, it should be remembered, there are, broadly speaking, three races—the British, the Dutch (or their descendants), and the native tribes. The Government is conducted by a Governor appointed by the British Crown, a Legislative Council consisting of 23 elected members, and an Assembly of 79 elected members. Like Canada, therefore, Cape Colony has a constitution and responsible government. The present Governor, High Commissioner, and Commander-in-Chief is Sir Alfred Milner, who was sent out from Britain in 1897; the Prime Minister and Treasurer is Sir John Gordon Sprigg. The Colonial forces consist of the Cape Mounted Rifles, and also of volunteers, both cavalry and infantry, perhaps 8,000 altogether—every able-bodied man, however, is liable for service. There are, moreover, nearly 10,000 Imperial troops in the Colony. The offer of Sir Gordon Sprigg on behalf of the Colony, made in

Sir F. Milner.
Governor of Cape Colony.

Begin the day with SUNLIGHT SOAP.

July, 1897, to the Imperial Government to provide the cost of a first-class battleship, caused great enthusiasm in Britain as illustrating the strong ties existing between the mother country and the Cape. The chief towns are Cape Town, with a population of 84,000; Port Elizabeth, a trading port, with a population of about 24,000; Kimberley, the centre of the diamond fields, population about 30,000; Grahamstown, 11,000, &c. Simon's Bay, about 20 miles south of Cape Town, is an Imperial naval station. Most of the railways are owned by Government. The Cape exports diamonds, copper-ore, gold, ostrich feathers, aloes, hides, and wool. Tobacco and maize are cultivated in parts, and wine is produced. Coal is also mined. The climate is dry and healthy, and the temperature uniform, so that Europeans suffering from chest complaints often find residence at the Cape of great benefit.

Ceylon.—A large island south of India, to which it is almost joined by reefs and sandbanks, known as Adam's Bridge. It is a Crown Colony, that is, it is governed by the Imperial authority acting through the Governor, nominated by the Crown and local officials. There is an Executive Council of five members, who also form part of a Legislative Council, which consists altogether of 17 members. The Governor is Sir Joseph West Ridgeway. The area of Ceylon is returned at 25,367 square miles; its extreme length from north to south 266 miles, and greatest width from east to west, 140 miles. The capital is Colombo, with a population of about 125,000, while the entire population of the island may be estimated at about 3,300,000. The larger number of these are called Singhalese. Trincomalee harbour, on the east coast, is the headquarters of the British fleet in the East Indian seas. Among the exports are tea, coffee, cinchona, plumbago, areca-nuts, cocoa-nuts and cocoa; cinnamon, tobacco, indiarubber and rice are cultivated, and a few years ago a pearl fishery existed, but it now seems exhausted. Among the imports are cotton goods, rice, coal, wines and spirits and salt fish. Some Ceylon tea was sold in London a few years since at £20 per lb. This consisted of the flowers of the tea plant only, and was a "fancy" price. The intrinsic value of such tea is probably about 10s. per lb. Tea is now the chief export from Ceylon. The island has railways and

Remember, that cleanliness is

telegraph lines, and in addition to Colombo and Trincomalee the chief towns are Kandy, Galle and Jaffna.

Chagos Islands are dependencies of the British Crown Colony of Mauritius, and form a group in the Indian Ocean about 800 miles from Ceylon. Diego Garcia is the chief, and possesses a fine harbour. Thousands of gallons of cocoa-nut oil are exported yearly. The Chagos are sometimes included in the Oil islands. (*See also* Mauritius.)

Channel Islands, The.—Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney and Sark, in the British Channel, have their own laws and customs and are not necessarily governed by Acts of the Imperial Parliament unless particularly mentioned. Jersey has a government of its own, and Guernsey, Alderney, Sark, Herm, &c., are united under another government. A Lieutenant-Governor is appointed to each of the two governments by the British Crown. The islands have been an English possession since the Norman conquest. Dairy farming is a great industry and so also is the raising of fruit and vegetables. The Anglican Church is the established religion, the islands being in the diocese of Winchester. French and English are spoken. The total area is about 75 square miles, with a population of about 93,000.

Cyprus.—An island in that part of the Mediterranean Sea known as the Levant, about 52 miles west of Syria and 238 miles distant from Port Said. Area, about 3,580 square miles, and population about 210,000. The Government is carried on by a High Commissioner, an Executive Council of four members, and a Legislative Council of eighteen. Nominally, Cyprus is still a Turkish possession, but by a treaty dated June 4th, 1878, the island may be occupied and administered by Britain as long as Batoum and Kars are held by Russia; nominally, also, about £93,000 is paid to Turkey as revenue, but really this sum, or part of it, is paid by Cyprus to Britain, and is retained to pay for the loss of England and France in meeting the deficit on the guaranteed Turkish Loan of 1854. Among the products are wine, cotton, salt, sponges, corn, raisins, silk, wool, stone for building and for ornament, carobs (locust beans) and lead. Capital, Nicosia, with a population of about 13,000.

Demerara.—(*See* British Guiana.)

the first step to comfort.

East Africa Protectorate.—A vast region extending from the Juba river to the Umba, on the coast of East Africa, and reaching in toward the interior for considerable distances. Capital, Mombasa, with a fine harbour and telegraphic communication with Europe, and having the terminus of the Uganda railway. Among the exports are ivory, indiarubber, ebony, orchilla seed, &c.

Falkland Islands.—A Crown Colony in the South Atlantic Ocean. They came into British possession in 1771. The Government is administered by a Governor, an Executive and a Legislative Council. Capital, Stanley, a port on East Falkland Island. Refrigerated mutton is exported. Total area, about 6,500 square miles. South Georgia, an uninhabited island, about 800 miles distant, is under the government of the Falkland Isles, of perhaps 1,000 sq. miles.

Fiji Islands.—A Crown colony in the South Pacific, administered by the Governor (Sir G. T. M. O'Brien) and a Legislative Council. There are two large, and more than 200 small, islands, with a total area of about 8,000 square miles. The chiefs ceded the islands to Britain in 1874. Fruits, tea, tobacco, cotton, are among the productions. There is a Legislative Council, but native administration is carried on by the chiefs, under supervision of the Governor. The population is variously estimated, but it may be given at between 120,000 and 125,000.

Gambia, The.—A Crown Colony on the West African coast, and the oldest of the British possessions on that coast. The Administrator is Mr. Robert Baxter Llewellyn, and there are Executive and Legislative Councils. Queen Elizabeth gave a charter to a company to trade there in 1588. The territory consists of islands and lands about the river Gambia, about 100 miles south of Cape Verde. Bathurst is the chief town.

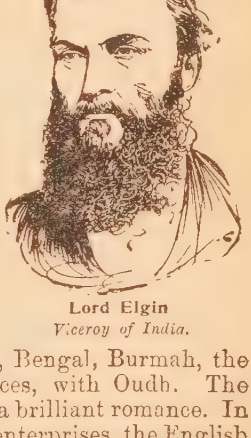
Gibraltar.—A small but very important Crown Colony, at the south of Spain, consisting of a rocky promontory about three miles long and three-quarters of a mile broad. A low isthmus connects it with Spain, while opposite is the coast of Africa, 14 miles across the Straits. Taken in 1704, it was ceded to England in 1713, and has been held by the British ever since, and against all efforts to take it. It is immensely valuable as a coaling station, and is believed to be impreg-

Don't lose heart; use SUNLIGHT SOAP.

nably fortified, and is very strongly garrisoned. The Governor is General Sir Robert Biddulph, and there is no Council. The rock rises to a height of 1,439 ft.

Gold Coast.—A Crown Colony in West Africa, having a coast line on the Gulf of Guinea of about 350 miles. Ashantee lies behind the centre part of it. Accra is the capital. Mr. Hodgson, formerly Secretary of the Gold Coast, has been appointed Governor in the place of the late Sir William Maxwell, and there are Executive and Legislative Councils.

Hong Kong.—An island on the coast of China, opposite the Canton river, ruled as a Crown colony, and yielded to Great Britain in 1841. A most important centre of trade with China. The Kowloon peninsula on the mainland, and Stone-cutter's Island belong to the colony. The Governor is Sir Henry A. Blake, G.C.M.G., and there are Executive and Legislative Councils.

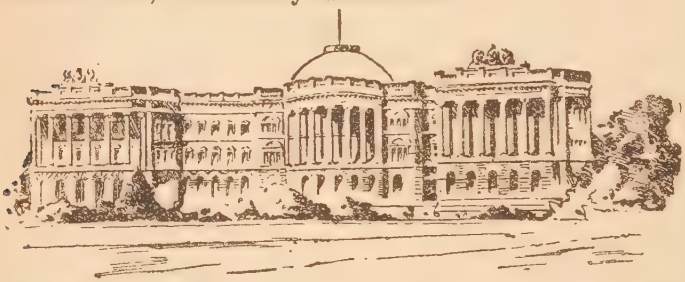


Lord Elgin
Viceroy of India.

India.—An immense Crown Colony in Asia, ruled by the Imperial British Government through a Viceroy or Governor-General and a Council. The Seat of the Supreme Government is at Calcutta and the Viceroy is Lord Elgin. There is also in Britain a Secretary of State for India, responsible to the British Parliament. Further, there are in India various provincial Councils: Bombay and Madras (these two provinces are called Presidencies), Bengal, Burmah, the Punjaub and the North-West Provinces, with Oudh. The history of the British in India reads like a brilliant romance. In 1600, after several private commercial enterprises, the English East India Company was chartered. The company and its successors traded with India, fought battles, won victories, and exercised administrative powers, its authority not being formally transferred to the British Crown until after the terrible Mutiny of 1857. A proclamation dated November 1st, 1858, announced that Her Britannic Majesty had decided to assume the Government of the Indian territories previously "administered in trust by the Honourable East India Com-

SUNLIGHT SOAP, less labour, greater comfort. E

pany." This proclamation was in virtue of an Act passed in August, 1858. There are still in India several native states over which the Supreme British Government has control, though not so direct as that exercised over more purely British territory. The total area, including these states and also Burmah, is more than one and a-half million square miles, and the estimated population about 300 millions. The products include rice and other grain for food, tea, sugar, cotton, indigo, coffee, opium, &c. Nearly 80 different languages are spoken. About three-fourths of the population belong to the Hindu religion; nearly 60 millions are Mohammedans, perhaps eight millions are Buddhists, Christians number about three millions, Sikhs nearly two millions.



Government House, Calcutta.

Isle of Man, also called Mona.—An island of about 220 square miles, in the Irish Sea. For some centuries it was ruled by Norway, but at the battle of Largs it passed to Scotland with Orkney and Shetland. Henry IV. of England seized it about 1399, and in 1406 gave it to the family of Stanley. Thence it came to the Duke of Athole, and finally Parliament purchased the sovereignty in 1765. The island has an independent Legislature called the Court of Tynwald. One branch of the Tynwald consists of the Lieut.-Governor (Lord Henniker), and Council, and the other is the House of Keys. Acts of the Legislature must receive the Royal Assent. The population is about 56,000. The present capital is Douglas, with a population of about 20,000, but Castletown is the ancient capital, population about 2,200.

Jamaica.—An island and a Crown Colony in the West Indies; yielded to England in the time of the Common-

With SUNLIGHT SOAP to help you,

wealth (1655). Exports include coffee, sugar, fruit, dye-woods, and rum. The chief town is Kingston, which, together with Port Royal, has a population of nearly 50,000. The Governor-in-Chief is Sir H. A. Blake, and there is a Privy Council and a Legislative Council. Size, 144 miles long and nearly 50 broad in its widest part.

Labuan.—An island near Borneo. The town and port is called Victoria Harbour (see Borneo).

Lagos.—An island and Crown Colony, and also Protectorate, on the west coast of Africa, in the Bight of Benin. Chief products, palm kernels and palm oil. The Protectorate includes several native kingdoms. The island has an area of but about four square miles, while the whole colony and Protectorate extends to 1,500 square miles. There is a Governor (Lieut.-Col. H. E. McCallum) and a Legislative Council. Chief town, Lagos.

Leeward Isles.—Several islands in the West Indies, some of which belong to France, Holland and Denmark. Those belonging to Britain including Montserrat, Antigua, Dominica, &c., are grouped into a federal colony, having presidents and administrators. There is also a Governor for the whole (Sir Francis Fleming), and a Legislative Council. Montserrat is noted for its large exports of lime-juice. Sugar, cocoa, coffee, etc., are also exported from the islands.

Maldive Islands.—A group in the Indian Ocean, about 400 miles south-west of Ceylon. Among the exports are cocoa-nut coir, tortoiseshell, and dried fish. They are tributary to Ceylon, and the Sultan sends an Embassy there every year.

Malta.—An island (administered as a Crown Colony) in the Mediterranean Sea, about 57 miles south of Sicily, and about half-way between Gibraltar and Port Said. The capital is Valetta, which is strongly fortified, and has a fine harbour. Many ships call at Malta on their way to the East and to Australia. Area, including that of adjoining islands, about 91 square miles, and total population about 186,000, including some 10,000 British troops. The military Commander and Governor is General Sir Arthur Fremantle; there are also Executive and Legislative Councils. Nearly all the Maltese are Roman Catholics.

Mauritius.—An island and Crown Colony in the Indian Ocean. Area, about 708 square miles; and population about

380,000. It is situated some 500 miles to the east of Madagascar. The capital is Port Louis, which has an excellent harbour. There is a Governor (Sir Charles Bruce), also Executive and Legislative Councils. Several groups of islands in the Indian Ocean—the Seychelles, the Amirantes, the Chagos, and Rodriguez—are dependencies of Mauritius, and under its Governor. Mauritius has high mountains. The products include sugar, oil, fibre, vanilla, and aloes.

Montserrat.—*See* Leeward Islands.

Natal.—A Colony on the south-east of Africa, with a sea coast of nearly 200 miles. Area, about 20,500 square miles; population, nearly 600,000. The Governor and Commander-in-Chief is the Hon. Sir Walter F. Hely-Hutchinson, and there is a Legislative Council and a Legislative Assembly. Sugar, indigo, coffee, arrowroot, ginger, tea, and pineapple, &c., are produced in certain parts, while in other districts sheep-farming is the principal industry. There are also large coalfields. Pietermaritzburg is the capital, and Durban or Port Natal is the port. In April, 1898, it was announced that Natal offered to supply 12,000 tons of steam coal annually for British ships of war calling at Durban. The offer was gratefully accepted by the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Newfoundland.—The oldest British colony. A large island on the coast of Canada, part of Labrador on the main land being also within its jurisdiction. The Government is conducted by a Governor (Sir Herbert Murray), appointed by the Crown Executive and Legislative Councils, and a House of Assembly. Cod-fishing and seal-fishing are the two chief industries. Railways are being built. Population, about 205,000, excluding the inhabitants of Labrador, who number nearly 5,000. St. John's is the capital. At Heart's Content harbour one of the Atlantic cables is landed.

New Guinea, British.—The south-eastern portion of the great Island of Papua, or New Guinea, lying north of Australia. Other parts of the island belong to Holland and to Germany. The British territory, which includes certain adjacent islands, is administered by a Lieut.-Governor (Sir W. Macgregor), the colonies of New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland having also some share in the administration. Capital, Port Moresby; area estimated about 88,500 sq. miles.

Robert Tatlock, F.R.S.E., F.I.C., F.C.S., says:

New South Wales.—The oldest of the five colonies into which Australia is divided and dating as a British possession from 1788. It is situated in the south-east of the great island-continent, having Queensland to the north and Victoria to the south, South Australia on the west, and the sea on the east. Capital, Sydney, on the shores of Port Jackson, with a population of about 420,000. The population of the entire colony is estimated at about 1,312,000. The Government is vested in two Houses of Parliament and a Governor (Lord Hampden). Total area, 309,175 square miles. Wool is one of the principal products, the great plains in the interior being well adapted for sheep farming. Gold, coal, copper, silver, asbestos and other minerals are found, and also precious stones in small quantities. There is no State religion and about two-thirds of the people are Protestants. Education is compulsory and is free to the poor; Sydney University enjoys a high reputation. The Colonial Government has organized both naval and military forces, the Imperial Government also keeping a squadron in Australian waters. Among the important towns are Bathurst, Newcastle, Goulburn, Paramatta, &c.

Lord Hampden.
Governor of New South Wales.

New Zealand.—A group of islands, of which two are large, in the South Pacific. The North Island has an area of 44,460 square miles, and the South Island about 58,509 square miles. Stewart Island has an area of 665 square miles, and the Chatham and Auckland Islands about 380 square miles. The capital is Wellington, on the North Island, with a population of about 42,000. Auckland has about 58,000; Dunedin, 48,000, and Christchurch 50,000. The Governor and Commander-in-Chief is the Earl of Ranfurly, and there is a Legislative Council and a House of Representatives. There is a State system of education, free, secular, and compulsory. Amongst the exports are frozen meat, wool, gold, butter, cheese and hides.

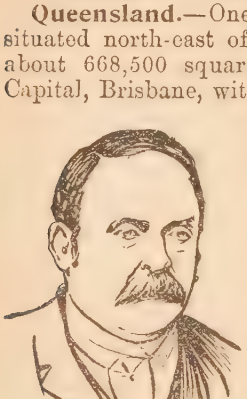
Nicobar Islands.—A group to the south of the Andamans (which see), and Bay of Bengal, considerably to the east of

"I consider SUNLIGHT SOAP a perfect soap."

Ceylon. Principal export, cocoa-nuts. For governmental purposes the islands (19 in number, 7 uninhabited) are connected with the Andamans.

Niger Company's Territory (or Nigeria) and Niger Coast Protectorate.—The area of the Niger territories in West Africa is about 500,000 square miles, while the Protectorate extends to the coast between Cameroons and Lagos. The Government of Nigeria is conducted by the Royal Niger Company under the Foreign Secretary in Britain; the chief exports are palm oil, indiarubber, pepper, gums, &c. The Protectorate, formerly called the Oil Rivers' Protectorate, includes the whole of the region of Benin. The Governor of the Company is Sir George Taubman-Goldie, and the Commissioner for the Protectorate, Sir Ralph D. R. Moor. Old Calabar is the seat of Government for the Protectorate.

Queensland.—One of the great Australian Colonies, situated north-east of the island continent. Area estimated about 668,500 square miles; population about 480,000. Capital, Brisbane, with a population of over 100,000, situated about 500 miles north of Sydney, in New South Wales; Rockhampton and Gympie being also among the chief towns. Exports include wool, sugar, tin, frozen meat, hides and gold. Education is compulsory. The Governor appointed by the Crown is Lord Lamington, and there is a Legislative Council and a Legislative Assembly. The production of gold for 1897 was 797,000 ounces, the largest on record, and within 25,000 ounces of Victoria.



Sir George Reid.
Premier of New South Wales.

Rhodesia, or British South Africa.—An extensive region lying between Mafeking and Tanganyika, north of Cape Colony and the Transvaal; area about 750,000 square miles. Capital, Buluwayo, recently connected by railway with Vryburg and Kimberley. Governed by the British South Africa Company, Earl Grey being recently appointed Administrator, and Sir R. Martin military Commander, the military forces being in the hands of the Imperial Government. Minerals have been discovered.

Sarawak.—*See* Borneo.

Sierra Leone.—A Crown Colony and Protectorate on the West Coast of Africa, with an area of about 25,000 square miles. Capital, Freetown. There is a Governor (Col. Sir Frederick Cardew), also Executive and Legislative Councils. Among the exports are palm oil, ginger, indiarubber, &c.

South Australia.—A Colony extending across the centre of the island-continent of Australia from north to south. Formerly it consisted of the southern portion, but the northern was added in 1863. Total area about 904,600 square miles, with a population of some 360,000. Capital, Adelaide, on the southern coast, with a population of nearly 146,000, and having a University. The Governor of the colony is Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, and there are two Houses of Parliament. Among the products are wheat of a very fine quality, fruit, wool, wine, flour, copper, &c. Education free, secular, and compulsory. Port Darwin affords a fine harbour on the northern coast, and is now connected with Adelaide by telegraph. Adelaide is also connected by Government railways with the capitals of other Australian colonies.

Mr. Kingston.
Premier of South Australia.

St. Helena.—An island and Crown Colony in the South Atlantic. The Government is vested in a Governor (R. A. Sterndale), and a small Council. Area 4,789 square miles. Capital, Jamestown. The trade has decreased since the opening of the Suez Canal.

Straits Settlements.—Territories on the Straits of Malacca, and the west coast of the Malay Peninsula, in the south of Asia. The settlements include Singapore, Penang, Wellesley, Malacca, and the Dindings. The Cocos islands are also a dependency. The population, chiefly Malays and Chinese, numbers considerably over half a million. Total area, about 1,470 square miles. The Governor and Commander-in-Chief is Lieut.-Col. Sir Chas. Mitchell, and there is an Executive and Legislative Council. Among the exports are indiarubber, pepper, sago, tapioca, sugar, spices, &c.

is the best value you can get in soap.

Tasmania.—A large island south of Australia, discovered by Tasman in 1642. Area, about 26,370 square miles; population about 166,000. The Governor is Lord Gormanston, and there are two Houses of Parliament. Education compulsory. Capital, Hobart. Among the exports are wool, tin, timber, gold, silver, sheep, bark, fruits, &c.

Trinidad.—An island off the coast of Venezuela, on the north of South America. Area, 1,745 square miles; population about 250,000. Chief town, Port-of-Spain. Products, cacao, sugar, cocoa-nuts, fibre and asphalte. The Governor is Sir Hubert E. H. Jerningham, and there is an Executive and a Legislative Council.

Tobago.—An island 18 miles from Trinidad, to which it is annexed for Governmental purposes. Chief export, sugar.

Uganda.—A large inland region in Africa, some 600 miles from the coast, and lying to the west and north-west of Lake Victoria Nyanza. The British Government took over the administration from the East Africa Co. in 1894. A railway is being made thither from the coast. The Commissioner and Consul-General is E. L. Berkeley, and commander of the forces, Major T. Ternan. Capital, Mengo.

Sir George Turner.
Premier of Victoria.

Victoria.—A colony situated in the south-east of the great island of Australia. Area, about 87,880 square miles. Population, including a number of Chinese, nearly two millions. Capital, Melbourne, with a population of nearly half a million. Among the exports are gold, wool, wheat, flour and wine. The Governor is Lord Brassey, and there are two Houses of Parliament. Education is compulsory and free. Victoria is the largest producer of gold in Australasia (*see* Queensland).

Western Australia.—A colony, including the whole of Australia west of South Australia (which see). Extreme length, 1,450 miles; and breadth, 850 miles. Area, 975,920 square miles. Population, about 158,000. Among the exports are gold, jarrah and kawri timber (which are remarkably durable), sandal wood, copper-ore and other minerals,

Clothes washed with SUNLIGHT SOAP will last.

kangaroo skins, pearls, &c. The Coolgardie and other goldfields are being greatly developed. In March, 1898, the largest gold nugget ever found in Western Australia was discovered near Lake Way, east of the Montagu Range. The nugget has been called the "Monarch," and weighed 463 oz. Some parts of the soil are very fertile, and suitable for the growth of the fig, the vine, and the olive, also for silkworm culture and for wheat. Governor, Sir Gerard Smith; there is a Legislative Council and a Legislative Assembly. Among the chief towns are Perth, on the Swan River, Fremantle, Coolgardie, and Southern Cross.

Sir John Forrest.
Premier of Western Australia.

Western Pacific Islands.—A great number of these are either British possessions or are British protectorates, and are administered by the Governor of Fiji, assisted by Deputy Commissioners.

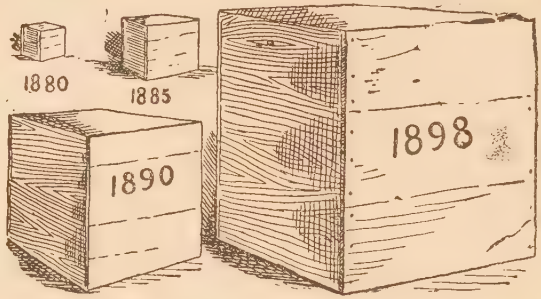
Windward Isles.—A group of islands in the West Indies, including Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, &c., under one Governor, Sir Alfred Moloney, each having its Secretary or Administrator.

Zanzibar Protectorate.—The islands of Zanzibar and of Pemba, opposite the East African Coast, with a small portion of the coast and several small islands. The city of Zanzibar is situated on the island of the same name, and has a population of about 250,000. Among the exports are cloves, chillies, ivory, indiarubber, hides and gums. Sultan, Hamud bin Muhamad bin Said, and H.M.'s Agent and Consul-General, Sir A. H. Hardinge.

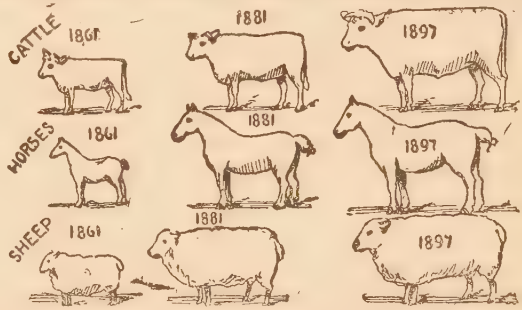
Zululand.—A territory in South-East Africa, north and north-east of Natal. Area, about 9,000 square miles. The Resident Commissioner, who acts under the supervision of the Governor of Natal, is Sir Marshall Clarke; but native law prevails as between natives. The country is divided into districts, and Europeans are only permitted to settle in one of these, viz., Entonjaneni. The capital is Eshowe. The best harbour is St. Lucia Bay. Population, estimated to be about 182,000.

There's honesty in SUNLIGHT SOAP.

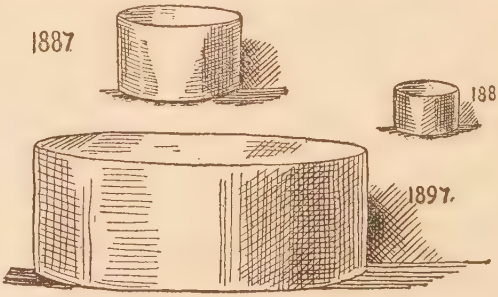
Tea is now very largely exported from CEYLON. This picture shows the great increase in the Tea Trade.



Cattle and also Frozen Meat are now largely exported from NEW ZEALAND.

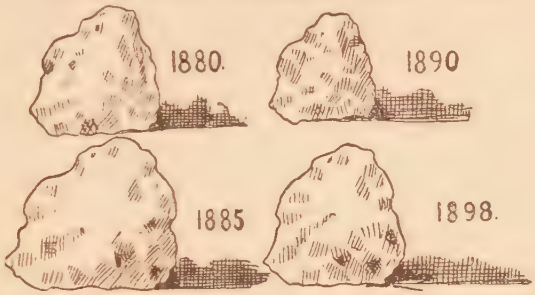


These pictures show the enormous increase of Cheese from CANADA.

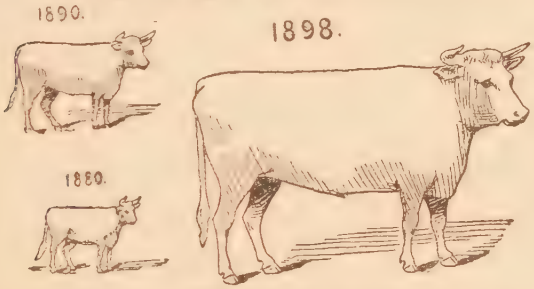


There is only one SUNLIGHT SOAP.

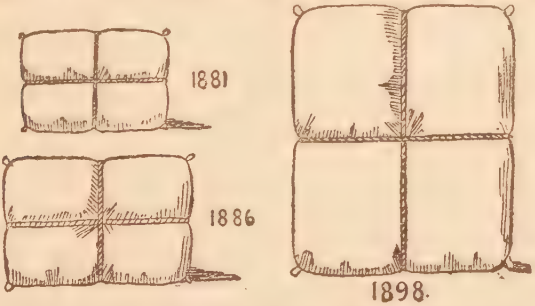
These pictures indicate the exports of Gold from VICTORIA.



Being the chief colony in Australia for Meat, the diagrams show the progress of exports in Meat from QUEENSLAND.



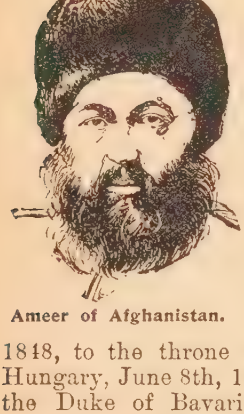
This diagram indicates the growth of the Wool Trade from NEW SOUTH WALES



Take life easy; use SUNLIGHT SOAP.

RULERS AND SOVEREIGNS OF THE WORLD.

Abyssinia ("*Ethiopia*").—MENELEK II., born in 1843, succeeded to power 1889, on the death of Kassai of Tigré. His native title is Negus Negust (King of Kings). He is a despotic ruler.



Ameer of Afghanistan.

Afghanistan. — ABDUR RAHMAN KHAN, son of Afzul Khan and grandson of Dost Mohammed Khan, born 1845; succeeded 1880. A despotic ruler; his title is The Ameer, and the succession is hereditary.

Argentine Republic.—President, J. E. URIBURU, 1895.

Austria-Hungary. — FRANCIS JOSEPH I., Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary. Born August 18th, 1830, son of the Archduke Francis Charles; succeeded December 2nd, 1848, to the throne of Austria, and was crowned King of Hungary, June 8th, 1867. Married Elizabeth, daughter of the Duke of Bavaria, in 1854. Children—two daughters—Gisele (1856), and Valerie (1868). The heir-presumptive is his nephew, Archduke Francis Ferdinand, of Este, born 1863.

Belgium. — LEOPOLD II., King. Born April 9th, 1835; succeeded December 10th, 1865; married, 1853, Marie-Henriette, daughter of Archduke Joseph of Austria. Children: three daughters and one son, who died young. Louise, Stephanie (1864), and Clementine (1872). Heir, his brother, Philippe, Count of Flanders.

Emperor of Austria.

Bokhara. — SYED ABDUL AHAD, Ameer. Succeeded 1885. Bokhara is a vassal of Russia in Central Asia.

Bolivia—President of the Republic, SEVERO FERNANDEZ ALONSO, 1896 until 1900.

Brazil.—President of the Republic, Dr. PRUDENTE JOSÉ DE MORAES BARROS, 1894.

Search North, South, East or West,

Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia.—FERDINAND I., son of Auguste of Saxe-Coburg. Ferdinand is Prince of this Autonomous Province, with Turkey as Suzerain. Born February 26th, 1861; succeeded July 7th, 1887; married Marie-Louise de Bourbon, Princess of Parma, 1893. Children: two sons. Son and heir-apparent, Boris (1894), Prince Cyril (1895).

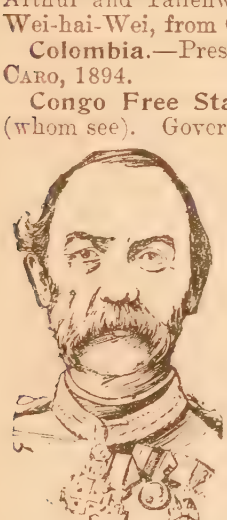
Emperor of China.

Chili.—President of the Republic, FREDERICO ERRAZURIZ, 1896.

China.—KOUANG-SU, or KUANG HSÜ. Emperor. Born August 15th, 1871; succeeded January 12th, 1875; married 1889. During 1898, Russia has been permitted to "lease" and occupy Port Arthur and Talienwan; Germany, Kiau Chau; and Britain, Wei-hai-Wei, from China.

Colombia.—President of the Republic, MIGUEL L. A. CARO, 1894.

Congo Free State.—Sovereign, KING OF THE BELGIANS (whom see). Governor-General, Colonel Wahis.



King of Denmark.

Corea.—LI HSI, or LI HOUI, born 1851; King 1864; Emperor 1897.

Costa Rica.—President of Republic, RAFFAEL IGLESIAS, 1894.

Denmark.—CHRISTIAN IX., King. Born April 8th, 1818; succeeded November 15th, 1863; married, May 26th, 1842, Louise of Hesse-Cassel. Children: Frederic, heir-apparent, born 1843, married Louise of Sweden and Norway; Alexandra, 1844, married the Prince of Wales of Great Britain; George, 1845, King of Greece; Dagmar, 1847, married the late Czar of Russia; Thyra, 1853; Waldemar (1858).

Dominican Republic.—(*See* San Domingo).

Ecuador.—ELOY ALFARO, President of the Republic, 1895.

Egypt.—ABBAS PASHA, Khedive, or King, but nominally

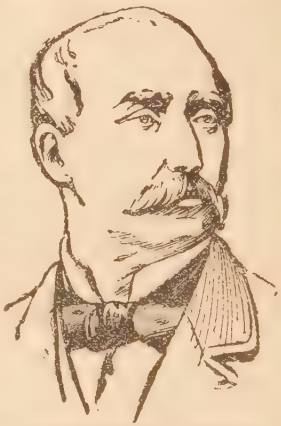
SUNLIGHT SOAP you'll find is best.

under the suzerainty of Turkey. Egypt is an autonomous province; but really Britain is the dominant power. The heir-apparent to the Khedive is his younger brother, Mohammed Ali Bey. Abbas Pasha was born July, 1874; succeeded 1892.

Khedive of Egypt.

France.—M. FELIX FAURE, President of the Republic. Born at Paris 20th January, 1841. Was a journeyman currier, then became a ship-owner and merchant at Havre. Elected President on the resignation of Casimir Perier, January 17th, 1895.

German Empire. — WILLIAM II., Emperor (King of Prussia). Born January 27th, 1859; son of the late Emperor Frederic and of his wife, Princess Royal of Great Britain; succeeded June 15th, 1888; married, 1881, Princess Augusta of Schleswig-Holstein. Children: six sons and a daughter; Crown Prince Frederic-William, heir-apparent, 1882; Ethel 1883; Adalbert 1884; Auguste 1887; Oscar 1888; Joachim 1890; and Victoria 1892.



President Faure, of France.

Great Britain and Ireland.—HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA. Born 24th May, 1819; succeeded 20th June, 1837; married February 10th, 1840, Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. Children: Victoria (*Princess Royal*), born 1840; married Prince Frederick of Prussia, 1858; Albert Edward (*Prince of Wales, heir to the throne*), born 1841, married Princess Alexandra of Denmark, 1863; Alice Maud Mary, born 1843, died 1878; Alfred (*Duke of Edinburgh and Saxe-Coburg*), born 1844; Helena, born 1846, married Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein 1866; Louise, born 1848, married

If you wish your linen white as snow,

Marquis of Lorne 1871; Arthur, born 1850, created Duke of Connaught 1874; Leopold, born 1853, created Duke of Albany 1881, died at Cannes, 1884; Beatrice, born 1857, married, 1885, Prince Henry of Battenberg, who died January, 1896.

H.M. Queen Victoria.
Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India.

Greece.—KING GEORGE, second son of the King of Denmark; born December 24th, 1845; elected to the Grecian throne 1863; married 1867, Olga, daughter of the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia. Children: Constantine, Duke of Sparta and heir-apparent, 1868; married in 1889 the sister of the German Emperor; George 1869; Nicholas 1872; Marie 1876; André 1882; Christopher 1888.

Guatemala.—President of the Republic, REINA BARRIOS, 1894.

Hawaii, or Sandwich Islands.—President of the Republic, SANDFORD B. DOLE, 1894.

Hayti.—The West or "French" part of the Island of San Domingo in the West Indies. President of the Republic, THERESIAS AUGUSTIN SIMON SAM, 1896.

The Emperor of Germany.

Holland. — QUEEN WILHELMINA, born August 31st, 1880; succeeded her late father 1890. Wilhelmina, being a minor, her mother, Princess of Waldeck and Pyrmont, was proclaimed Regent on the death of her husband, the late King, November 23rd, 1890. On August 31st, 1898, Queen Wilhelmina attained her 18th year and came to the throne, and was crowned at Amsterdam on September 6th, 1898.

SUNLIGHT SOAP will make it so.

Honduras.—President of the Republic, General Policarpo Bonilla, 1895.

Queen of Holland.

Italy.—King Humbert I., born March 14th, 1844; succeeded 9th January, 1878; married 1868, Margaret of Savoy, daughter of the Duke of Genoa. Son and heir-apparent, Victor Emmanuel, Prince of Naples; born November 11th, 1869, and married October 1896, Princess Helen of Montenegro.

Japan. — Mikado or Emperor, Mutsu Hito; born 1852; succeeded 1867; married 1869, Princess Haruko. Children: Son and heir-apparent, Prince Yoshihito, born in 1879; also four daughters.

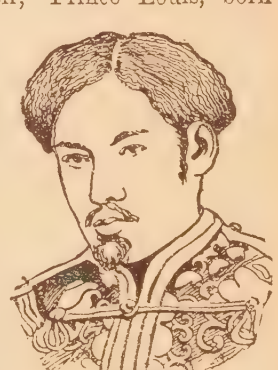
Mexico.—A Federal Republic; President, Porfirio Diaz, elected for fourth time, 1896.

Monaco.—A Principality, situated between France and Italy, on the Mediterranean Sea. Sovereign, Prince Albert. Born 1848; succeeded 1889; married first, Lady Mary Hamilton, daughter of the eleventh Duke, 1869; secondly, Duchesse de Richelieu, 1889; heir, Prince Louis, born 1870.

Montenegro.—Prince or Hospodar, Nicholas (Nikita), born 1841; succeeded, 1860; married Milena, daughter of the Vice-President of the Council; children: three sons and six daughters. Heir-apparent, Danilo Alexander.

Morocco.—Sultan or Emperor, Muley Abdul Aziz, born 1879; succeeded June, 1894.

Nepal.—A kingdom between British India and Thibet. Sovereign, Maharajah Dhiraj Shamsher Jang, born 1875; succeeded 1881.



Mikado of Japan.

Nicaragua.—A Republic in Central America; President,

See smiling faces all around

JOSE SANTOS ZELAYA, 1893. A Treaty, notified September, 1897, constitutes Nicaragua, San Salvador, and Honduras, a Central Republic for Foreign Affairs.

The Czar of Russia.

Orange Free State.—A Republic in South Africa; President, M. T. STEYN, 1896.

Paraguay.—A Republic in South America; President, General EGUSGUIZA, 1894.

Persia.—MUZAFFER-ED-DIN, called the Shah, or Shah-in-Shah, King of Kings; born March 25th, 1853; succeeded May 1st, 1896. Heir-apparent, Ali Mirza, born 1872.

Peru.—A South American Republic; President, NICHOLAS PIEROLA, 1895.

Portugal.—DOM CARLOS, King; born September 23rd, 1863; succeeded 19th October, 1889; married, 1886, Amélie, daughter of Comte de Paris. Children: 2 sons, Luiz Filippe, heir-apparent, 1887, and Manuel, 1889.

Roumania.—CHARLES, of Hohenzollern, King; born 1839; Prince 1866, after Prince Alexander had been expelled; proclaimed King, March, 1866; married Elizabeth (Carmen Sylva), daughter of Herman von Wied, 1869. Heir-presumptive, Prince Ferdinand (nephew).

Russia.—NICHOLAS II., Emperor. Born 18th May, 1868; succeeded, 1894; married 1894, Princess Alix of Hesse, grand-daughter of Queen Victoria of Great Britain. Children: two daughters, Olga 1895, Tatiana 1897.

Salvador.—A State of Central America. President, RAFAEL A. GUTIERREZ.

San Domingo, or Dominican Republic.—Part of the island of Hayti. President of the Republic, GENERAL ULISES HEUREAUX, 1886.

King of Sweden.

wherever SUNLIGHT SOAP is found.

Servia.—ALEXANDER, King; born 1876; succeeded King Milan (his father), who abdicated, 1889.

Siam.—CHULALONGKORN, King; born September, 1853; succeeded October, 1868.

President Kruger.

Spain.—ALPHONSO XIII., King; born May, 1886; and succeeded to the title on the same day; being a minor, his mother, Queen Maria Christina, Arch-Duchess of Austria and widow of the late King, has been sworn in as Regent.

Sweden and Norway.—OSCAR II., King; born January, 1829; succeeded 1872; married, 1857, Sophia of Nassau. Children: four sons. The heir-apparent Oscar Gustav Adolph, married Victoria of Baden; Oscar, who married Miss Ebba Munck; Charles and Eugene.

Switzerland.—President of the Republic, ADOLPHE DEUCHER, December 17th, 1896; born 1831.

Turkey, also called the Ottoman Empire.—ABDUL HAMID II., Sultan; born 1842; succeeded 1876; Heir-presumptive, Mehemmed Reshad, his brother.

Transvaal, also known as the South African Republic.—President, S. J. PAUL KRUGER; born October 10th, 1825; first elected President in 1882.

United States of America.—A Federal Republic, comprising 45 States, partly independent, and 6 Territories. President of Republic, MR. WILLIAM MCKINLEY; born January 29th, 1843; elected President March 4th, 1897.

President M'Kinley. (U.S.A.)

Uruguay.—A South American Republic; President, JUAN LINDOLFO CUESTAS, or QUESTAS.

Venezuela.—A South American Republic; President, General JOAQUIN CRESPO.

In SUNLIGHT SOAP you'll always find

STATES OF THE WORLD.

WITH AREAS, POPULATIONS, CAPITALS, FORMS OF GOVERNMENT Etc

Abyssinia (*Ethiopia*).—A mountainous state of N.E. Africa, situate S.W. of the Red Sea, but with undefined boundaries. Area about 150,000 sq. miles. The Italians have protectorate near, the head-quarters of which are at Massowah, on the Red Sea. Christian religion introduced in 4th century. New Capital, Adowa. Population about 3 to 3½ millions.

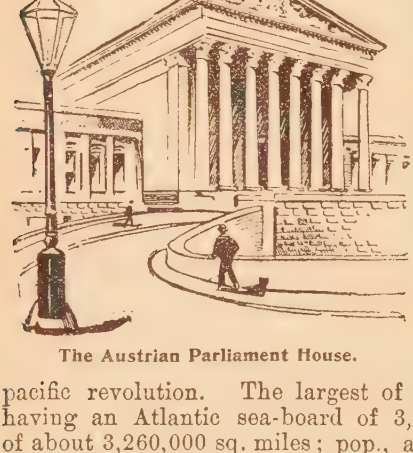
Afghanistan.—A mountainous region, N.W. of India. Area roughly computed at about 300,000 sq. miles. The inhabitants, believed to number 6,000,000, consist of a number of tribes, some of whom are believed by many writers to be descendants of the lost tribes of Israel. Capital, Kabul.

Andorra.—The oldest Republic in the world, in a valley of the Eastern Pyrenees. Area 175 sq. miles. Pop. about 5,500. Government is by Council of twenty-four and a judge.

Argentine Republic.—Or Argentina, a federal Republic of South America, named from the La Plata (River of Silver). It includes 14 provinces and 9 territories. Estimated area, 1,270,000 sq. miles, includes much unsettled territory. Its wheat exports influences rates in the principal corn exchanges. Pop., which is increasing, over 4,100,000. Independence of the country acknowledged by Spain in 1842. Capital and principal seaport, Buenos Ayres. Frozen mutton largely exported.

Austria-Hungary.—Popularly called Austrian Empire, ruled by Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, Bohemia, &c. Area over 240,900 sq. miles, the largest State of Europe, Russia excepted. Pop., about 450 millions. Possesses a sea-board of some 500 miles on the Adriatic. Capitals, Vienna (Austria), and Buda-Pesth (Hungary). Austria has the administration of the two Turkish provinces of Herzegovina and Bosnia.

Belgium.—Constituted an independent monarchy under the joint care of the principal European Powers in 1830. Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg was elected sovereign, and his son Leopold II. succeeded him. Pop., about 7,000,000, chiefly Roman Catholics; the most densely populated country in Europe. Capital, Brussels. Area, 11,373 sq. miles.



The Austrian Parliament House.

Bolivia.—A South American Republic. Area, estimated about 570,000 sq. miles. Pop., about 2½ millions, large numbers being native Indians. Capital, at Sucre.

Brazil.—A Republic, founded 1889 by a pacific revolution. The largest of South American states, having an Atlantic sea-board of 3,700 miles and an area of about 3,260,000 sq. miles; pop., about 17,000,000, including uncivilized tribes. Capital, Rio de Janeiro.

British Empire. Colonies, Possessions, Protectorates (*see* pp. 85-107).—An estimated total of about 11,300,000 sq. miles, with a pop. of about 400,000,000.

Bulgaria.—An autonomous Principality, created by Treaty of Berlin, 1878, under the Suzerainty of Turkey. Area about 24,400 sq. miles; pop., over two millions. Capital, Sofia. National Assembly, or Sobranje, elected by universal suffrage.

Bulgaria, South (Eastern Roumelia).—Created an autonomous province by Berlin Treaty, 1878; incorporated with Bulgaria, 1885. Area, 13,500 sq. miles; pop., about a million.

Chili.—A South American Republic on the west coast, including most of the inhospitable region known as Tierra del Fuego. Coast line about 2,480 miles. Area, about 290,700 sq. miles. Pop., about 3,250,000. Capital, Santiago. Chief port, Valparaiso.

Of one thing you may be sure,

China.—A vast Empire in the East of Asia, consisting of 18 provinces with several dependencies, viz., Manchuria, Thibet in part, Mongolia, Jungaria, &c. Estimates of population vary from 300 to 400 millions. Total area, about 8,250,000 sq. miles. Capital, Pekin; pop., about a million. There are several immense rivers which furnish excellent means of internal communication. (*See also* page 109.)

Colombia.—A South American Republic, including the Panama Isthmus. Area, about 500,000 sq. miles; pop., reckoning wandering Indian tribes, about five millions.

Congo Free State.—A territory on the Congo River, West Africa, and extending eastward to Lake Tanganyika. Area over 800,000 sq. miles; pop., about 8,000,000. An association was formed at Brussels in 1876, under the King of the Belgians, for civilizing the region of the Congo and obtaining political recognition from the leading Powers on condition of maintaining free-trade principles.

Corea.—A peninsula, north-east of China; about 600 miles north to south, and about 135 miles broad. Area reckoned at 80,000 sq. miles. Pop., unknown, some estimates being six millions and some much larger. Capital, Seoul. The king, Li Hi, declared himself Emperor in October, 1897, and the country is regarded as independent of China, Russia and Japan, though Japan appears to have great influence.

Costa Rica.—A Central American Republic. Area, about 21,000 sq. miles. Pop. may be 263,000. Capital, San Jose. Chief exports, coffee, sugar, &c., &c.

Cuba.—The largest island in the West Indies; discovered by Columbus, 1492; about 750 miles long, and from 60 to 70 miles broad; for years a Spanish possession.

Denmark.—A Kingdom in the North of Europe. Area, 14,789 sq. miles; pop., 2,185,335. Copenhagen, the capital, is now a free port.

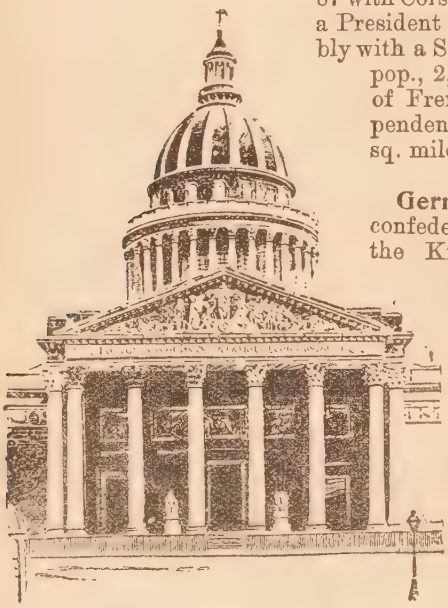
Ecuador.—A South American Republic, with a seaboard of about 400 miles on the Pacific. Area, about 120,000 sq. miles. Pop., about 1¼ millions. Capital, Quito. Chief port, Guayaquil. Exports cocoa, indiarubber, coffee, &c.

Egypt.—Nominally a province of Turkey, ruled by a Khedive, or King (Abbas Pacha), but at present British

SUNLIGHT SOAP is always pure.

power predominates. Area, including the Valley of the Nile, 500,000 sq. miles; pop., about 7,000,000. The European element is considerable and varied. Capital, Cairo; principal port, Alexandria. The British are reconquering the Soudan and making a railway to Berber.

France.—Area, 204,146 sq. miles. Population about 38,500,000. The Republic is divided into 86 departments, or 87 with Corsica. Government by a President and National Assembly with a Senate. Capital, Paris, pop., 2,447,957. Total area of French Colonies or dependencies, about 932,000 sq. miles.



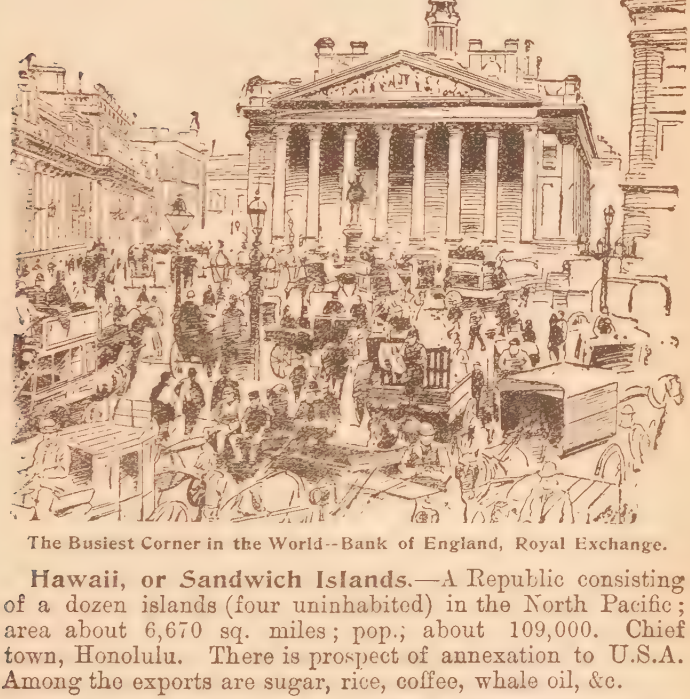
The Pantheon, Paris.

German Empire. — A confederation of States, with the Kings of Prussia as hereditary Emperors, including Bavaria, Saxony, Wurtemburg, Prussia, Baden, Hesse, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Brunswick, Oldenburg, Saxe-Weimar, Hamburg, Lubeck, Bremen, &c. As a consequence of the war with France, 1870-71, Alsace-Lorraine were added, the whole comprising about 211,000 sq. miles, and population of about 52¼ millions. Capital, Berlin, pop. about 1,700,000.

Great Britain and Ireland.—Limited Monarchy. Area, 121,115 sq. miles; including Channel Islands and Isle of Man, about 121,410; pop. about 39,000,000. Capital, London. Scilly Isles (55 sq. miles) form part of Cornwall. (For Empire, *see* p. 116; Colonies, &c., *see* pp. 85-107.)

Greece.—A Kingdom with area about 25,000 sq. miles; pop., about 2,500,000, but there are numbers outside the kingdom. Gained its independence of Turkey 1821-9. Capital, Athens. Among the exports are currants and olive oil.

Guatemala.—A Republic in Central America, south of Mexico; area, 63,000 sq. miles. Capital, Guatemala. Products, coffee, sugar, &c.



The Busiest Corner in the World—Bank of England, Royal Exchange.

Hawaii, or Sandwich Islands.—A Republic consisting of a dozen islands (four uninhabited) in the North Pacific; area about 6,670 sq. miles; pop., about 109,000. Chief town, Honolulu. There is prospect of annexation to U.S.A. Among the exports are sugar, rice, coffee, whale oil, &c.

Hayti.—West part of the West Indian Island of San Domingo. A Republic. Area, about 10,000 sq. miles. Pop., nearly one and a-half millions. Capital, Port au Prince.

Soapmakers to Her Majesty the Queen.

Among the exports are coffee, cocoa, logwood, sugar, gum, &c.

Holland.—Also called the Netherlands. Area, about 12,650 sq. miles. Pop., about 5,000,000; commercial capital Amsterdam, pop., 450,000; seat of Government, The Hague, pop, 180,000. Among the exports to United Kingdom are butter, cheese, and margarine.

Honduras.—Republic in Central America. Area, nearly 43,000 sq. miles; pop., about 400,000. Capital, Tegucigalpa.

Italy.—A Kingdom consisting of several States in South of Europe, and united in 1870; also includes the islands of Sicily Sardinia, Elba, and several others. Area, about 110,600 sq. miles. It is now, for administrative purposes, divided into 69 provinces. Total pop. exceeds 30,500,000. Capital, Rome. Among the numerous exports are olive oil, wine, mineral ores, silk, poultry, hemp, sulphur, &c.

Japan.—Four large, and several small, islands off the east coast of Asia; area, about 155,000 sq. miles; pop., exceeds 42 millions. A National Parliament met for the first time in Nov., 1890. Capital, Tokio (formerly Yeddo); pop., over 1,340,000. Among the exports are silk and tea.

Mexico.—A federal Republic in the south-west of N. America. Area, 767,000 sq. miles; pop., of whom coloured races and native Indians form the vast proportion, about 12,500,000. Capital, Mexico; principal port, Vera Cruz. Among the exports are gold, silver, and vanilla

Monaco.—Principality on the Mediterranean; area, eight sq. miles. Here is the town of Monte Carlo, with its gambling rooms, having about half-a-million visitors yearly.

Montenegro.—Principality in S.E. Europe, which for 400 years has maintained its independence against Turkey. Area, about 3,600 sq. miles; pop., 240,000; capital, Cettinje.

Morocco.—An Empire in N.W. of Africa; area, about 220,000 sq. miles, and politically includes the old kingdoms of Fez, Morocco and Tafilet. Pop., estimated from 4½ to 8 millions. Chief towns—Fez, Morocco and Mequinez, and Tangier, chief port. Among the exports are almonds.

SUNLIGHT SOAP is used from

Nicaragua.—A central American Republic, including a great part of Mosquito Territory. Area, nearly 52,000 sq. miles; pop., about 310,000, of whom many are Indians. A canal through the State connecting the Atlantic and Pacific has been commenced.

Orange Free State.—A South African Republic. Area, about 48,300 sq. miles; pop., over 207,000; capital, Bloemfontein. Diamonds, coal, and gold are found.

Havana Harbour, Cuba.

Paraguay.—A South American Republic. Area, about 145,000 sq. miles. Capital, Asuncion. Exports, Paraguay tea, oranges, tobacco, and timber.

Persia.—A Kingdom of Western Asia; also called Iran. Area, nearly 630,000 sq. miles; pop., about 9,000,000. Capital, Teheran; prevailing religion, Mohammedanism of the Shiah sect, but many Armenian Christians and Jews. Protection to British trade has been safeguarded by special treaty. Among the exports are silk, wool, and carpets.

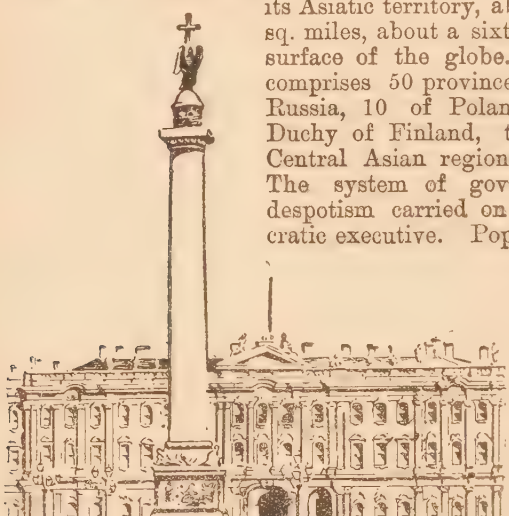
Peru.—South American Republic; formerly the Empire of Peru under the Incas. Area, 450,000 sq. miles; pop., about

3 millions; capital, Lima. Among exports are guano, alpaca, wool, cinchona, &c.

Portugal.—Kingdom in the west of Europe. Area, about 36,000 sq. miles. Attached are the Azores, off Africa, and Madeira; has also extensive colonies. Capital, Lisbon. Exports wine, cork, copper ore, &c.

Roumania.—A Kingdom in S.E. Europe; area, about 48,300 sq. miles; pop., about six millions. Capital, Bucharest.

Russia.—The largest Empire in Europe. Area, including its Asiatic territory, about 8,600,000 sq. miles, about a sixth of the land surface of the globe. The empire comprises 50 provinces of European Russia, 10 of Poland, the Grand Duchy of Finland, the Caucasus, Central Asian regions and Siberia. The system of government is a despotism carried on by a bureaucratic executive. Pop., estimated at 130 millions, about 70 millions Russians. Poles about 6,000,000; Finns, 2,000,000; Turks and Tartars, 7,700,000; there are several other nationalities. Established religion is the Russo-Greek Church, which is said to have 72 million adherents. Capital, St. Petersburg. Among the exports are wheat, seeds, petroleum and bristles. During 1898 Russia obtained great influence in Manchuria, a dependency of China.



The Winter Palace, St. Petersburg.

SUNLIGHT SOAP is used from Paris to Peru.

Salvador.—Republic, Central America. Area, about 7,230 sq. miles. Pop., perhaps a million. Capital, San Salvador.

San Domingo.—A Republic occupying the eastern end of the West Indian Island of San Domingo. Pop., chiefly mulattoes, about 610,000; area, perhaps 20,500 sq. miles. Capital, San Domingo. Exports, sugar, cocoa, coffee, &c.

Samoa.—Fourteen islands in South Pacific. Area, 1,700 sq. miles. Pop., about 35,000; capital, Apia.

Servia.—A Kingdom in the Balkan Peninsula, S.E. Europe. Area, about 19,000 sq. miles. The National Assembly is called the Skuptschina. Pop., about 2,316,000. Capital, Belgrade. Exports dried prunes, wine, wheat, &c.

Siam.—Situate in S.E. Asia, south of China. Area about 300,000 sq. miles. Pop., unknown. Capital, Bangkok. Exports teak-wood, rice, pepper.

South African Republic.—*See* Transvaal.

Spain.—A Kingdom in S.W. Europe. Area, about 197,600 sq. miles. Pop., estimated at 17,800,000. The country includes the Canary and Balearic Isles, and is, for administration, divided into 49 provinces. Spain still possesses extensive colonies, the remnants of her former imperial greatness. Capital, Madrid.

Sweden and Norway.—A Kingdom, occupying Scandinavian Peninsula. Sweden, which forms the eastern part, is separated for administration into 24 regions. Area, 172,877 sq. miles. Pop., about 5,000,000. Among the exports are timber and iron. Norway has been united to Sweden since 1814, but has separate government and laws—a species of home rule, in fact. Area, about 124,500 sq. miles, divided into 20 provinces, known as *amts*. Pop., over 2,000,000. The Legislative Assembly is called the Storthing. Capital of Sweden, Stockholm; capital of Norway, Christiania.

Switzerland.—A Republic, consisting of 22 federated Cantons, occupying the highlands of central Europe. Area, about 15,980 sq. miles. Pop., about 3,000,000. Capital, Berne; pop., 49,000. Basel is the largest town, 90,000; Geneva has pop. about 87,000.

SUNLIGHT SOAP is used from Bombay to Brazil.

Transvaal, or South African Republic.—Area, about 119,000 sq. miles, including Swaziland. Pop., about 1,000,000. Principal towns, Pretoria, the capital; Johannesburg, Potchefstroom, and Klerksdorf. Owing to the great gold discoveries, numbers of Englishmen and men of other nationalities migrated to Johannesburg and the adjacent territory, and finding the Dutch refused them electoral rights, great discontent has prevailed. The Republic is surrounded on all sides by British territory, except on the east, where the greater part of its frontier meets Portuguese territory with access to the sea.

Turkey.—Also called the Ottoman Empire. Estimate of area varies greatly, but including certain States which are only nominally subject, it is about 1½ million sq. miles, with a pop. of 39 million inhabitants, but many only acknowledge the suzerainty of the Turk. Turkey in Europe includes ancient Thrace, Macedon, Epirus, and Illyria, about 63,000 sq. miles. Turkey in Asia extends from the Black Sea to the Persian Gulf and Red Sea. ARMENIA is a high tableland in the upper valley of the Euphrates, Tigris, Aral, and Kur, and includes the historic mountain Ararat. Capital of the Empire, Constantinople.

United States of America.—The largest existing Republic, having an area—with Alaska—of about 3,501,900 sq. miles. There are 45 States, and 5 organised and 1 unorganized territory. Pop., estimated about 70,000,000. Among the exports are cotton, meat, petroleum, tobacco, corn, &c. New York, "the Empire City," has a pop. of over 1,000,000, but the State capital is Washington, pop., about 300,000.

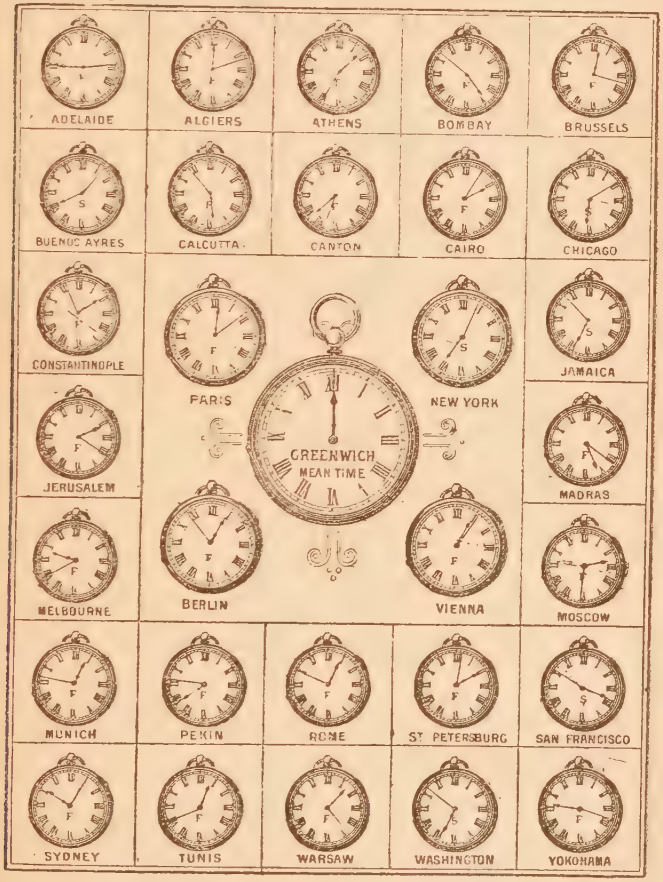
Uruguay.—Smallest of the South American Republics; area about 72,000 sq. miles; pop., about 820,000. Chief town, Monte Video. Among the exports are wool, beef, hair, horn, &c.

Venezuela.—A Republican Confederation of states in the northern part of S. America, between Brazil and British Guiana. Estimated area, over 566,000 sq. miles; Pop., about 2,324,000. Capital, Caracas. Among the exports are coffee, cocoa and gold.

SUNLIGHT SOAP is used in American Log Cabins.

THE TIME ALL OVER THE WORLD.

This Diagram shows at a glance the exact difference between Greenwich Mean Time and the local time at the principal cities of the world.



F denotes that the local time is fast of Greenwich time.

S denotes that the local time is slow of Greenwich time.

SUNLIGHT SOAP is used in Canadian Homesteads.

Press Opinions

on

Sunlight Soap.

MAKES LINEN BEAUTIFULLY WHITE.

"'HOUSEKEEPER' wishes to know the best soap for washing linen, and white things generally. You could not have asked me an easier question, 'Housekeeper,' for I can say unhesitatingly that the very greatest satisfaction can be got out of Lever Brothers' Sunlight Soap, in this respect. It makes and keeps all linens and cottons a beautiful white colour, with a remarkably small amount of labour. The proper way to use it is as follows: Dip the articles to be washed in warm water, lay them on a board and rub them over with the soap, then roll them up and leave them soaking for a time. The dirt will come out of the linen into the water in almost magic fashion, and there is then only to rinse and dry."

The Ladies' Gazette, April 9th, 1898.

IS AN EXCELLENT SOAP.

"For saving labour in the laundry there is nothing to equal Sunlight Soap, and any woman who has to spend much of her time at the wash-tub will find that the week's washing can be got through with very little effort if she uses this excellent soap according to the directions which are given with each bar."

The Lady, March 3rd, 1898.

METHODS OF CLEANING CLOTHS, ETC.

"In the majority of cases you will find the application of a little liquefied Sunlight Soap will answer every purpose—indeed we know of few more useful decoctions for a tailor to have by him than say a bar of Sunlight Soap cut up in shreds and dissolved in the smallest quantity of water. He may then apply this with a little brush, and it will remove pretty nearly every stain that he has to deal with, and as the price of this is so low he has that advantage also"

The Tailor and Cutter, March 3rd, 1898.

SUNLIGHT SOAP is used by the South African Miner.

Press Opinions on Sunlight Soap

(Continued).

A FIRM FAVOURITE.

"We have frequently had occasion to consider the powers of discrimination shewn by the great British public. Instinctively, as it seems, there is always recognition of a really good article, and the article once made favourite, nothing will oust it from its position—for no public is so faithful to its friends. In no instance has this fidelity been more manifest than in the case of the well-known 'Sunlight' Soap, manufactured at Port Sunlight, Cheshire, by Messrs. Lever Brothers, Limited Almost from the moment of its *debut* Sunlight has been a firm favourite. It came, was seen, and conquered. The explanation of this state of things is extremely simple. To know this soap is to at once appreciate its decidedly great merit. Who, having once used it, has discarded it? Who is prepared to dispute Messrs. Lever Brothers' proud boast that this soap causes less labour and gives greater comfort? Sunlight Soap is guaranteed perfectly pure, genuine, and free from adulteration, a reward of one thousand pounds being offered by Messrs. Lever Brothers, Limited, to any person who can prove that this soap contains any form of adulteration, or contains any injurious chemicals."

Lady's Pictorial, March 5th, 1898.

REVIVES COLOURS WONDERFULLY.

"In the spring, the young man's fancy 'may lightly turn to thoughts of love,' but the fancy of the practical housewife turns to the great annual event, the spring clean. To accomplish it quickly and satisfactorily is her aim, and as aids to that desirable end, she cannot do better than invest in a few tablets of Sunlight Soap. Dingy curtains and covers, whether of wool or silk, emerge from a bath of Sunlight with such brightened appearance, that their most intimate aquaintances scarcely recognise them, and only those who have seen the wonderful revival of colours in smoke-begrimed fancy work, embroidered cushion covers, etc., have any just conception of its marvellous cleansing powers, and it never injures the most delicate tints. Its use in the ordinary household wash saves the usual hard work of rubbing, and keeps the linen snow white, and, at the same time, it is worth noting that Sunlight Soap has no harmful effect on the hands and arms; in fact, it keeps the skin soft."

Our Home, March 12th, 1898.

SUNLIGHT SOAP is used in the Australian Bush.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

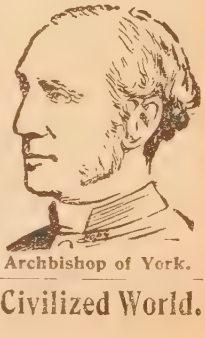
Archbishop of Canterbury.

Archbishops.

		Appointed
Canterbury	Rt. Hon. and Most Rev. Frederick Temple, D.D. (Signs *F. Cantuar.*)	1896
York	Rt. Hon. and Most Rev. W. D. Maclagan, D.D. (Signs *Willelm Ebor.*)	1891

Bishops.

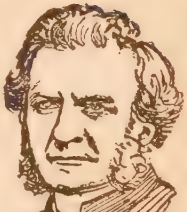
London	Rt. Hon. and Rt. Rev. Mandell Creighton, D.D. (Signs *M. Londin.*)	1896
Durham	Rt. Rev. Brooke Foss Westcott, D.D. (Signs *B. F. Dunelm*)	1890
Winchester	Rt. Rev. R. T. Davidson, D.D. (Signs *Randall Winton*)	1895
Bangor	Rt. Rev. D. L. Lloyd, D.D.	1890
Bath & Wells	Rt. Rev. G. W. Kennion, D.D. (Signs *G. W. Bath and Well.*)	1894
Bristol	Rt. Rev. G. F. Browne, D.D.	1897
Carlisle	Rt. Rev. J. W. Bardsley, D.D.	1892
Chester	Rt. Rev. F. J. Jayne, D.D. (Signs *F. J. Cestr.*)	1889
Chichester	Rt. Rev. E. R. Wilberforce, D.D. (Signs *Ernest R. Cicestr.*)	1895
Ely	Rt. Rev. Lord Alwyne Compton, D.D.	1886
Exeter	Rt. Rev. E. H. Bickersteth, D.D. (Signs *E. H. Exon.*)	1885
Gloucester	Rt. Rev. C. J. Ellicott, D.D.	1863
Hereford	Rt. Rev. J. Percival, D.D.	1895
Lichfield	Hon. and Rt. Rev. A Legge, D.D.	1891
Lincoln	Rt. Rev. E. King, D.D.	1885
Liverpool	Rt. Rev. J. C. Ryle, D.D.	1880
Llandaff	Rt. Rev. R. Lewis, D.D.	1883
Manchester	Rt. Rev. J. Moorhouse, D.D.	1886
Newcastle	Rt. Rev. E. Jacob, D.D.	1896
Norwich	Rt. Rev. J. Sheepshanks, D.D. (Signs *Joh. Norvic.*)	1893



Archbishop of York.

SUNLIGHT SOAP is used all over the Civilized World.

		Appointed.
Oxford . .	Rt. Rev. W. Stubbs, D.D. (Signs, *W. Oxon.*)	1889
Peterboro' .	Hon. and Rt. Rev. E. Carr Glyn, D.D. (Signs, *E. C. Petriburg.*)	1896
Ripon .	Rt. Rev. W. Boyd Carpenter, D.D.	1884
Rochester .	Rt. Rev. E. S. Talbot, D.D. (Signs, *Edw. Roffen.*)	1895
St. Albans .	Rt. Rev. J. W. Festing, D.D. (Signs, *J. W. Alban.*)	1890
St. Asaph .	Rt. Rev. A. G. Edwards, D.D. (Signs, *A. G. Asaph.*)	1889
St. David's .	Rt. Rev. J. Owen, D.D.	1897
Salisbury .	Rt. Rev. J. Wordsworth, D.D. (Signs, *J. Sarum.*)	1885
Sodor & Man	Rt Rev. Norman D. J. Straton, D.D.	1892
Southwell .	Rt. Rev. G. Ridding, D.D.	1884
Truro . .	Rt. Rev. J. Gott, D.D. (Signs, *John Truron.*)	1891
Wakefield .	Rt. Rev. George Rodney Eden	1897
Worcester .	Rt. Rev. J. J. S. Perowne, D.D.	1890



Bishop of Durham.

Assistant and Suffragan Bishops.

Bishop of Chester.

BEVERLEY.—Rt. Rev. R. J. Crosthwaite, D.D., 1889. HULL.—Rt. Rev. R. F. L. Blunt, D.D., 1891. MARLBOROUGH.—Rt. Rev. A. Earle, D.D., 1888. STEPNEY.—Rt. Rev. A. F. Winnington-Ingram, M.A., 1897. BEDFORD.—Rt. Rev. C. H. Turner, 1898. BISHOP ASSISTANT FOR NORTH AND CENTRAL EUROPE.—Rt. Rev. T. E. Wilkinson, D.D., 1886. DURHAM (assistant).—Rt. Rev. D. F. Sandford, D.D., 1889. GUILDFORD.—Rt. Rev. G. H. Sumner, D.D., 1888. SOUTHAMPTON.—Rt. Rev. G. C. Fisher, D.D., 1896. BARROW-IN-FURNESS.—Rt. Rev. H. Ware, D.D., 1889. CREDITON.—Rt. Rev. R. E. Trefusis, D.D., 1897. GLOUCESTER (assistant).—Rt. Rev. S. E. Marsden, D.D., 1892. SHREWSBURY.—Rt. Rev. Sir L. T. Stamer, Bart., D.D., 1888. LIVERPOOL (assistant), Rt. Rev. P. S. Royston, D.D., 1891. MANCHESTER (assistant).—Rt. Rev. F. A. R. Cramer Roberts, D.D., 1888. THETFORD.—Rt. Rev. A. T. Lloyd, D.D., 1894. READING.—Rt. Rev. J. L. Randall, D.D., 1889. PETERBORO' (assistant).—Rt.

There's no waste of labour with SUNLIGHT SOAP.

Rev. J. Mitchinson, D.C.L., 1891. LEICESTER.—Rt. Rev. F. H. Thicknesse, 1888. RICHMOND.—Rt. Rev. J. J. Pulleine, D.D., 1888. SOUTHWARK.—Rt. Rev. H. W. Yeatman, D.D., 1891. COLCHESTER.—Rt. Rev. H. F. Johnson, D.D., 1894. SWANSEA.—Rt. Rev. J. Lloyd, D.D., 1890. DERBY.—Rt. Rev. E. A. Were, D.D., 1889. COVENTRY.—Rt. Rev. E. A. Knox, D.D., 1894.

Deans.

CANTERBURY.—Very Rev. F. W. Farrar, D.D., 1895. YORK.—Very Rev. A. P. Purey-Cust, D.D. 1880. LONDON (St. Paul's).—Very Rev. R. Gregory, D.D., 1891. LONDON (Westminster).—Very Rev. G. G. Bradley, D.D., 1881. DURHAM.—Very Rev. G. W. Kitchin, D.D., 1894. WINCHESTER.—Very Rev. W. R. W. Stephens, M.A., 1894. BANGOR.—Very Rev. Evan Lewis, M.A., 1884. BATH AND WELLS.—Very Rev. T. W. Jex-Blake, D.D., 1891. BRISTOL.—Very Rev. F. Pigou, D.D., 1891. CARLISLE.—Very Rev. W. G. Henderson, D.D., 1884. CHESTER.—Very Rev. J. L. Darby, D.D., 1886. CHICHESTER.—Very Rev. R. W. Randall, D.D., 1892. ELY.—Very Rev. C. W. Stubbs, D.D., 1894. EXETER.—Very Rev. B. M. Cowie, D.D., 1883. GLOUCESTER.—Very Rev. H. D. M. Spence, D.D., 1886. HEREFORD.—Very Rev. Hon. J. W. Leigh, D.D., 1894. LICHFIELD.—Very Rev. H. M. Luckock, D.D., 1892. LINCOLN.—Very Rev. E. C. Wickham, D.D., 1894. LLANDAFF.—Very Rev. W. H. Davey, M.A., 1897. MANCHESTER.—Very Rev. E. C. Maclure, D.D., 1890. NORWICH.—Very Rev. W. Lefroy, D.D., 1889. OXFORD.—Very Rev. F. Paget, D.D., 1892. WINDSOR.—Very Rev. P. F. Elliot, D.D., 1891. PETERBOROUGH.—Very Rev. W. C. Ingram, D.D., 1893. RIPON.—Very Rev. Hon. W. H. Freemantle, D.D., 1895. ROCHESTER.—Very Rev. S. B. Hole, D.D., 1887. ST. ASAPH.—Very Rev. H. W. Williams, M.A., 1892. ST. DAVID'S.—Very Rev. D. Howell, B.D., 1897. SALISBURY.—Very Rev. G. D. Boyle, M.A., 1880. WORCESTER.—Very Rev. R. W. Forrest, D.D., 1891.

THE CHURCH OF IRELAND.*

Archbishops.

ARMAGH.—Most Rev. W. Alexander, D.D., 1896. DUBLIN.—Most Rev. J. F. Peacocke, D.D., 1897.

Bishops.

MEATH.—J. B. Keene, D.D., 1897. LIMERICK.—C. Graves, D.D., 1866. DERRY.—G. A. Chadwick, D.D., 1896. CASHEL.—M. F. Day, D.D., 1872. CORK.—W. E. Meade, D.D., 1894. OSSORY.—J. B. Crozier, 1897. KILLALOE.—Mervyn Archdall, D.D., 1897. KILMORE.—A. G. Elliott, 1897. CLOGHER.—C. M. Stack, D.D., 1886. TUAM.—J. O'Sullivan, D.D., 1890. DOWN.—T. J. Welland, D.D., 1892.

Dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin: Very Rev. H. Jellett, D.D.

* Disestablished 1869.

There's no waste of time with SUNLIGHT SOAP.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN SCOTLAND.

ABERDEEN.—Rt. Rev. Hon. A. G. Douglas, D.D., 1883. ARGYLL AND THE ISLES.—Rt. Rev. J. R. A. Chinnery-Haldane, D.D., 1883. BRECHIN.—Most Rev. H. W. Jermyn, D.D. (*Primus*), 1871. EDINBURGH.—Rt. Rev. J. Dowden, D.D., 1886. GLASGOW.—Rt. Rev. W. T. Harrison, D.D., 1888. MORAY.—Rt. Rev. J. B. Kelly, D.D., 1867. ST. ANDREWS.—Rt. Rev. G. H. Wilkinson, D.D., 1883.

(The Established Church in Scotland is Presbyterian.)

Archbishops and Bishops of the Colonies and Dependencies.

North America.—ARCHBISHOPS.—R. Machray, D.D. (Primate of all Canada) Rupertsland, 1865. J. T. Lewis, D.D., LL.D. (Metropolitan) Ontario, 1862.

W. C. Bompas, D.D., Selkirk, 1874. Ll. Jones, D.D., Newfoundland and Bermuda, 1878. W. Bond, D.D., Montreal, 1878. A. Sweatman, D.D., Toronto, 1879. W. Ridley, D.D., Caledonia, 1879. H. T. Kingdon, D.D., Fredericton, 1881. M. S. Baldwin, D.D., Huron, 1888. R. Young, D.D., Athabasca, 1884. Chas. Hamilton, D.D., Ottawa, 1896. W. C. Pinkham, D.D., Saskatchewan, 1887. F. Courtney D.D., Nova Scotia, 1888. W. D. Reeve, D.D., Mackenzie River, 1891. A. H. Dunn, D.D., Quebec, 1892. W. W. Perrin, D.D., British Columbia, 1893. J. A. Newnham, D.D., Moosonee, 1893. J. Dart, D.D., New Westminster, 1895. J. P. Du Moulin, Niagara, 1896. J. Grisdale, D.D., Qu'Appelle, 1897. G. Thornelee, D.C.L., Algoma, 1897.

West Indies and South America. — Enos Nuttall, D.D. (Metropolitan), Jamaica, 1880. W. H. Stirling, D.D., Falkland Islands, 1869. Herbert Bree, D.D., Barbados and the Windward Isles, 1882. E. T. Churton, D.D., Nassau, 1886. J. T. Hayes, D.D., Trinidad, 1889. W. P. Swaby, D.D., Guiana, 1893. G. A. Ormsby, D.D., British Honduras, 1893. Herbert Mather, D.D., Antigua, 1897.

Africa, etc.—W. W. Jones, D.D. (Metropolitan), Cape Town, 1874. A. G. S. Gibson (Coadj.), 1894. T. E. Welby, D.D., St. Helena, 1862. A. B. Webb, D.D., Graham's Town, 1883. H. B. Bousfield, D.D., Pretoria, 1878. B. L. Key, D.D., St. John's, Kaffraria, 1886. W. M. Carter, D.D., Zululand, 1891. (Vacant), Mauritius. J. W. Hicks, D.D., M.D., Bloemfontein, 1892. W. E. Smythe, M.A., M.B., Lebombo, 1893. W. T. Gaul, M.A., Mashonaland, 1895. J. Taylor Smith, D.D., Sierra Leone, 1897. A. H. Baynes, D.D., Maritzburg (Natal), 1893.

Asia.—E. R. Johnson, D.D. (Metropolitan), Calcutta, 1876. Frederick Gell, D.D., Madras, 1861. R. S. Copleston, D.D., Colombo, 1875. L. G. Mylne, D.D., Bombay, 1876. G. F. Hose, D.D., Singapore, 1881. J. M. Strachan, D.D., Rangoon, 1882. H. J. Matthew, D.D., Lahore, 1888. E. N. Hodges, D.D., Travancore and Cochin, 1890. J. C. Whitley, D.D., Chota Nagpore, 1890. A. Clifford, D.D. Lucknow, 1893. S. Morley, D.D., Tinnevelly, 1896.

Australia and Tasmania.—W. Saumarez Smith, D.D. (Abp.

There's no waste of money with SUNLIGHT SOAP.

(Primate of Australia and Metropolitan N.S.W.), Sydney 1890. S. Thornton, D.D., Ballarat, 1875. J. F. Stretch (Coadjutor) Brisbane, 1895. G. H. Stanton, D.D., Newcastle, 1877-91. W. T. T. Webber, D.D., Brisbane, 1885. H. E. Cooper (Bishop Suffragan) 1895. C. E. Camidge, D.D., Bathurst, 1887. F. F. Goe, D D.Melbourne, 1887. H. H. Montgomery, D.D., Tasmania, 1889. N.Dawes, D.D., Rockhampton, 1891-92. C. G. Barlow, D.D., N. Queensland. 1891. W. Chalmers, D.D., Goulburn, 1892. A, V. Green, LL D., Grafton and Armidale, 1894. C. O. L. Riley, D.D., Perth, 1894. E. A. Anderson, D.D., Riverina, 1895. J. R. Harmer, D.D., Adelaide, 1895.

New Zealand.—W. G. Cowie, D.D. (Primate), Auckland, 1869. S. T. Nevill, D.D., Dunedin, 1871. C. Julius, D.D., Christchurch, 1890. C. O. Mules, D.D., Nelson, 1892. Cecil Wilson, M.A., Melanesia, 1894. F. Wallis, D.D., Wellington, 1895. W. L. Williams, D.D., Waiapu, 1895.

Europe.—C. W. Sandford, D.D., Gibraltar, 1874. T. E. Wilkinson, D.D. (Co. to Bp. of London for N. and Central Europe), 1881-86.

Missionary Bishops.

A. Willis, D.D., Honolulu, 1872. G. F. P. Blyth, D.D., Jerusalem. Palestine, 1887. A. R. Tucker, D.D., E. Eq. Africa (Mombasa), 1890. Herbert Tugwell, D.D., W. Eq. Africa, 1894. Isaac Oluwole, D.D., and Charles Phillips, D.D. (Assistant Native Bishops), 1893. W. M. Richardson, D.D , Zanzibar, 1895. J. E. Hine, D.D., Likoma, 1896. Vacant), Madagascar

China —C. P. Scott, North China, 1880. G. E. Moule, Mid-China, 1880. W. W. Cassels, West China, 1896. (Vacant), Victoria (Hong Kong), F. R. Greaves, *Shanghai, 1893. C. J. Corfe, Corea, 1889.

JAPAN.

W. Awdry, D.D., South Tokyo, 1897. J. M. Kim, *North Tokyo, 1893. H. Evington, Kiushiu, 1894. (Vacant), Osaka. P. K. Fison, D D., Hokkaido, 1896.

* American Missionary Jurisdiction.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. (Vincent Joachim Pecci), the 257th Roman Pontiff; was born at Carpineto, March 2nd, 1810; elected Pope, February 20th, crowned March 3rd, 1878.

Sacred College of Cardinals.—Consisting, when complete, of six Cardinal Bishops, fifty Cardinal Priests, and fourteen Cardinal Deacons.

Archbishop and Bishops of England and Wales.—The province of Westminster consists of the Archiepiscopal See of Westminster (His Eminence Herbert CARDINAL VAUGHAN, Archbishop of Westminster, created Cardinal 1893); and the following fourteen Suffragan Sees and their BISHOPS.—Plymouth: William Vaughan, 1855. Coadjutor: Charles Graham, Bishop of Cisamus, 1891.

Clothes last longer when washed

Newport: John Cuthbert Hedley, O.S.B., 1873. Nottingham: Edward G. Bagshawe, 1874. Birmingham: Edward Ilsley, 1879. Middlesbrough: Richard Lacy, 1879. Northampton: Arthur Riddell, 1880. Portsmouth: John Vertue, 1882. Hexham and Newcastle: Thomas W. Wilkinson, Cons., 1888. Leeds: William Gordon, Cons., 1890. Salford: John Bilsborrow, Cons., 1892. Clifton: William R. Brownlow, Cons., 1894. Liverpool: Thomas Whiteside, Cons., 1894. Shrewsbury: Samuel W. Allen, Succ., 1897. Southwark: Francis Bourne, Succ., 1897. Vicar-Apostolic of Wales. Francis Mostyn, Bishop of Ascalon, Cons., 1895.

Archbishops and Bishops of Scotland.—The province of St. Andrews and Edinburgh consists of the Archiepiscopal See of St. Andrews and Edinburgh, and the Suffragan Sees of Aberdeen, Argyll and the Isles, Dunkeld, and Galloway. The Archiepiscopal See of Glasgow has no Suffragans. Archbishop of St. Andrews and Edinburgh: Angus Macdonald, Cons. Bishop of Argyll and the Isles, 1878; trans. 1892.

Bishops.—Aberdeen: Hugh Macdonald, C.SS.R., Cons. 1890. Dunkeld: James Smith, Cons., 1890. Argyll and the Isles: George J. Smith, Cons., 1893. Galloway: William Turner, Cons., 1893. Archbishop of Glasgow: Charle Eyre, Cons. Archbishop of Anazarba, 1869; trans. from Western District, 1878. Bishop-Auxiliary: John A. Maguire, Cons., 1894.

Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland: Province of Armagh. Armagh: Michael Cardinal Logue, Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of all Ireland; created Cardinal, 1893. Ardagh and Clonmacnoise: Joseph Hoare, Cons., 1895. Clogher: Richard Owens, Cons., 1894. Derry: John Keys O'Doherty, Cons., 1890. Down and Connor: Henry Henry, Cons., 1895. Dromore: Thomas MacGivern, Succ., 1890. Kilmore: Edward Magennis, Cons., 1888. Meath: Thomas Nulty, Succ., 1866. Raphoe: Patrick O'Donnell, Cons., 1888.

Province of Dublin.—Dublin: William J. Walsh, Archbishop of Dublin, Primate of Ireland, Cons., 1885. Bishop-Auxiliary: Nicholas Donnelly, Bishop of Canea; Cons., 1883. Ferns: James Browne, Cons., 1884. Kildare and Leighlin: Patrick Foley, 1896. Ossory: Abraham Brownrigg, 1884.

Province of Cashel. Cashel (and Emly): Thomas Croke, Archbishop of Cashel; trans. to Cashel, 1875. Cloyne: Robert Browne, Cons., 1894. Cork: Thomas Alphonsus O'Callaghan, O.P., Succ., 1886. Kerry: John Coffey, Cons., 1889. Killaloe: Thomas McRedmond, Succ., 1891. Limerick: Edward O'Dwyer, Cons., 1886. Ross: Denis Kelly, Succ., 1897. Waterford and Lismore: Richard A. Sheehan, Cons., 1892.

Province of Tuam.—Tuam: John MacEvilly, Archbishop of Tuam, Succ., 1881. Achonry: John Lyster, Cons., 1888. Clonfert: John Healy, Succ., 1896. Elphin: John Clancy, Succ., 1895. Galway and Kilmacduagh (with adm. of Kilfenora) Francis MacCormack, trans. to Galway, 1887. Killala: John Conmy, Succ., 1893.

with SUNLIGHT SOAP.

NONCONFORMIST CHURCHES.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES.

The **English Congregationalists** as we now know them arose after the Reformation, and appeared in English History during the reign of Queen Elizabeth. But they claim that their principles are Apostolic, *i.e.*, that the congregations collected by the Apostles were churches, and that each church should be free from the control of the State or of Presbyteries. There are nearly 5,000 Congregational churches, branch churches, and missions in the Isles of the British Seas, not including mission stations in Scotland, with 12 colleges, the principal being Mansfield, at Oxford. The churches unite together voluntarily to form County Unions, and also a Union for England and Wales (Sec., the Rev. W. J. Woods, B.A., Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.), one for Scotland, and one for Ireland. They support a great number of religious and philanthropic organizations; and are now engaged in raising £100,000 for Church Extension. The London Missionary Society is very largely supported by Congregationalists. Congregationalists are strong in the United States, and are represented in the colonies and various parts of the world.

Rev. J. Guinness Rogers, D.D.

Rev. Andrew Mearns.

The **London Congregational Union** comprises 252 Churches in the Metropolitan area, Secretary, the Rev. Andrew Mearns. Superintendent of philanthropic work, Mr. E. W. Gates. They keep open a Free Shelter for homeless men every night in the year, and assist them to find work, and to emigrate. Free meals are given to poor children, and country holidays arranged for them, while clothes, boots, &c., are also distributed. Headquarters, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.

You won't have to work late

THE BAPTIST CHURCHES.

The **Baptists**, like Congregationalists, hold that every Church should be free from external control in ecclesiastical affairs. But they also hold that baptism should be administered *only* on profession of faith, and that the mode should be by immersion and not by sprinkling or pouring. They claim that one of their churches existed in England in 1417, and that several were founded before Elizabeth's reign. Since then they have grown greatly, and though there are some sub-divisions, the vast majority of their churches unite in County Unions and in a National Union. Headquarters, Mission House, Furnival Street, London. Their Foreign Missionary Society was founded in 1792. The number of their chapels in Great Britain and Ireland is nearly 3,850, with about 2,000 pastors. A large fund is being raised for church extension. It is estimated that there are nearly 51,000 Baptist Churches throughout the world, with over 33,000 pastors and missionaries.

Dr. Clifford.

The London Baptist Association builds or assists in building a chapel every year in the Metropolitan area.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Rev. John Watson
("*Ian Maclaren.*")

Calvin and John Knox practically gave **Presbyterianism** the shape which it has since exhibited, though afterwards modified. A Presbytery is composed of the ministers and some of the elders of a district who have superintendence of the congregations; and to the Presbytery appeals may be made. There are also Synods and Assemblies. After the passing of the Toleration Act in 1689, the organization of the English Presbyterians appears to have declined; some joined the Congregationalists (Independents), and some, perhaps most, became Unitarians. But about 1843, the date of

if you use SUNLIGHT SOAP.

the formation of the Free Church in Scotland, signs of renewed life stirred many Presbyterians in England, and in 1876 two English Synods joined and took the name of the Presbyterian Church of England. There are about 305 organised congregations, 12 Presbyteries, and several preaching stations. A Theological College, called "Westminster," is being built at Cambridge.

PRESBYTERIANS IN SCOTLAND AND IRELAND.

The **Established Church of Scotland** is Presbyterian, and the Crown of the United Kingdom appoints a Lord High Commissioner to be present at the Annual Assembly. The Church of Scotland has sixteen Synods, eighty-four Presbyteries, about 1,750 ministers and licentiates with 1,757 parishes. The Establishment of Presbyterianism in Scotland took place at the Reformation, was set aside in 1662, but after the Revolution of 1688 it again obtained its legal Establishment, and has ever since preserved it.

The **Presbyterian Free Church of Scotland** was formed in 1843 by seceders, the event being known as "The Disruption." The real gist of the dispute was the important principle of the right of the Church to independent action separate from the State, and the right of the congregations to choose their own ministers. The Free Church was soon organised and raised £367,000 in its first year. Now it has some sixteen Synods, seventy-five Presbyteries, nearly 1,100 congregations, and over 1,150 ministers.

The **United Presbyterian Church,** so called because it consists of the union in 1847 of the "Secession" Churches (1732), and the "Relief" Church about 1752. It has 578 congregations, 29 Presbyteries, and over 610 ministers.

The **Presbyterian Church in Ireland** has 566 congregations, 36 Presbyteries and about 652 ministers.

Welsh Calvinistic Methodists are Presbyterian in Church government, and have about 1,536 chapels and 1,165 preachers.

Use SUNLIGHT SOAP and you'll know

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

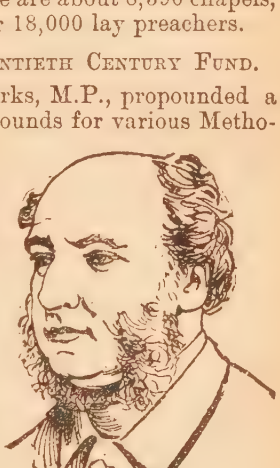
The **Quakers**, or Society of Friends, began to appear in English history about the year 1648. George Fox is generally regarded as their founder and first leader. It is estimated there are nearly 71,000 persons in the United Kingdom connected with the body, and over 90,000 in U.S.A. and Canada. Headquarters, Devonshire House, Bishopsgate Street, London.

THE METHODISTS.

Wesleyan Methodists.—Originated by Charles and John Wesley (*who both belonged at first to the Established Church of England*), in the early part of the eighteenth century. The first society was formed in 1739; the number of members increased, and the first Conference was called in 1744. For the United Kingdom it is estimated there are about 8,390 chapels, with about 2,365 ministers, and over 18,000 lay preachers.

THE WESLEYAN METHODIST TWENTIETH CENTURY FUND.

Last year, 1898, Mr. R. W. Perks, M.P., propounded a scheme for the raising of a million pounds for various Methodist Church purposes. The gist of the scheme is the contribution of one pound each by a million Methodists; an army of stewards in the different Methodist circuits being appointed to collect this money either in one sum of a pound each, or in small weekly and monthly instalments, the whole amount to be paid on or before January 1st, 1901. With this money Mr. Perks proposes to build a Central Methodist Church House in London at a cost of about £250,000; and, secondly, a dozen Methodist halls in a dozen large provincial towns for religious work; thirdly, Mr. Perks would devote a large sum to the extension of Methodist secondary and elementary schools; and, lastly, a considerable balance, which he thinks



Rev. Mark Guy Pearse.

what easy washing means.

would be left, would be given to the Wesleyan Home and Foreign Missionary Societies.

Rev. W. L. Watkinson.

Methodist New Connexion.—Separated from the Wesleyan Methodists in 1797, headed by Alexander Kilham, chiefly owing to difference of opinion on the power to be given the laity. About 204 ministers and 1,224 lay preachers.

Primitive Methodists.—Originated in 1810, chiefly because the Wesleyan Methodist Conference ruled against camp meetings. First Conference 1820. Places of worship and rented rooms about 5,827; ministers, 1,125; local preachers, about 16,700.

Bible Christians, originated 1815, the followers of W. O'Bryan, a Cornish local preacher. They licence women to preach. Are strong in the western counties of England. Number of members estimated at over 28,000.

United Methodist Free Churches, a union, in 1857, of the Protestant Methodists (1828), the Wesleyan Methodist Association (1834), the Wesleyan Reform Association (1849). Ministers, 331; local preachers; 3,054. The totals for all the Methodist Churches, including the United States and Canada, are—ministers, 43,428; lay preachers, 100,824; churches, etc., 80,782.

The Salvation Army originated in Methodism, the founder, the Rev. William Booth, being a Methodist minister. Started in 1865, it was named the Christian Mission, the present title being adopted in 1878. It has penetrated into over 40 countries and uses nearly 30 languages. International Headquarters, 101, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

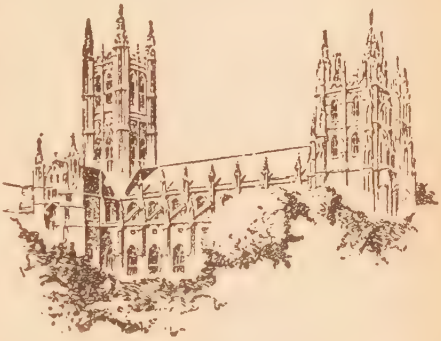
THE UNITARIANS.

A name usually given to those Christians who do not regard Christ as God, and do not hold the doctrine of the Trinity. Socinus held similar opinions, and founded a society about 1546. In Britain about 350 churches and 350 ministers. Headquarters, Essex Hall, Essex Street, London. Sec., Rev. W. Copeland Bowie.

Strong arms are not necessary to wash

ENGLISH AND WELSH CATHEDRALS.

Canterbury.—The present magnificent structure dates in part from 1100, and portions of it from different dates to 1400; but previous churches stood on the same spot where, it is said, there was a church in Roman times. The original building was burned. The nave is 178 feet long by 71 feet wide; the choir 180 feet long and 40 feet wide; total length of cathedral, 522 feet. The "Bell Harry" tower, or central tower, was built in 1495, and forms a superb example of what is called perpendicular architecture. Thomas à Becket was murdered in the north transept. Admission 6d. to special parts and 3d. to crypt. The Archbishop (Dr. Temple) is the 94th, and is Primate of All England.



Canterbury Cathedral.

York.—A Saxon church is believed to have been built on the site of the present noble cathedral in the eighth century, and the Norman crypt is held to contain parts of it. The present nave, which measures 225 feet long by 100 feet wide, dates from about the middle of the 14th century. The total length of the cathedral is 524 feet. One of the great beauties of the building is its stained glass, the magnificent east window being probably unsurpassed. Admission 6d. Archbishop and Primate of England, Dr. Maclagan. He is the 88th Archbishop of York.

St. Paul's.—Built by Sir Christopher Wren after the Great Fire of London. A magnificent specimen of Grecian architecture; of Portland stone on the design of a Latin cross. First stone laid June 21, 1675, and structure not finished until 35 years afterwards, at a cost of over 1½ millions; it occupies the site of the previous cathedral, and a church is supposed to have existed here in the second or third centuries;

with SUNLIGHT SOAP.

length, 510 feet; at transepts, 280 feet; diameter of dome, 180 feet; diameter of the ball, 6 feet; height to top of the cross, 404 feet; height of the bell towers at the western corners, 208 feet; height of the Stone Gallery just below the dome, 200 feet; circumference of dome, 420 feet; height of the Golden Gallery top of the dome, about 300 feet. Admission: Library, Whispering Gallery (inside the building) and Stone Gallery (outside, and from which a fine view can be obtained on a fine day), 6d.; to the crypt, 6d.; to the Golden Gallery, 1s.; to the ball, 1s.

St. Paul's Cathedral.

Bangor.—A Cathedral is said to have existed here from 550, and St. Deiniol was the first Bishop. The present dignified structure was built from 1496 to 1532, cruciform in design, with a low western and central spire.

Bath Abbey.—Dates from 1499-1600; Late Perpendicular Style; cruciform in plan; its beautiful roof is in the same style as Henry VII.'s chapel at Westminster Abbey. Tower, 162 ft. high. United with the bishopric of Wells and Somerset.

Bristol.—Original building dates from about 1150, but of this the chapter-house only remains; it is built in Norman Style. The northern tower and some other parts built in 1480; Lady Chapel, Early English Style; choir, 175 feet long; dates from the early part of the 14th century. Nave, 120 feet long; transepts, 128 feet. Charge, 6d. when conducted by verger. The See of Bristol was re-constituted and separated from Gloucester in 1897.

Carlisle.—Commenced in reign of William Rufus; Norman Style; portion of nave destroyed about 1650. East window

SUNLIGHT SOAP the largest Sale in the world.

very beautiful; and the choir one of the finest in England. On four occasions, during its long history, the Cathedral has suffered from fire. Central tower (admission 6d.) 127 feet high.

Chester.—Dates from about 1100; interesting carving on the miserere seats, nave, choir, lady chapel, and transepts. Originally part of Benedictine Monastery. Greater part Perpendicular Style; portions, Norman and Early English; admission 6d. to lady chapel and choir.

Chichester.—Dates from 12th century. Nave (160 feet) and choir Norman; clerestory, Early English. Beautiful octagonal spire 280 feet high. There are a number of chapels outside the aisles, a unique arrangement seen at no other cathedral.

Durham.—Present building, most beautifully situated, dates from 10th century, though largely rebuilt about a century later, Norman Style; central tower 218 feet high; west-end tower, 145 feet; nave, 200 feet long; choir, 132 feet; transepts, 130 feet; admission, 6d.

Ely.—Said to afford one of the finest examples of Norman architecture (the chapel in the Tower of London is also a very fine specimen). Ely dates from end of 11th or beginning of 12th century; lantern tower and octagon, about 200 years later. Nave, 200 feet long; choir, 160 feet; lady chapel, 95 feet. Windows of transepts in Perpendicular Style. Admission free.

Exeter.—Famous for its beautiful west front with its numerous statues, said to be the finest west front in England. Dates from 13th century, but not finished until about 1350. Nave, 140 feet; choir, 140 feet; lady chapel, 65 feet; towers, 146 feet high, in Norman Style. Visitors expected to contribute to maintenance fund.

Gloucester.—Very beautiful cloisters, width 146 feet. Cathedral built in both Norman and Perpendicular Styles. Said to date originally from 11th century, but much of present structure dates from 15th century. Tower, 225 feet high; nave, 170 feet long; choir, 140 feet; lady chapel, 90 feet. The east window is the largest in England. Total length of Cathedral 420 feet. Formerly a great Benedictine Abbey.

SUNLIGHT SOAP does its work.

Hereford.—Dates from 11th century, but some portions built later, and yields examples of Norman and Perpendicular Styles, &c. Central tower, 165 feet high; Cathedral, 342 feet long. One of the places of meeting of the Three Choirs. Contains a fine screen of metal work. Admission 6d. to parts east of nave.

Lichfield.—Fine Gothic building with three hexagonal spires, the central being 258 feet high. West front contains 110 statues. Lady chapel contains fine carvings. Total length, 411 feet.

Lincoln.—One of the finest Cathedrals in England, and most beautifully situated. Its central tower, 265 feet high, is probably unsurpassed. Style, chiefly Early English; but west front partly Norman. Total length 524 feet; transepts, 250 ft. Commenced about 1075.

Lichfield Cathedral.

Liverpool.—The See was formed in 1880, and endowed with £100,000 subscribed by the public. St. Peter's church, a fine modern building, is the Cathedral.

Llandaff.—The Cathedral dates from 1120, but parts were built later. Style, Early English; fell into decay, but restored 1843-69. The oldest Welsh bishopric, dating, it is said, from 600. Llandaff is the smallest city in Great Britain.

Manchester.—Bishopric founded 1847; Cathedral, formerly called the Collegiate Church, dates from fifteenth century (1422); Style, Gothic; very wide nave, owing to the number of its side chapels; tower, 139 feet high; the choir is very beautiful; there is also a retro-choir and lady chapel. It has been completely restored.

Newcastle.—Supposed to have been founded about 1090, but the nave and transepts of present building date from

Use SUNLIGHT SOAP next washing-day.

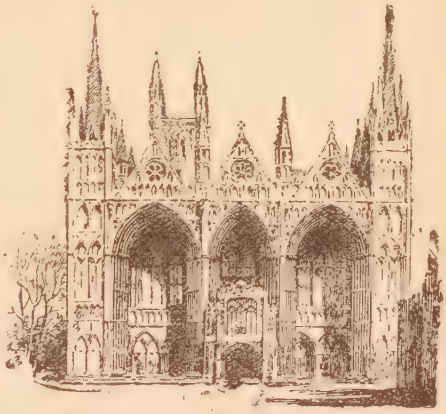
1389; tower having an architectural crown, 1430; chancel, 1368. Certain parts of the early edifice still remain, such as an Early English pillar in the north-east pier.

Norwich Cathedral.

Norwich.—Style, almost entirely Norman, and originally founded 1096; 407 feet long; 178 across transepts; the fine tower is Norman, but the spire on the tower belongs to the Decorated Style; height, 315 feet; cloisters, 175 feet square.

Oxford.—Originally the Church of St. Frideswide's Priory, and contains, it is said, some portions of an old Saxon church. Style, Norman, but there are additions in Early English and Decorated Styles; chapter house, Early English; nave, 74 feet long; transept, 105 feet.

Peterborough.—Has a very fine west front in English Style, with three splendid arches, though much of the Cathedral is Norman. Dates from 1118, though several parts of later date; 471 feet long; across transepts, 202 feet. The noble central tower has been rebuilt.



Peterborough Cathedral.

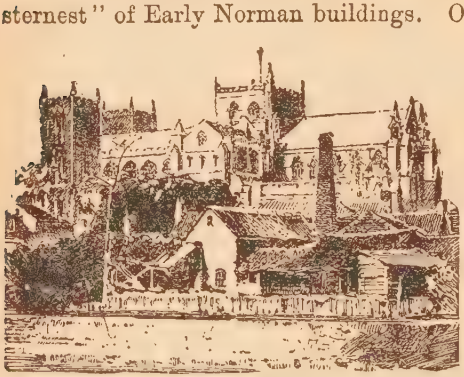
SUNLIGHT SOAP whitens linens easily.

Ripon.—Principal part built about 1180, and is "Transition Norman" in style; but the other parts are Perpendicular. The three fine towers are 120 feet high; crypt, Saxon, probably belonging to a previous church on same site founded about 660 by St. Wilfrid.

Rochester.—A cathedral existed at Rochester as far back as 604, and the foundations have been discovered; several rebuildings have taken place, and parts remain. The nave is a fine example of Norman Style, and dates from about 1120-30. Part of the crypt dates back to about 1077. Length, 306 feet; has double transepts.

Salisbury.—Has the highest spire in England (400 feet); style, Early English, but tower Decorated; dates from 1220. It is said the spire is not quite perpendicular, and leans to south nearly 28 inches, having been too heavy for tower, and caused a settlement. Some people regard this cathedral as on the whole the most beautiful in England; the cloisters are the largest; the pillars within are of Purbeck marble; total length outside, 473 feet; height of nave, 81 feet.

St. Alban's.—Has been described as "the vastest and sternest" of Early Norman buildings. Originally a Benedictine abbey. Rebuilt 1077, and has seen many alterations and additions; exterior measurement, 548 feet long; transepts, 189 feet; central tower, 144 feet high.



Ripon Cathedral.

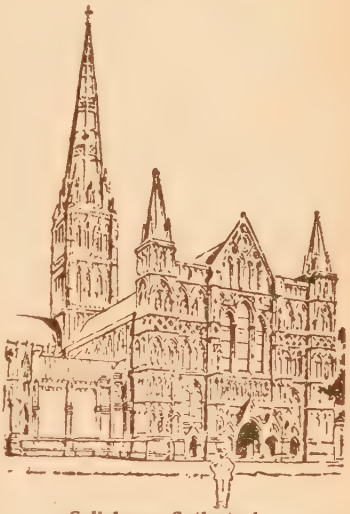
St. Asaph's.—Smallest cathedral in the kingdom; rebuilt about 1284; cruciform in design; chiefly Decorated in style; constructed of sandstone; central tower, 93 feet high.

SUNLIGHT SOAP washes laces perfectly.

St. David's.—A cruciform building, Transition Norman in style, of reddish stone; 298 feet long; 120 across transepts; central tower, 116 feet high; roof, fretted timber. Rebuilt from 1180.

Southwell.—Norman nave and transepts dating from 1110; choir, Early English (1250); Chapter-house, Early Decorated (1300); lantern tower, 105 feet high; length, 306 feet; across transepts, 123 feet.

Truro.—A partly modern building of granite in Early English Style, incorporating part of the old parish church of St. Mary, which dates from 1518. Mr. L. C. Pearson, R.A., was the architect of the new structure, and foundation stone was laid by Prince of Wales, May 20th, 1880. Consecrated Nov. 3rd, 1887. Length, 300 feet; 109 across transepts; central tower, 250 feet high; western towers, 200 feet high.



Salisbury Cathedral.

Wakefield.—Formerly the parish church of ancient date, in Perpendicular Style; enlarged 1329, and again 1470; tower and spire 227 feet high. Bishopric constituted 1888.

Westminster Abbey.—Though not now a "cathedral" in the strict sense of the term (a cathedral being the "parish" church of a diocese—see page 146), yet the fact that Westminster was once a bishopric, that the Dean is ecclesiastically independent of the Bishop of London, and that "the Abbey," as it is popularly called (as though it was the "one" or chief abbey in the country), and the unique position occupied by the superb building in our national history entitle it to a place among our English cathedrals. There was probably an ancient abbey here as far back as Offa's day, but if so, it was

SUNLIGHT SOAP does not shrink flannels.

refounded in King Edgar's reign by Dunstan. Again, it is said that the first Abbey was erected by Sebert, King of Essex, in 7th century, but Edward the Confessor magnificently rebuilt the church, which was consecrated in 1065, and William the Norman was crowned there. Many additions and re-buildings have taken place since. Henry VIII. suppressed the monastery and established a Bishopric, 1540, since which date Westminster has been reckoned a city. The Bishop, Thomas Thirlby, was, however, translated to Norwich, 1550, and the Bishopric ended. Mary Tudor restored the Abbot; Elizabeth displaced him, and made the Abbey a Collegiate Church of a Dean and 12 Prebendaries, which it still remains. The present Dean, Dr. Bradley, was appointed 14th September, 1881. There are numerous monuments, &c., of great national interest, Henry VII.'s Chapel, the Chapter House, Cloister, Poets' Corner, St. Edward's Shrine, &c., &c. Admission free to the main part of the building, and 6d. to special parts, except on Mondays and Tuesdays.

Winchester.—A massive and ponderous structure, commenced 1079, on the site, partly or wholly of, it is said, a very ancient British structure. There are Norman, Early English and Perpendicular Styles to be seen in the building, as it has been much altered and added to since the 11th century; nave, 520 feet long.

Worcester.—A bishopric, supposed to have existed here as far back as 679. Cathedral built or rebuilt about 1048 onward; the choir stalls are 14th century; plan of cathedral a double cross, 10 feet long; central tower, 196 feet high; style, chiefly Early English and Decorated, but crypt Norman column Purbeck marble.

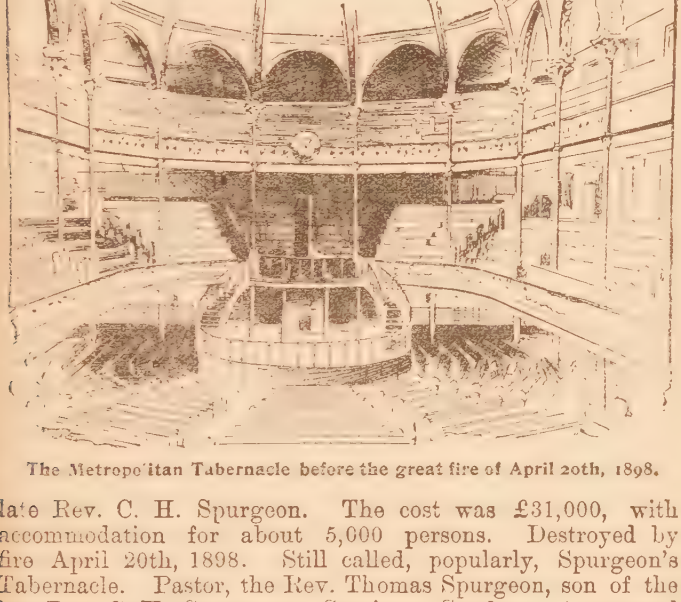
What constitutes a Cathedral.—The word Cathedral comes from a Greek term, *Cathedra*, which means a seat. Hence a cathedral contains the seat or throne of a Bishop; and a cathedral church is the chief or "parish" church of a diocese. The term dates from the 10th century. The phrase, "to speak *ex cathedra*" *i.e.*, to speak out of a seat or cathedral, means to speak as though from a seat of authority.

Abbeys were monasteries for men or women, and their heads were called respectively Abbot or Abbess. Every monastery had a church.

Cheer up; try SUNLIGHT SOAP.

SOME NONCONFORMIST CHURCHES.

Metropolitan Tabernacle (Baptist).—Built 1859-61, at Newington Butts, South London, for the immense congregations that gathered to hear the great Baptist minister, the



The Metropolitan Tabernacle before the great fire of April 20th, 1898.

late Rev. C. H. Spurgeon. The cost was £31,000, with accommodation for about 5,000 persons. Destroyed by fire April 20th, 1898. Still called, popularly, Spurgeon's Tabernacle. Pastor, the Rev. Thomas Spurgeon, son of the late Rev. C. H. Spurgeon. Services: Sundays, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.

Westbourne Park Baptist Chapel.—Minister, the Rev. Dr. Clifford. A very handsome and spacious building, capable of accommodating 1,200 to 1,300 persons. Lit by electric light. Cost about £13,000. Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

Wesley's Chapel, London.—A large and handsome edifice on the east side of City Road, not far from Finsbury Square. Greatly beautified in 1891, the centenary of Wesley's

Thrifty housewives use SUNLIGHT SOAP.

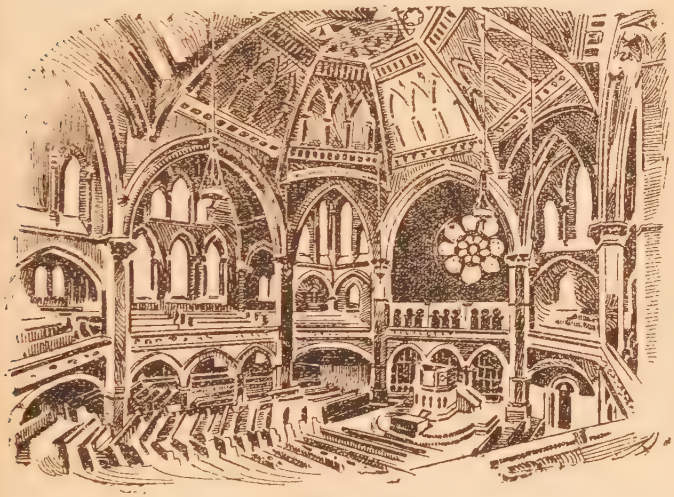
death, and not unfitly called the Cathedral of Methodism. This historic building stands on, or near, the site of the "Foundry," one of the first Methodist Chapels, 1739. The "Foundry" was an old building belonging to Government, where guns had once been cast, but had become ruinous. The Methodists purchased the lease, repaired the structure, and it was thronged to hear John Wesley preach; the head-quarters of the Methodist movement came to be established there. During 1898 a Wesley Museum has been commenced in Wesley's house (close to the chapel), the building being also used as a home for Wesleyan workers. Several relics of John Wesley and his times have been gathered here. Superintendent Minister, Rev. T. E. Westerdale. Services: Sunday morning, 11; evening, 6.30; Tuesdays, 7.30.

Wesley's Chapel and House, City Road, London.

Union Chapel, Islington (Congregational).—A beautiful edifice in the Lancet-Gothic Style replacing, about 1876, an older building. It combines the useful and the beautiful in no ordinary degree; the walls are of pressed red brick, with panels of marble and onyx; the pulpit of Caen stone, with alabaster, green marble, and Mexican onyx, The arches, and some other parts of the interior, are ornamented with rich moulding, but there is no window tracery

SUNLIGHT SOAP saves its cost in labour

or cusping. The tower is very handsome and lofty. Accommodation for about 2,000 persons. Opened Dec. 5th, 1877. The first appeal for subscriptions made in 1875, on a Sunday morning, was responded to by promises reaching £10,000. When the stone was laid May 15th, 1876, the amount was increased to £17,000, whilst the final £7,000 was obtained in one year (1877). This occurred in the pastorate of the Rev. Dr. Allen, who was minister of Union Chapel for about fifty



Union Chapel, Islington.

years. Present minister, the Rev. W. Hardy Harwood. Services: Sunday, 11 a.m., 3.30 p.m., and 6.30 p.m.

The City Temple, Holborn Viaduct (Congregational).—A handsome building in a light Italian style of architecture, occupying a prominent position on the Holborn Viaduct, in the City of London. The floor of the edifice is on a level with the Viaduct roadway, and underneath, on a level with the Shoe Lane roadway, are spacious schoolrooms. The Church itself is ornamented with several stained-glass windows, illustrating scenes in Nonconformist history. There

is a handsome platform, as well as pulpit. The meetings of the Congregational Union are usually held here; the seating accommodation is for about 3,000 persons. The congregation used to meet in the old Poultry Chapel, and dates as an organization from 1640; but that Chapel was too small for Dr. Parker's congregation, so it was sold and the present structure raised at a cost of £60,000, including £25,000 for the site. Services, 11 and 7. Dr. Parker also preaches here on Thursdays, at noon.

The City Temple.

Christ Church, Westminster Bridge Road (Congregational), with its famous Lincoln tower, built in memory of Abraham Lincoln, and to which several Americans contributed. This fine building is a perpetuation of old Surrey Chapel, and was raised during the pastorate of the Rev. Dr. Newman Hall. It has been described as one of the handsomest ecclesiastical buildings in London. The style is Gothic, and the interior, which is adorned with several stained-glass

Sensible housewives use SUNLIGHT SOAP.

windows, has an ornamental oak roof. The internal appearance much resembles a Cathedral. Total cost, £60,000, including £7,000, cost of tower, and which is about 200 feet high. The "Stars and Stripes" are wrought in the stone, and the "British Lion" and the "American Eagle" together decorate the corners of the tower, which has further two spacious rooms, called the Washington and the Wilberforce rooms, and used as classrooms. Ample sitting accommodation for 2,500 persons. Adjoining it is Hawkstone Hall. Pastor, Rev. F. B. Meyer, B.A.

Bloomsbury Baptist Chapel.—Built by Sir Morton Peto about 1848. During 1898, in celebration of its jubilee, the building has been renovated, the seats modernised, the electric light installed, and new heating and ventilating apparatus introduced, at a total cost of £2,500. Pastor, the Rev. B. J. Gibbon. Seating accommodation, 1,440.

Bloomsbury Chapel.

New Weigh House Congregational Church, Duke Street, Grosvenor Square, W. This handsome building perpetuates the old Weigh House Church in Fish Street Hill, City of London. The building was required for the Metropolitan Railway, who paid £37,000 for it. The new structure—which is lined within with ornamental brick—cost about £30,000, and is erected on a site granted by the Duke of Westminster for 99 years, at a peppercorn rent. The balance of the money was used in rebuilding the Darby Street Mission in the East End, near the Mint. The new Weigh House Church was formally opened July 8th, 1891. The minister is the Rev. A. Sandison.

Turn over a new leaf: use SUNLIGHT SOAP.

MEN AND WOMEN OF TO-DAY.

Abel, Sir Frederick, Bart., K.C.B., D.C.L., F.R.S., born 1827; eminent chemist, Director Imperial Institute. Chemical Referee to the Government and formerly Chemist to the War Department.

Albani, Mdme. Born Montreal, 1851. Maiden name Marie Emma Lajeuresse; took stage name from Albany, N.Y., where she received part of her education, made début as vocalist, Messina, 1871; married Mr. Ernest Gye, 1878.

Allen, Grant, born 1848. Contributed to *Knowledge* during life of late Richard Proctor, and in addition to much excellent scientific writing has succeeded brilliantly as a novelist. Has also written one of a series of Art guides. His recent novel: "The Incidental Bishop," 1898.

Alma-Tadema, Lawrence, R.A. Artist. Born Dronryp, 1836. Became a naturalised Englishman 1873. Has enjoyed many honours bestowed from various countries.

Asquith, The Rt. Hon. H. H., M.P. From City of London School went to Balliol College, Oxford, where he had a university career of marked distinction. After practising at the bar became M.P. for East Fifeshire since 1886; Home Secretary under the late Gladstone Administration; Q.C. 1890; P.C. 1892.

H. H. Asquith, M.P.

Austin, Alfred, Poet Laureate, born Headingley, near Leeds, 1835. Graduated at London 1853; called to the Bar 1857. First poem, entitled "Randolphe," appeared anonymously in 1854, and since then he has done an enormous amount of journalistic work. Edited the *National Review* for two years. Has twice stood for Parliament unsuccessfully.

Baker, Sir Benjamin, K.C.M.G., born 1840. Joint engineer of the famous Forth Bridge; Chief Engineer and

British Commissioner of the great water works on the Nile for irrigation purposes, commenced 1898.

Balfour, Rt. Hon. A. J., M.P., First Lord of the Treasury. Born 1848. Educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, entered Parliament when 26 as M.P. for Hertford, till 1885. In 1891-2 he was Leader of the House of Commons and First Lord of the Treasury (succeeding the late Mr. W. H. Smith), which office he again accepted in 1895. Acted as Foreign Sec. during Lord Salisbury's illness, 1898.

Barrie, James Matthew, born 1860, at Kirriemuir, Thrums, Forfarshire. Educated Dumfries and Edinburgh University. Published several books and written several plays. Received the honour of Doctor of Laws from St. Andrews University, March 25th, 1898.

Beresford, Rear-Admiral Lord Charles. Born Ireland 1849, son of the Marquis of Waterford. Entered *Britannia* as Cadet and rising through various ranks in the Navy, became Captain 1882, and Rear-Admiral 1897. Commanded the *Condor* at the bombardment of Alexandria 1882.

Besant, Sir Walter, born at Portsmouth 1838; wrote "Studies in Early French Poetry," 1868. Collaborated, 1871, with the late James Rice in a series of novels. Under his own name he has also produced many excellent books. To his novel "All Sorts and Conditions of Men," the People's Palace is due. Knighted 1895.

Sir Walter Besant.
[*Photo by Elliott & Fry.*

Binnie, Sir Alexander R., born in London, 1839; Chief Engineer L.C.C. since 1890. Among his other great works is the famous Blackwall Tunnel, and in 1898 published his design of new Bridge at Vauxhall. Has also constructed the Nagpore Water Works and Bradford Water Works. Knighted 1897.

Black, William. Born Glasgow, 1841. As a journalist was connected with the *Morning Star* and the *Daily News;* has published several excellent novels.

One trial of SUNLIGHT SOAP ensures constant use

Bryce, Rt. Hon. James, D.C.L, M.P., born 1838, M.P., Tower Hamlets, 1880, and since 1885 for South Aberdeen. Under-Sec. for Foreign Affairs in Mr. Gladstone's third ministry, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in his fourth; President Board of Trade, 1894. Author of several excellent books, "Holy Roman Empire," 1862; "American Commonwealth," 1888; "Impressions of South Africa," 1897.

Burnand, F. C., born 1836, educated Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, called to the Bar 1858. Author of popular burlesques, including "Black-Eyed Susan," and "Ixion"; author of "Happy Thoughts" in *Punch*. Editor of *Punch* since 1880.

Caine, Thomas Henry Hall, born 1853; has written some fine poems; best known as a novelist. Mr. Caine is a Manxman, and has given vivid delineation of life in the Isle of Man in his works.

Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. Joseph, M.P., Secretary of State for the Colonies, born 1836, entered municipal life in Birmingham soon after attaining thirtieth year. After having been thrice Mayor 1874 to 1876, he was elected M.P. for Birmingham (1876), and has held his seat ever since; was President of the Board of Trade in Mr. Gladstone's second Cabinet. At the time of the "Home Rule" controversy left Mr. Gladstone for the Unionist Party. In 1895 became Secretary of State for the Colonies in Lord Salisbury's Government.

Chaplin, Rt. Hon. Henry, M.P., President of the Local Government Board, born 1840; entered Parliament when 28 for Mid-Lincolnshire, represented it for 17 years. Since 1885, has sat for Sleaford. In 1886-92 was first Minister of Agriculture, and largely responsible for Small Holdings Bill.

Cooper, Thos. Sydney, R.A. Born 1803 at Canterbury; stands in first rank as an animal painter. Presented an Art Institute to Canterbury.

Cromer, Rt. Hon. Evelyn Baring, Lord, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., P.C.M.G., D.C.L., born 1841. Entered Army 1858; retired as major of Royal Artillery. Connection with Egypt began 1879-80, then for three years he was

The daily use of SUNLIGHT SOAP

Indian finance minister. Subsequently he returned to Egypt, where he has been ever since, first as Consul-General, and then as Minister. Peerage 1892.

Devonshire, Rt. Hon. Spencer Compton, 8th Duke of, K.G., born 1833, educated Trinity College, Cambridge; M.P. for N. Lancashire, March, 1857, till November, 1868, when he lost the seat; next represented Radnor District from February, 1869, to March, 1880, thence to 1885 sat for N.E. Lancashire, and then to 1891 was M.P. for Rossendale. After Mr. Gladstone's retirement in 1874 he was unanimously chosen Leader of the Liberal Party. In 1886 he led the Liberal Unionists in their revolt against Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy. He is Chancellor of Cambridge University; in 1895 became LORD PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL in Lord Salisbury's Ministry.

Doyle, A. Conan, born Edinburgh, 1859; grandson of John Doyle, the political caricaturist, once known as "H.B." Educated Stonyhurst, subsequently in Germany. From 1876 to 1880 he studied medicine at Edinburgh, and practised 1882-90 as a doctor at Southsea, writing short stories meantime. Published "The Kadesha," 1898.

Edison, Thomas Alva, born 1847, Ohio, U.S.A. When a boy evinced extraordinary perseverance in the pursuit of knowledge under difficulties, and by his own exertions raised himself from a lowly position to that of the greatest inventor that America has yet known. He has patented over 400 inventions connected with electricity, the PHONOGRAPH being one. From his laboratory, New Jersey, he is ever producing something new.

Goschen, The Rt. Hon. G. J., First Lord of the Admiralty (since 1895), born 1831, educated at Rugby and Oriel, Oxford; began his active financial career as partner in the firm of Frühling and Goschen. Held Cabinet offices in ministry of Earl Russell and first ministry of Mr. Gladstone. On question of Home Rule finally withdrew from the Liberal Party; on the resignation of Lord Randolph Churchill, in 1886, became Chancellor of the Exchequer in Lord Salisbury's Ministry, and, in 1889, carried his scheme for reducing the National Debt.

Grace, W. G., the most famous of contemporary cricketers, born Downend, near Bristol, 1848. When only sixteen scored against the Gentlemen of Sussex 170 and 56 not out, and this virtually commenced his public career as a cricketer. He made 400 not out on July 12, 1879, at Grimsby. In 1870 a national cricketers' testimonial (a clock and sum of money) was presented to him, and when he completed his hundredth "century" in 1895, a public subscription resulted in £5,000 being presented to him; took medical degree in 1879.

Mr. Speaker Gully.

Gully, Right Hon. William Court, Speaker of the House of Commons. Son of the late Mr. J. Manby Gully, M.D. Born 1835; educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; took M.A., 1859; called to Bar, Inner Temple, 1860; became Q.C. 1877; was Recorder for Wigan from 1886 to 1895; was elected M.P. for Carlisle, 1886; and has sat for that city ever since. Was elected Speaker (April 10th, 1895), and again August 12th, 1895.

Haggard, H. Rider, born 1856; first novels, "Dawn," (1884), and "The Witch's Head," did not meet with much success. "King Solomon's Mines," published subsequently, achieved a phenomenal success, and this he followed up by others. Formerly Master of the High Court of the Transvaal, and was engaged in the Zulu War as Adjutant Lieutenant of the Victoria Horse.

Halsbury, Lord, Rt. Hon. Hardinge Stanley Giffard, D.C.L, Lord Chancellor, born 1820; graduated at Merton College, Oxford, 1850; called to the Bar 1850, Q.C. 1865, Solicitor-General 1875-80; Lord Chancellor 1886-92, and since 1895.

Hamilton, Rt. Hon. Lord George, M.P., Secretary of State for India, born 1845; educated at Harrow; M.P. for Middlesex 1868 to 1885; Under-Secretary for India 1874; Vice-President of the Council 1878-80; First Lord of the Admiralty 1886-92; Indian Secretary since 1895.

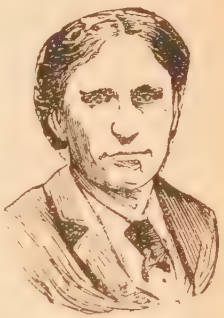
Don't buy adulterated soaps;

Harcourt, Rt. Hon. W. V., M.P., born 1827, son of Rev. W. V. Harcourt, Nuneham Park, Oxford; educated Trin. Coll., Cambridge; M.P. for Oxford City 1868-80; Derby 1885-95, and subsequently for West Monmouth; Home Secretary in Mr. Gladstone's Second Ministry; Chancellor of the Exchequer in the third and fourth; now Liberal Leader in the House of Commons.

Hardy, Thomas, novelist, born 1840 Dorchester, studied architecture. His celebrated novel "Far from the Madding Crowd" appeared 1874, followed by several successful works.

Herschell, Lord Rt. Hon. Farrer, G.C.B., LL.D., born 1837. Educated University College, London, and at Bonn; called to the Bar 1860. M.P. for Durham City in 1874, until 1885. Peer 1886. Lord Chancellor 1886, and again 1892-96.

Herkomer, Hubert, R.A., born at Waal, Bavaria, 1849, has lived in America and latterly in England. Elected R.A., 1890. Founder of the Art School at Bushey, Herts, 1883.



Hubert Herkomer.

Hicks-Beach, Rt. Hon. Sir Michael, M.P., Chancellor of the Exchequer, born 1837. Educated Eton and Christ Church. M.P. East Gloucestershire 1864-85; for West Bristol since 1886.

Irving, Sir Henry, born 1838, Keinton, Glastonbury, his name was John Henry Brodribb, "Henry Irving" being his "stage name," but he has now assumed it by patent. First great success in 1870, as Digby Grant at the Vaudeville in the "Two Roses," which he followed by his well-known Matthias in "The Bells," Since then his dramatic triumphs have been numerous. His Hamlet, Shylock, Macbeth, Richard III., Wolsey, Becket, &c., have won for him a world-wide fame. Knighted 1895.

Kendal, Margaret Brunston, born 1849, at Great

they're dear at any price.

Grimsby. Before she married Mr. W. H. Grimston, who acts under the name of W. H. Kendal, she was known as "Madge" Robertson. Sister of the late T. W. Robertson.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling.

Kipling, Rudyard, born 1864 at Bombay; first attracted English attention by his short stories, "Soldiers Three" and "Black and White." Among other works "Plain Tales from the Hills," "The Light that Failed," "Barrack Room Ballads," &c. His Recessional Ode (1897), "Lest we Forget" is one of the great national poems of recent years. Married an American lady, sister of the late Wolcott Balestier.

Kruger, S. T. Paul, President of the Transvaal Republic, born Rustenburg, 1825; member of the Executive Council of South African Republic (1872) during the term of President Burgers; became President of the Transvaal State 1882, and has been twice re-elected.

Labouchere, Henry, M.P., born 1831, educated Eton, entered diplomatic service when 23, and after filling posts in various foreign capitals, retired 1864. M.P. for Windsor, 1865. Middlesex 1867-68; for 12 years was absent from the House. He has now represented Northampton for some years. Editor and owner of *Truth*.

Lang, Andrew, a Scotsman, born 1844, for many years on leader-writing staff of the *Daily News*, has written many books, including charming volumes of verse; has also collaborated with Mr. Rider Haggard.

Mackenzie, Sir Alex. Campbell, Mus. D., eminent musical composer. Born at Edinburgh, 1847; appointed conductor, Philharmonic Society's concerts, 1892; knighted 1895.

McCarthy, Justin, M.P., politician, historian, novelist, and journalist, born 1830. From 1872 to 1886 was on the staff of the *Daily News*. His works include many novels,

Why not try SUNLIGHT SOAP on your washing-day.

and "A History of Our Own Times," which in 1897 he brought up to date.

McKinley, William, President of the United States, born at Niles, Ohio, of Scotch parentage, February 26th, 1844 Educated Poland Academy, Ohio. Private in the Union Army during Civil War, rising to rank of major. Entering legal profession, was admitted to the bar 1868, and practised at Canton, Ohio. Taking part in politics, became known as a strong protectionist. Author of the McKinley Tariff of 1890. At the Presidential Election 1896, stood on the "sound currency platform," and was returned by an immense majority. Term of office commenced March, 1897.

Meredith, George, born in Hampshire 1828, published a volume of poems when 23. Four years afterwards he wrote the "Shaving of Shapgat," which has been followed by many novels. Regarded by many as the first living English novelist of the day.

George Meredith.

Milner, Sir Alfred, K.C.B., Governor of Cape Colony and High Commissioner of South Africa since Feb., 1897, succeeding Lord Rosmead (formerly Sir Hercules Robinson); born 1854, educated Balliol College, Oxford; became Barrister-at-Law; became journalist; was also Sec. of Finance in Egypt, and afterwards Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, Somerset House.

Morley, Rt. Hon. John, born 1838, educated at Cheltenham and Lincoln College, Oxford. Editor of *Pall Mall Gazette*, 1880. Subsequently editor of *Macmillan's Magazine*. M.P. Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1883 until 1895. Irish Secretary, with seat in the Cabinet in the last two Ministries of Mr. Gladstone, as well as in that of Lord Rosebery. Works include a "Life of Cobden," "Voltaire," "Rousseau," "Studies in Literature," "Edmund Burke," &c. Barrister (1873), and an honorary LL.D. of Glasgow and Cambridge. M.P. Montrose Burghs, since 1896.

With SUNLIGHT SOAP no hard rubbing is required.

Morris, Sir Lewis, born 1833 Carmarthen, called to the Bar 1861. Among his works are "Epic of Hades," "Songs of Two Worlds," "Gwen," "A Vision of Life," &c. Given a silver medal for his Jubilee Ode (1887), knighted in 1895.

Nansen, Fridtjof, Ph.D., born 1861, at Froen, Christiania, entered university there when 19; crossed Greenland in 1888, returning in 1889; journey described in his book, "The First Crossing of Greenland": married, in 1889, Eva Sars, youngest daughter of the late M. Sars, Professor of Geology in Christiania. He left Norway on July 24th, 1893, to penetrate to the North Pole, his plans being based on a theory of the Polar currents, since confirmed, and gained a point about two hundred miles nearer to it than any one else has done, and returned to Vardo on board the "Jackson-Harmsworth" steamer, *Windward*. (See "SUNLIGHT" YEAR-BOOK, 1898.)

Paderewski, Ignace Jan, Polish pianist, born Nov. 6th, 1860, at Podolia. Has composed over 80 vocal works and many pieces of instrumental music. Began to play piano at three years of age.

Patti, Madame Adelina Clorinda, born Madrid. 1843; first appeared on the stage New York, 1859. Her Amina, in "La Somnambula," at Covent Garden in 1861, first brought her into fame. Since then she has sung almost all over the world, always achieving supreme success; married, in 1868, the Marquis de Caux, from whom she was divorced 1883; married Signor Nicolini, the tenor vocalist, 1886.

Sir E. J. Poynter.

Poynter, Sir Edward John, President of the Royal Academy, born 20th March, 1836, son of an architect, great-grandson of the sculptor, Thomas Banks, R.A.; an A.R.A. in 1868, R.A. in 1876, elected President of the Royal Academy, 1896.

SUNLIGHT SOAP. Less Labour. Greater Comfort.

Rhodes, Rt. Hon. Cecil, born in England, a son of the late rector of Bishop Stortford. After graduating at Oxford, went to Africa, became connected with the De Beers Mines; taking other mines under his direction, amassed a great fortune and entered political life, becoming, in 1890, Premier of the Cape Parliament; was also director of the British S. A. Co., which obtained a Royal Charter in 1889, and administers a district of South Africa called Rhodesia. In January, 1896, consequent on the action of Dr. Jameson in "raiding" the Transvaal to aid the Uitlanders who were in incipient revolt at Johannesburg, he resigned the Premiership, since then he has been chiefly engaged in developing Rhodesia.

Ritchie, Rt. Hon. Charles Thompson, President of the Board of Trade; born Dundee, 1838; M.P. for Tower Hamlets 1874, till 1885, returned for its St. George's Division till 1892, when defeated by Mr. Benn. President of the Local Government Board, 1886-92. M.P. for Croydon in 1895.

Roberts, Lord, of Candahar and Waterford, Rt. Hon. Frederick Sleigh Roberts, First Baron. V.C., born 1832; V.C. for services in the Indian Mutiny; won great distinction in Afghanistan, especially for his remarkable march from Cabul to Candahar, at the close of which he routed Ayoub Khan, the Afghan Pretender. Commander-in-Chief in India, 1886-1893. Created a Peer 1892. Commander of the Forces in Ireland in 1895.

Rontgen, Professor, of Würzburg University, Bavaria; discoverer of the X or Röntgen rays and means for photographing apparently invisible objects. Born Lennep Dusseldorf, Prussia, 1844. Educated Zurich.

Rosebery, Rt. Hon. Archibald Philip Primrose, fifth Earl of, K.G., K.T., born 1847. Under-Sec. to the Home Office 1881-83. Foreign Secretary in Mr. Gladstone's third and fourth Ministry until Mr. Gladstone resigned, when Lord Rosebery became Prime Minister, resigning in June, 1895. His views on the Armenian question differing from those of Mr. Gladstone in 1896, he resigned the leadership of the Liberal party.

Ruskin, John, born in London 1819; at a very early age wrote verse; carried off the Newdigate Prize at Christ Church, Oxford, 1839. Thence he devoted himself to the

Year in, Year out, use SUNLIGHT SOAP. G

study of art and ethical philosophy. Among his best known works is "Modern Painters." (1843-1860.)

Lord Salisbury.

Salisbury, Most Hon. Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoigne Cecil, third Marquis of, K.G., Premier and Foreign Secretary, born at Hatfield 1830; educated at Eton and Christ Church; graduated at Oxford with distinction in 1853, when he was elected Fellow of All Souls. Sat for Stamford 1853-68, when he succeeded to the title, and entered House of Lords. Secretary of State for India 1866-7, also 1874-8. Secretary Foreign Affairs, 1878-80; also Prime Minister, 1885-6, and again from 1895 onwards.

Sprigg, Sir John Gordon, K.C.M.G., born Ipswich, Suffolk, 1830, son of a Baptist minister, emigrated to South Africa 1858 on account of ill health, and was returned to the House of Assembly in 1869. Has thrice been Prime Minister at the Cape, the last occasion succeeding Mr. Cecil Rhodes in February, 1896.

Sir Arthur Sullivan

[*Photo by Wallery, Ltd.*

Sullivan, Sir Arthur Seymour, Knight of Legion of Honour, and Mus. D. (Oxford and Cambridge), born 1842, in London; choir-boy at Chapel Royal, and at 14 entered Royal Academy of Music, after winning the "Mendelssohn Scholarship." Knighted 1883. Has written anthems, cantatas, songs, oratorios, and the extraordinarily popular operettas for which Mr. W. S. Gilbert wrote the words.

Tenniel, Sir John, the famous cartoonist of *Punch*; born 1820. Connection with *Punch* began 1851, in addition to which he has illustrated various books.

Don't grow old before your time;

Terry, Miss Ellen, born at Coventry, 1848. First appeared in her 11th year, at the Princess's Theatre, as Puck, Prince Arthur, &c., then at the Royalty, and afterwards at the Haymarket. Achieved great successes as Olivia and as Portia. Since December, 1878, has been identified with the Lyceum and the manysuccesses of Sir Henry Irving.

Miss Ellen Terry.

Ward, Mrs. Humphry, novelist, born 1851, at Hobart, Tasmania. A granddaughter of Dr. Arnold, Master of Rugby. Her husband is an art critic of the *Times*. Among her works are "Robert Elsmere," "David Grieve," "Marcella," and "Sir George Tressady."

Watson, William, one of our younger poets of great promise. Born in Wharfedale, Yorkshire, the son of a farmer. His poem, "Wordsworth's Grave," in 1892, first brought him into fame.

Watts, George Frederick, R.A., eminent artist. Born 1817. Gave fifteen oil portraits and two drawings to the National Portrait Gallery, 1895.

Webb, F. W., locomotive superintendent of the L. & N.W. Railway and inventor of the F. W. Webb system of the compound locomotive. Second son of the late Rev. W. Webb (for 52 years rector of Tixall, Staffs.) Entered Crewe works of L. & N.W.R. latter part of 1851.

Webster, Sir Richard, M.P., Attorney-General, born 1842; educated at King's College School, Charterhouse, and Trin. Coll., Cambridge; Q.C. 1876. M.P. for Launceston 1885, and for Isle of Wight since then. Attorney-General 1885, again 1886-92, and again since 1895.

Wolseley, Rt. Hon. Garnet Joseph, first Viscount, Field-Marshal and Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, was born 1833. Son of the late Major Wolseley. Badly wounded in the Second Burmese War, and in the Crimea. After commanding various expeditions, he became Commander-in-Chief of the British Army on the retirement of the Duke of Cambridge.

use SUNLIGHT SOAP. G 2

OBITUARY.

SOME EMINENT PERSONS WHO HAVE DIED 1897-8.

ALLEN, Rev. A. Edward. oldest clergyman in Church of England, died March 5th, 1898, aged 100.

ARNOLD, A. J., General Sec. Evangelical Alliance, with which he was connected 40 years. March 11th, 1898.

AUMALE, Duc d', fourth son of King Louis Philippe of France. May 7th, 1897, aged 77.

BALL, Right Hon. J. T., ex-Lord Chancellor of Ireland; born 1815, died March 17th, 1898.

BANKS, Miss G. Linnæus, authoress, died May 4th, 1897, aged 76.

BARNATO, B. I., Life Governor of De Beers Diamond Co. Committed suicide June 14th, 1897, aged 44.

BEARDSLEY, Aubrey, a young artist, whose "power of weaving a pattern with the pen" (*Times*) was probably unrivalled. Died lung disease, March 16th, 1898.

BENNETT, Sir John, Ex-Sheriff of London, and well-known watchmaker, July 3rd, 1897, aged 83.

Sir Henry Bessemer.

BESSEMER, Sir Henry, died March 15th, 1898, in his 86th year.

BILLING, Rev. Dr., Bishop of Bedford (East End of London), Feb., 1898, aged 64.

BOND, Sir Edward Augustus, K.C.B., late Principal Librarian at British Museum, died Jan. 1898, aged 83.

BRADFORD, Earl of, twice Master of the Horse in Conservative Governments, March 9th, 1898.

BURTON, Rev. John, oldest Wesleyan minister, died Jan., 1898, aged 92.

CALDERON, Philip Hermogenes, R.A., an Eminent Artist and Keeper of the Royal Academy; born in 1833, died April 30th, 1898.

DAWSON, J. T., President of Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, sub-editor of *Daily News* when Chas. Dickens was editor; died Jan. 1898, aged 84.

Put aside your own opinion next washing-day,

Dixon, George, M.P., and Chairman of Birmingham School Board for 20 years; Jan. 1898, aged 78.

Doulton, Sir Henry, of the firm of Doulton & Co., Lambeth Pottery, Nov. 17th, 1897, aged 77.

Dyer, Col. H. C. S., President of Engineering Employers' Federation, became very famous in the great Engineering Trades Dispute, 1897-98. Born 1834, died suddenly March 20th, 1898.

W. E. Gladstone.

"Carrol, Lewis" (Rev. C. L. Dodgson), author of "Alice in Wonderland," &c., Jan. 14th, 1898, in his 66th year.

Clarke, Mrs. Charles Cowden, authoress, Jan. 12th, 1898, in her 89th year.

Fitzgerald, Ven. A. Otway, Archdeacon of Wells, died Dec. 25th, 1897, aged 84.

De Keyser, Sir Polydore, ex-Lord Mayor of London, died Jan. 14th, 1898, aged 66.

Daudet, Alphonse, French novelist, Dec. 16th, 1897, aged 57.

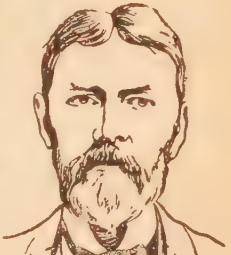
Gell, Rev. John Philip, Rector of Buxted, and previously for 24 years of St. John's, Notting Hill; raised £70,000 in 24 years for endowing and establishing seven new parishes. Born 1816 died 12th March, 1898.

Gilbert, Sir John, artist, Oct. 5th, 1897, aged 80.

Gladstone, William Ewart, Rt. Hon., four times Prime Minister; born Dec. 29th, 1809, died May 19th, 1898, aged 88.

Harrison, Charles, M.P. for Plymouth, died Dec. 24th, 1897, aged 62.

Havelock-Allan, Sir Henry, V.C., M.P., killed on the N.W. Frontier of India, Jan. 1898, aged 67.



Chas. Harrison, M.P.

Holden, Sir Isaac, 1st Bart., said to be the inventor of the lucifer match, as well as an introducer of wool-combing machinery; died August 13th, 1897, aged 90.

and try the "Sunlight" labour-saving way.

How, Rt. Rev. Walsham, D.D., 1st Bishop of Wakefield, Aug. 10th, 1897, aged 76.

Hutton, Richard Holt, Editor of *The Spectator* since 1861, died Sept. 9th, 1897.

Bishop Walsham How.

Ingelow, Jean, authoress and poetess, July 20th, 1897, aged 77.

Kirk, Professor, F.L.S., distinguished botanist and eminent member of New Zealand Institute, died March, 1898.

Laing, Samuel, ex-chairman L.B. & S.C. Railway, author of "Modern Science and Modern Thought," &c., died August 6th, 1897, aged 86.

Laird, John, shipbuilder, Birkenhead, Jan. 1898, aged 64.

Lawson, Sir George, Assistant Under-Sec. for War, born 1838, died 9th March, 1898.

Lockwood, Sir Frank, Q.C., M.P. for York, died Dec. 19th, 1897, aged 51.

Majendie, Colonel Sir Vivian, served in the Crimean War and Indian Mutiny, Chief Inspector of Explosives to the Home Office, died suddenly at Oxford, April 24th, 1898, aged 62.

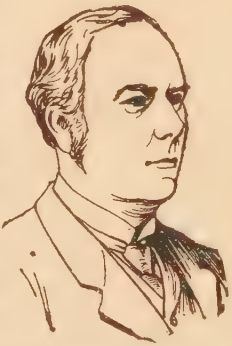
Matheson, Hugh M., eminent Presbyterian, Feb. 7th, 1898, aged 76.

Middleton, Sir Fredk., Keeper of Crown Jewels in the Tower, January 1898, aged 73.

Milbank, Sir Frederick Acclom, 1st Baronet (1892), formerly an Officer in 79th Highlanders, died April 28th, 1898, aged 78.

Mitchell, Sir Henry, Bradford and Manchester merchant, practically the Founder of the Bradford Technical College, died at Bradford, April 27th, 1898, aged 74.

Morgan, Sir Geo. Osborne, formerly Under-Sec. for Colonies, died Aug. 25th, 1897, aged 71.



Sir Frank Lockwood.

Woollens and Flannels are kept soft

Muller, George, founder of celebrated Orphanage at Bristol, March 10th, 1898, aged 93.

Mundella, Rt. Hon. A. J., eminent statesman, died July 2]st, 1897, aged 72.

Oliphant, Mrs. Margaret, distinguished authoress, died June 25th, 1897, in her 70th year.

Oxenbridge, Viscount, born 1829, died at the British Embassy, Paris, April 16th, 1898.

Parnell, Mrs., mother of the late Chas. S. Parnell, the "Irish Leader," died March 27th, 1898. On 26th, she was sitting before the fire at Avondale, when her clothes caught fire; she was badly burned, and died from the effects next day. She was in her 80th year.

Patmore, Coventry, poet, author of "The Angel in the House," Nov. 26th, 1897, aged 73.

Patton, Dr. George Valentine, editor *Dublin Express* and correspondent of *The Times*, died March 19th, 1898.

Payn, James, novelist, born 1830 at Cheltenham, died March 25th, 1898, aged 68.

Plunket, Lord, Archbishop of Dublin, April 1st, 1897, aged 69.

Popoff, Admiral (Russian), inventor and constructor of two circular ironclads, March 19th, 1898.

Quain, Sir Richard, eminent doctor, author of Dictionary of Medicine, died March 13th, 1898, aged 82.

Revelstoke, Lord, Edward Charles Baring, partner in firm of Baring Bros. & Co., died July 17th, 1897, aged 69.

Rosmead, Lord (Sir Hercules Robinson), died Oct. 28th, 1897, aged 73.

Routledge, James, a well known and energetic journalist, having held at one time an Editorship of the *Friend of India*, and acted as Correspondent of the Times, died April 25th, 1898, at Ferryside, South Wales, aged 68.

Russell, Sir George, M.P., chairman S.E. Railway, born 1878; died March 7, 1898.

Selwyn, Bishop, master of Selwyn College, Cambridge; Feb. 1898, aged 54.

Skelton, Sir John, writer under name of "Shirley," died July 20th, 1897, aged 66.

Stansfeld, Sir James, eminent statesman, died Feb. 1898, aged 77.

by SUNLIGHT SOAP.

STOUGHTON, Dr. John, eminent Congregational minister and author, October 24, 1897, aged 89.

The Duchess of Teck.

TATTERSALL, Edmund, head of the celebrated auctioneering firm, died in 83rd year, 5th March, 1898.

TECK, H.R.H. Princess Mary, Duchess of; first cousin of the Queen, died Oct. 27th, aged 64.

TENNYSON, Frederick, brother of Lord Tennyson, and himself a poet, died Feb. 1898, aged 91.

TERRISS, William (Wm. Chas. Jas. Lewin), the well-known actor, assassinated Dec. 16th, 1897, aged 49.

TILLEY, Sir John, Sec. to G.P.O. from 1864 to 1880; born 1813, died March 18th, 1898.

VAUGHAN, Dean of Llandaff, Master of the Temple, Oct. 15th, 1897, aged 87.

VILLIERS, Right Hon. C. P., an eminent leader of the Anti-Corn-Law Party in favour of cheap bread, Jan. 16th, 1898, aged 96.

WAKEFIELD, First Bishop of, Rt. Rev. William Walsham How, August 10th, 1897, aged 74.

WALFORD, Edward, M.A., author of "County Families," &c., Nov. 20th, 1897, aged 74.

WALKER, Thomas, for some time editor of the *Daily News*, and later of *London Gazette;* one of the greatest journalists of Victorian Era; died Feb. 16th, 1898, near his 80th year.

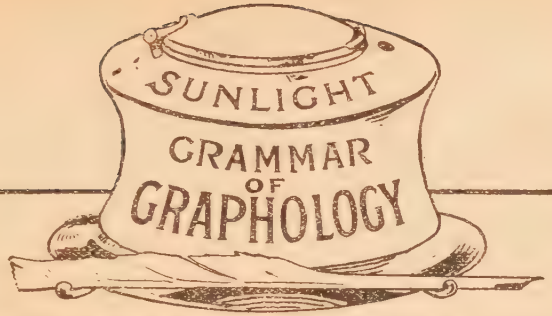
WEST, Dr. Charles F.R.C.P., distinguished physician, founder of Children's Hospital, Great Ormond Street, born 1816; died March 19th, 1898.

Rt. Hon. C. P. Villiers.

WIGRAM, the Rev. F. E., Prebendary of St. Paul's, March 10th, 1897, aged 63.

WILLARD, Miss Frances, eminent American Temperance advocate, Feb. 1898, aged 68.

Clothes last longer when washed



GRAPHOLOGY is the science which seeks to discern the character of a man from his handwriting. It is governed by rules, and can be acquired by practice and observation.

A *SIGN* is a visible characteristic.

A *RESULT* is a combination of two or more signs.

Handwriting shows two kinds of signs:—those which are called general signs, and those which are called individual signs.

The following table will show the more simple of these signs and their signification.

It will be found both curious and amusing to test by these signs the handwriting of a person whose character is already well known.

CLASS A.—GENERAL SIGNS.

Sign.		Signifies.
Harmonic.	Prince Albert	Intelligence.
Ascending.	Horatio Nelson	Ardour, success, ambition.
Descending.	Marie Antoinette	Want of confidence in one's self, melancholy.
Straight.	David Livingstone	Firmness of nature, honesty.
Undulating or Wavy.	Talleyrand	Subtleness of nature, finesse, falsehood.
Round.	Oliver Wendell Holmes	Sweetness, kindness.

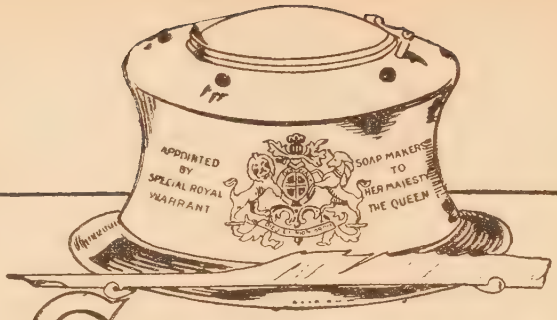
CLASS B.—INDIVIDUAL SIGNS.

Capitals.	Small.	square Chas Smith	Dissimulation and hypocrisy.
"	Large.		Boasting, imagination, frankness.
Finals.	Long.	Yuly	Prodigality.
"	Short.	have you	Economy, reserve, critical mind.
Punctuation.	With great care, particularly the dots to the "i" and "j."	judicious	Minutiæ, prudence, order.
Flourishes.	Made with a dash from right to left.	H. Thompson	Defensiveness.
"	Made with a dash from left to right.	Arthur Brown	Aggressiveness.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

Appointed by Special Royal Warrant

Soap Makers to Her Majesty the Queen.



GRAPHOLOGY.

Jenny Lind

LOVE

Brightens the home.
So does SUNLIGHT SOAP.

L Buonaparte

AMBITION.

Is the stepping-stone to great achievements. SUNLIGHT SOAP is the stepping-stone to happy homes and life long comfort.

Henry M. Stanley

WILL.

Guards one from many a pitfall. It firmly resists attempts to palm off worthless imitations for SUNLIGHT SOAP.

Beaconsfield

PERSEVERANCE.

Everything can be overcome by perseverance. The largest grash can be overcome by SUNLIGHT SOAP.

S. Rogers

ECONOMY.

To use SUNLIGHT SOAP is the truest economy. It saves time, health and money.

Fred Leighton

ARTISTIC TASTE.

Adds beauty to the home. SUNLIGHT SOAP adds beauty to art. Decoration, however beautiful, is valueless unless accompanied by cleanliness.

Arthur S. Sullivan

MUSIC.

Civilises the world. There is no music without harmony. A sure way to obtain harmony in the home is to use SUNLIGHT SOAP.

W. E. Gladstone

THE POWER OF REASONING.

Is born to some, but can also be acquired. If several millions of people of all races, creeds and all classes, persistently use SUNLIGHT SOAP, it stands to reason it must possess superiority over others.

Florence Nightingale

KINDNESS.

A kind action brings happiness. To introduce SUNLIGHT SOAP to one's friends is a kindness to them and should make them ever grateful.

FOR THE USERS OF

SUNLIGHT SOAP

By washing in the Sunlight way,

COMMERCIAL.

THE CENTRAL LONDON RAILWAY.

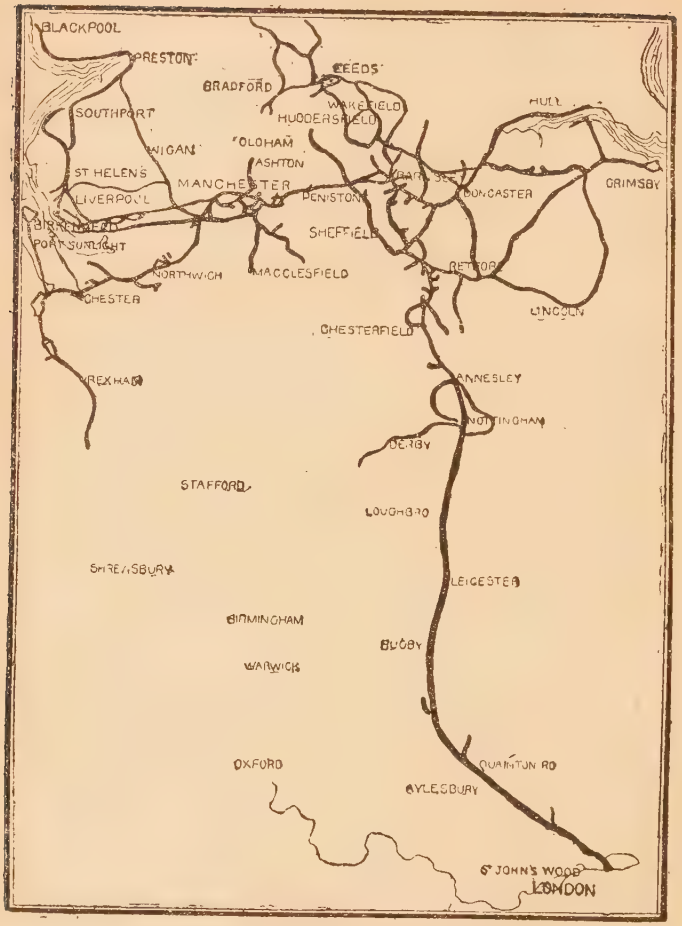
Passengers must not confuse the Great Central *to* London and the *Central London*, which is an underground electric railway *in* London. It starts from the Mansion House, where also the new City Station of the *City and South London Electric Railway* has been constructed, and goes westward under Cheapside, Holborn, and Oxford Street to Shepherd's Bush, with fourteen stations.

THE NEW RAILWAY TO LONDON.

One of the most important events in the railway world in 1898 has been the extension of the Great Central—formerly known as the Manchester, Sheffield & Lincolnshire Railway—to London. This has involved the building of a new line from the company's station at Annesley to a junction with the Metropolitan Railway at Quainton Road, and also the construction of a short line from Finchley Road in the North-West of London to the terminus at St. John's Wood. The work has been in progress since 1894, and thus has been about four years in completion. The partnership of this company with the Great Northern Railway for London and Lancashire traffic came to an end on June 30th, 1897, and consequently the G.N.R. has collected and delivered goods itself in Liverpool and other large towns similarly situate. It is also building a new goods station at Manchester, and (conjointly with the Great Central) constructing a new station at Nottingham. A short connecting line to its former station at this town will give the G.N.R. an alternative route to Manchester *via* Nottingham and Grantham, instead of *via* Retford and Sheffield.

Strikes appear very slowly going out of favour as a means of improving wages. Mr. Llewellyn Smith, Commissioner for Labour to the Board of Trade, shows that of those workpeople who improved their wages in 1896 only 9 per cent. struck for the increase. A far larger percentage had their wages changed under sliding scales, or through wages boards, or after arbitration, while the larger percentage got

the buttons on the clothes will stay.



Route of the Great Central Railway.

their increases without any trouble. There was an improvement in working men's wages—following a decrease in the two preceding years—the improvement being equivalent

Drop the old and hard way: Use SUNLIGHT SOAP.

to an average advance of 10½d. a week for the 697,654 persons who experienced any change.

RAILWAY SPEEDS.

The following are a few of the longest railway runs without stopping, and highest speeds:—

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—King's Cross and Grantham, 105¼ miles. Time, 1 hr. 57 min. Average, 54 miles per hr. King's Cross and Newark, 120 miles. Time, 2 hrs. 20 min. Average, 51·4 miles per hr. Grantham and Malton, 106¾ miles. Time, 2 hrs. 27 min. Average, 43·5 miles per hr.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—Paddington and Exeter, 194 miles. Time, 3 hrs. 43 min. Average, 53·4 miles per hr. Paddington and Leamington, 106 miles. Time, 2 hrs. Average, 53 miles per hr.

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—Euston and Crewe, 158 miles. Time, 3 hrs. 5 min. Average, 51·2 miles per hr. Crewe and Carlisle, 141¼ miles. Time, 2 hrs. 40 min. Average, 52·9 miles per hr. Crewe and Holyhead, 105½ miles. Time, 2 hrs. 5 min. Average, 50·6 miles per hr. Wigan and Carlisle, 105¼ miles. Time, 2 hrs. 3 min. Average, 51·3 miles per hr.

NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.—Newcastle and Edinburgh, 124½ miles. Time, 2 hrs. 23 min. Average, 52·2 miles per hr.

MIDLAND RAILWAY.—St. Pancras and Nottingham, 124 miles. Time 2 hrs. 23 min. Average, 52 miles per hr.

CALEDONIAN RAILWAY.—Carlisle and Glasgow, 102¾ miles. Time, 2 hrs. 1 min. Average, 50·7 miles per hr. Carlisle and Edinburgh, 100¾. Time, 2 hrs. Average, 50·3 miles per hr.

LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—Waterloo and Christchurch, 104 miles. Time, 2 hrs. 12 min. Average, 46·8 per hr.

WHAT WE OBTAIN FROM OTHER COUNTRIES.

IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM FOR 1897, COMPARED WITH 1896.

(Board of Trade Returns.)

	1896.	1897.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	
Animals, Living, for food.. ..	10,438,699	11,380,332	941,633	—
Articles of food and drink (duty free)	146,301,708	151,550,115	4,550,000	—
Articles of food and drink (dutiable)	25,693,706	26,791,519	1,223,433	—
Tobacco (dutiable) ..	4,370,670	4,072,435	—	279,596
Metals	20,464,786	21,265,363	773,339	—
Chemicals, dye stuffs and tanning substances ..	6,784,845	6,006,210	—	770,710

Use SUNLIGHT SOAP in the Dairy.

What we obtain from other Countries.—*continued.*

	1895.	1897.	Increase.	Decrease
Oils	£8,446,709	7,641,231	—	818,163
Raw materials for textile manufactures ..	74,766,039	70,263,511	—	4,493,667
Raw materials for sundry industries and manufactures	47,240,940	52,085,336	4,843,345	
Manufactured articles	81,250,453	85,038,387	3,658,852	—
Miscellaneous articles	15,036,432	14,139,314	—	191,261
Parcel post	1,012,348	1,004,930	—	7,427
Total value ..	£441,807,335	451,238,683	9,429,779	—

The **Living Animals imported for food** include cattle, sheep, lambs, and swine.

The **Duty Free articles of food and drink** include wheat and corn of various kinds, bacon, beef, hams, preserved and salted meats, fresh mutton, salted and fresh pork, rabbits, butter, margarine, cheese, eggs; fresh, cured, and salted fish; all kinds of raw fruits; hops, lard, condensed or preserved milk, onions, potatoes, poultry and game, rice, spices, sugar, raw vegetables, and yeast.

The **Dutiable articles of food and drink** include chicory, cocoa, coffee, currants, raisins, tea, spirits, and wines.

The **Metals.**—Copper ore, also part wrought and unwrought copper, iron ore, bar iron and unwrought steel, lead, copper and iron pyrites, quicksilver, tin, &c.

The **Chemicals,** &c.—Alkali, bark for tanners, brimstone, aniline dyes, indigo, saltpetre, cochineal, &c.

The **Oils.**—Cocoanut, olive, palm, petroleum, seed, sperm, turpentine.

Raw Materials.—Raw cotton, flax, hemp, jute, silk, and wool, including alpaca and goat's wool or hair, &c., also Peruvian bark, bristles, caoutchouc, gum, gum arabic, gutta-percha, hides, ivory (elephants' teeth), manures (such as bones), guano, nitrate of soda, phosphate of lime and rock, paper-making materials (such as linen and cotton rags, esparto, &c., and wood pulp), paraffin, rosin, tallow and stearine, tar, and wood hewn and sawn or split, etc.

The *Manufactured articles.*—Clocks and watches, and parts thereof, cotton goods of all kinds, glass, straw hats and bonnets, iron manufactures, such as beams and girders, axles and tyres, leather goods (boots, shoes, and gloves), paper, linen yarn, silk, straw plaiting, woollen yarn, woollen goods, zinc manufactures.

The *Miscellaneous* include horses, unenumerated drugs, oil seed cake, clover and grass seed, linseed and other seeds.

Use SUNLIGHT SOAP

WHAT WE SEND TO OTHER COUNTRIES.

EXPORTS OUT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

	1896.	1897.	Increase.	Decrease
	£	£	£	£
Animals, living.....	941,813	1,133,115	191,302	—
Articles of food and drink	11,684,068	12,138,542	454,474	—
Raw materials	17,087,179	20,140,090	2,352,911	606,046
Articles manufactured and partly manufactured :—				
A. Yarns and textile fabrics.....	105,329,505	96,618,472		8,711,033
B. Metals and articles manufactured therefrom (except machinery)	33,549,088	34,487,808	938,720	—
C. Machinery and mill work	17,014,250	16,282,085		732,165
D. Apparel and articles of personal use	10,474,057	9,878,192		595,865
E. Chemicals, and chemical and medicinal preparations	8,242,986	8,674,864	431,928	45,230
F. All other articles, either manufactured or partly manufactured	33,552,986	32,939,649		613,337
G. Parcel post	1,669,669	2,057,186	387,517	—
Total.....	240,145,551	234,350,003	—	5,795,548

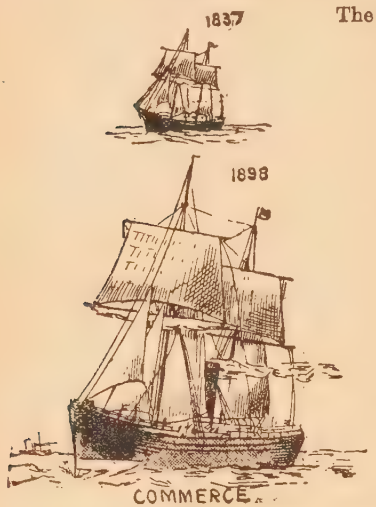
Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.

Total value during 1896—£56,233,663.
" " " 1897—£59,833,677, an increase of £3,600,014.

The **Living Animals exported** from the United Kingdom included horses, cattle, sheep, lambs, swine, and animals of other kinds.

The **Articles of Food and Drink,** beer and ale, biscuit and bread, butter, cheese, herrings, other fish, hops, pickles, vinegar, sauces, provisions (including meat), rock and white salt, British and Irish spirits, refined sugar and candy.

The **Raw Materials,** coal, coke, cinders and fuel, wool (sheep and lambs'), and other articles.



The **Manufactured and partly Manufactured Goods,** cotton piece goods, and other cotton yarn, cotton goods, jute yarn and jute piece and other goods, linen yarn and goods, silk, thrown, twist, and yarn, and silk manufactured goods of all kinds, woollen and worsted yarn, alpaca and mohair yarn, hair or wool yarn, hosiery, lace, and patent net, woollen tissues, worsted tissues, wool damasks, wool and mohair plushes, woollen flannels, carpets, blankets, thread for sewing, &c.

Metal Goods.—Brass and manufactures of brass (wrought and unwrought), copper, hardware and cutlery, implements and tools or parts thereof, wrought and unwrought iron, railroad iron and steel, &c., pig-lead and rolled lead, plate and plated and gilt wares, telegraphic wires, &c., unwrought tin, and zinc, or spelter.

Machinery.—Steam engines and other descriptions of machinery.

Apparel and articles of Personal Use.—Apparel and "slops," haberdashery and millinery, hats, boots, shoes, umbrellas, parasols, &c.

Chemicals. — Alkali, bleaching materials, chemical manure, medicines.

Miscellaneous.—Arms, ammunition and military stores, empty bags and sacks, printed books, candles of all descriptions, manufactures of caoutchouc, railway carriages, trucks, waggons, &c., not of iron, and parts thereof, cycles and parts thereof, cement, products of coal (including naphtha, paraffin, paraffin oil and petroleum), cordage, cables and twine, earthen and china ware and red pottery, furniture (cabinet and upholstery wares), glass of all kinds, wrought leather (in addition to boots and shoes, unwrought leather, seed oil, oil cloth and floor cloth, india-rubber cloth, painters' colours, paper of all kinds, rags and paper-making material, saddlery and harness, skins and furs, soap, stationery (other than paper), and wool of various kinds.

Use SUNLIGHT SOAP in the Stable.

RAILWAYS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.—The following are the figures from the latest returns available :—

Year.	Length of Line open for Traffic at the end of each Year.			Capital Authorized.			Paid up.		No. of Passengers conveyed exclusive of Season Ticket-holders.	Total Receipts from Passenger Traffic.	Total Receipts from all sources.	Proportion of Working Expenses to Total Receipts.
	Double or more Lines.	Single Track.	Total.	By Shares and Stock.	By Loans and Debenture Stock.	Total Authorized.	Total paid up.	Per Mile of Line open.				
				£	£	£	£	£		£	£	p.c.
1884	10,239	8,625	18,864	681,414,345	238,611,685	920,106,030	801,464,367	42,486	694,991,860	30,030,450	70,522,643	53
1885	10,446	8,723	19,169	686,333,835	241,360,153	927,743,988	815,858,055	42,561	697,213,031	29,773,022	69,555,774	53
1886	10,528	8,804	19,332	698,695,305	243,070,235	951,765,540	828,344,254	42,848	725,584,390	30,244,938	69,591,953	52
1887	10,592	8,986	19,578	705,509,906	264,128,092	951,638,008	845,971,654	43,210	733,678,531	30,573,287	70,943,376	52
1888	10,772	9,040	19,812	718,201,513	252,362,643	970,564,156	864,695,963	43,645	742,499,164	30,984,090	72,894,665	52
1889	10,853	9,090	19,943	726,270,010	255,897,184	932,167,194	876,595,166	46,955	775,183,073	32,630,724	77,025,017	52
1890	10,989	9,084	20,073	738,492,132	266,037,032	1,004,529,164	897,472,026	44,710	817,774,046	34,327,965	79,948,702	54
1891	11,065	9,126	20,191	756,775,874	279,735,666	1,036,511,540	919,425,121	45,536	855,463,668	35,130,916	81,860,607	55
1892	11,158	9,167	20,235	765,522,609	287,084,056	1,052,606,665	914,357,320	46,463	864,435,388	35,662,816	82,092,040	56
1893	11,272	9,374	20,646	784,704,633	306,194,147	1,090,898,780	971,323,353	47,047	873,177,000	35,849,000	80,631,892	57
1894	11,392	9,516	20,908	788,543,890	310,469,895	1,099,013,785	985,387,355	47,130	911,412,926	36,495,488	84,310,831	56
1895	11,436	9,738	21,174	796,955,576	317,731,413	1,114,686,989	1,001,110,221	47,280	929,770,909	37,361,162	85,922,702	56
1896	11,589	9,688	**21,277**	800,735,140	326,870,226	**1,127,605,366**	**1,029,475,335**	48,384	980,339,433	39,120,865	**90,119,122**	56

Use SUNLIGHT SOAP for taking out grease spots.

SUNLIGHT SOAP will always satisfy.

RAILWAYS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Passenger Traffic and Total Gross Receipts.

—	Length of Line in Miles open on 31st December, 1896.	Number of Passengers conveyed (exclusive of Season and Periodical Tickets).				Holders of Season or Periodical Tickets.	Total Receipts from Passengers.	Total Receipts from all Sources of Traffic.
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class (including Parliamentary).	Total.			
							£	£
England and Wales..	14,708	25,406,477	55,988,265	778,685,562	860,080,304	1,144,561	28,181,967	76,584,956
Scotland	3,391	4,327,044	—	89,366,815	93,693,859	89,113	3,244,001	10,055,662
Ireland	3,178	1,628,977	4,384,517	20,551,776	26,565,270	30,189	1,460,377	3,478,504
Total United Kingdom	21,277	31,362,498	60,372,782	888,604,153	**980,339,433**	1,263,863	32,886,345	**90,199,122**

Working Expenditure, &c., and Rolling Stock.

—	Total Working Expenditure	Net Receipts.	Proportion per Cent. of Expenditure to Receipts.	Rolling Stock, 31st December, 1896.					
				Number of Locomotives	Number of Carriages used for Passengers only.	Other Vehicles attached to Passenger Trains.	Waggons of all kinds for "Goods or Cattle."	Any other Carriages or Waggons.	Total Number of Vehicles of all descriptions.
	£	£							
England and Wales	43,152,669	33,432,287	56	16,130	35,646	13,511	469,097	12,840	531,094
Scotland	5,116,968	4,938,694	51	2,046	4,793	2,092	132,704	1,360	140,949
Ireland	1,922,787	1,555,717	55	780	1,845	1,096	17,280	490	20,711
Total United Kingdom ..	50,192,424	39,926,698	56	18,956	42,284	16,699	619,081	14,690	**692,754**

Copyright G.W. Bacon & Co. Ltd. 127 Strand, London.

SUNLIGHT SOAP does not hurt the hands.

Copyright
G.W. Bacon & Co. Ltd. 127 Strand. London.

SUNLIGHT SOAP,

Copyright G. W. Bacon & Co. Ltd. 127 Strand, London.

Soapmakers to Her Majesty the Queen.

THE NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

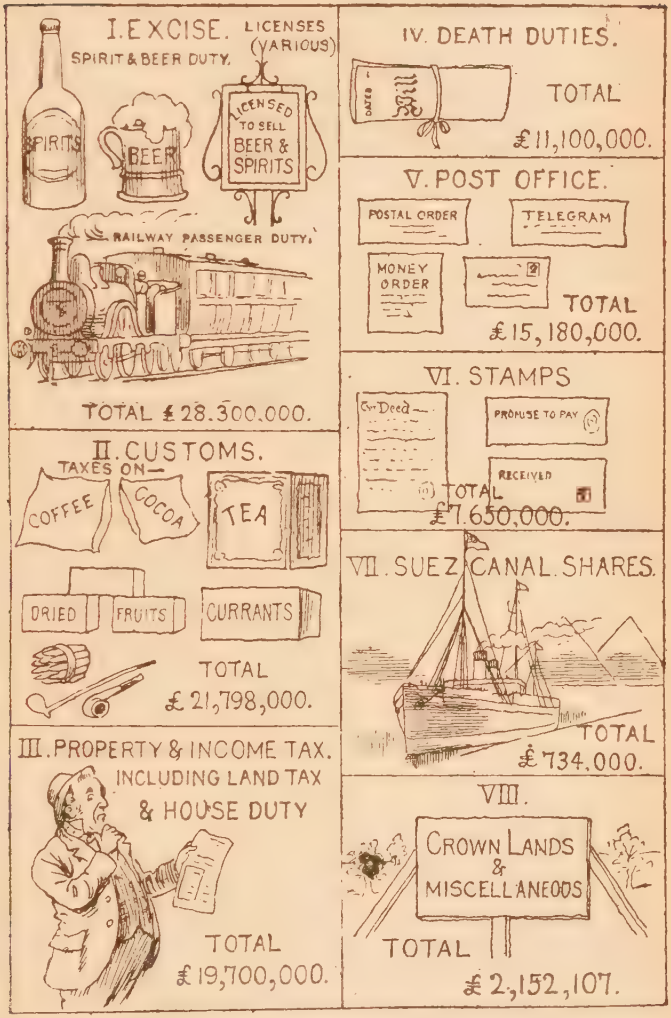
As shown in the pictures on the next page, the income necessary to defray the annual cost of the Army and Navy, the interest on the National Debt, and other national expenses—is raised from various sources. In the financial year ending March 31st, 1898, the amount was the enormous sum of £106,614,107, or, including £9,402,000 paid to local taxation account, £116,016,107. The expenditure (see below) left a surplus of £3,678,000, of which £2,550,000 was used for public buildings, and the rest to augment Exchequer balances.

The FIRST CLASS of duties or taxes to raise the revenue is called EXCISE (from a Latin word *excisus*, "cut off,") and includes charges levied on commercial enterprises, such as licenses for selling wine and spirits, railway passenger duty, and on commodities made and sold *within the country*. such as beer and spirits. The SECOND CLASS is called Customs, being duties or taxes levied on goods imported *into the country*. Duties are levied on alcoholic liquors, tobacco and snuff, coffee, chicory, cocoa, currants, dried plums, figs, prunes, raisins, tea, and some other articles of smaller consumption. Of all these, tobacco and snuff yield the largest revenue, though alcoholic liquors, taken in the aggregate, run them close.

The THIRD CLASS include taxes on property and income, such as on land and tenements, from occupying land and from income, however gained, if over £160. The FOURTH CLASS includes the duties on estates and legacies, &c., passing to others on the death of their owner. The FIFTH, to the Post and Telegraph offices. The SIXTH, commercial and legal stamps. The SEVENTH, interest on Suez Canal shares held by the nation, and EIGHTH, Crown Lands, and some smaller sources of revenue.

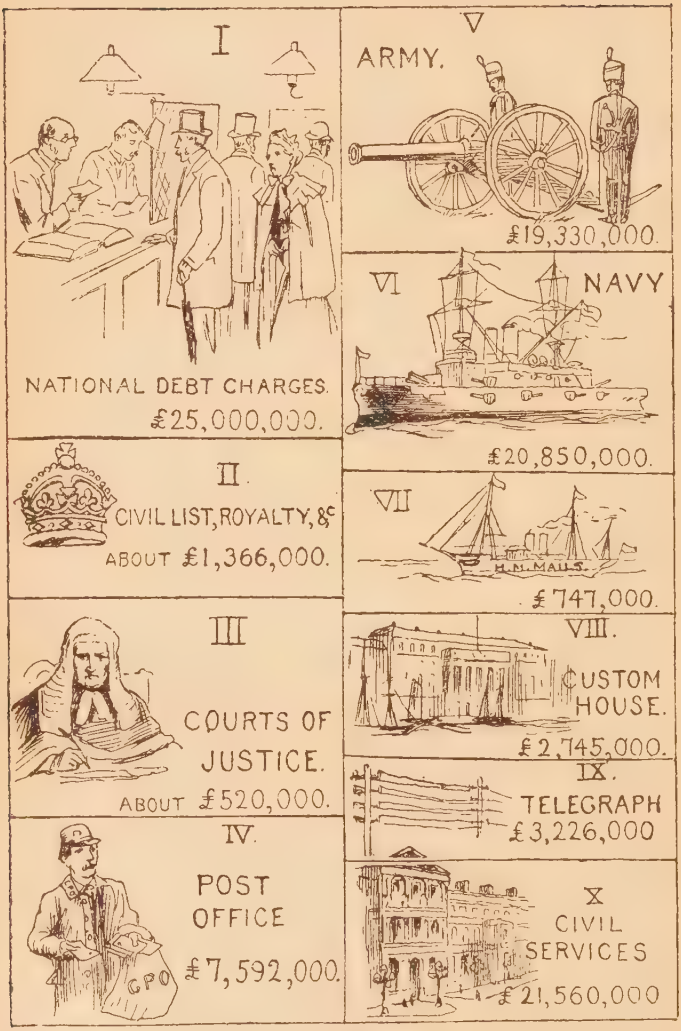
Turning now to the National Expenditure we find that the Army and Navy cost together by far the largest amounts, the various Civil Service charges are also very high, including Public Works and Buildings, National Education, Science and Art. The administration of Law and Justice over £500,000. The Post and Telegraph Offices nearly £11,000,000, while the Civil List, Royalty, &c., costs about £1,366,000, and the service of the National Debt, £25,000,000.

Why that toiling at the wash-tub?



The National Income.

Use SUNLIGHT SOAP.



The National Expenditure.

Why rub your clothes to tatters?

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

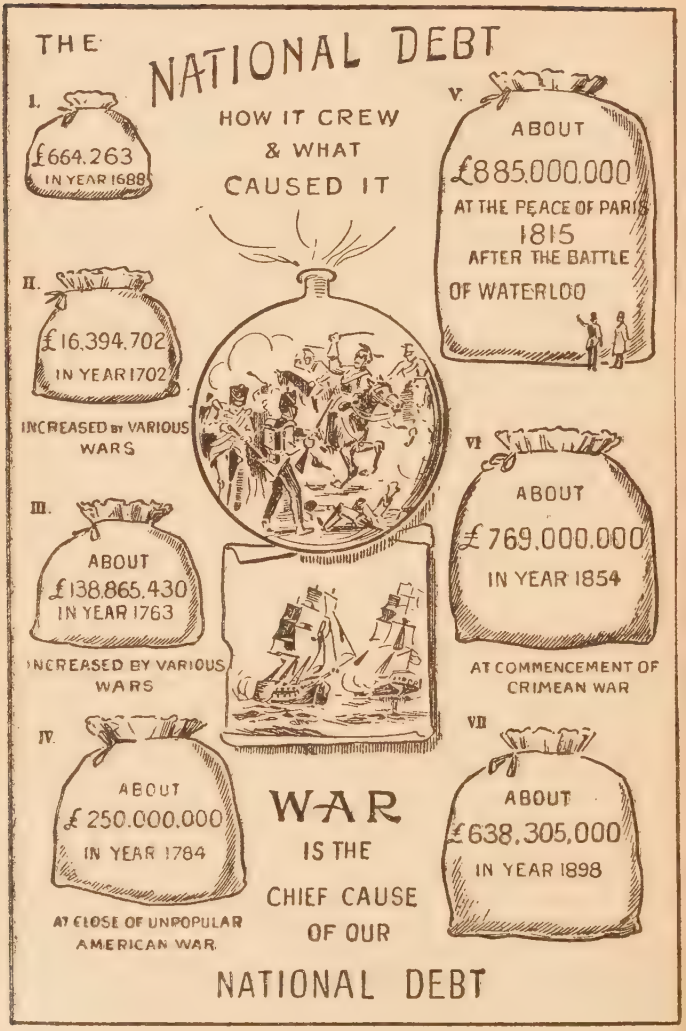
The United Kingdom, as a nation, owed on March 31st, 1898, the enormous sum of about £638,305,000. This largely consists of the stock called "Consols" quoted on the Stock Exchange, and in the daily papers. Thus when a person buys Consols, or "invests money" in Consols through a broker or through the Post Office Bank, he becomes a creditor of the British Government; the Government owes him that money at the market price of the day, and will pay him interest on it. The money had been originally lent to the Government years ago, and the debt has been bought and sold since by many persons.

The National Debt amounted to £664,263 when William III. and Mary came to the throne. The cost of various wars and enterprises raised it to over £16,000,000 at the accession of Queen Anne, while the cost of various wars during the reigns of the Georges up to 1815 or January, 1816, after the battle of Waterloo, increased it to the frightful sum of over £885,000,000. Before this date, statesmen had paid off various amounts at different times, and after the Peace of Paris, 1815, statesmen applied themselves steadily to decrease the debt. Taxation was heavy, but in 1817 the sum of £1,826,814 was paid off, and various amounts in succeeding years, one year (1825) the enormous sum of close on £10,000,000 was paid off.

When the Queen came to the throne the Debt had been reduced to £761,422,570, and during Her Majesty's Reign, nearly £120,000,000 have been paid off, leaving it as now stated, in round figures, about £638,305,000. Against this debt, however, must be set the value of certain assets, such as Suez Canal shares, held by the nation, and valued at about £23,000,000.

The huge debt is divided chiefly into three branches (1) The Funded Debt, which may be paid at any time, and consisting of Consols, Exchequer Bonds, debts to the Bank of England, and of Ireland, &c. The total amount of this class of the debt is about £584,000,000. A sub-division of the Funded Debt is called Terminable Annuities, forming one method by which the Government reduce the Debt. If you had bought £2,000 Consols, and received £25 interest, the Government, under the scheme of Terminable Annuities,

With SUNLIGHT SOAP there's little rubbing.



One thing is certain,

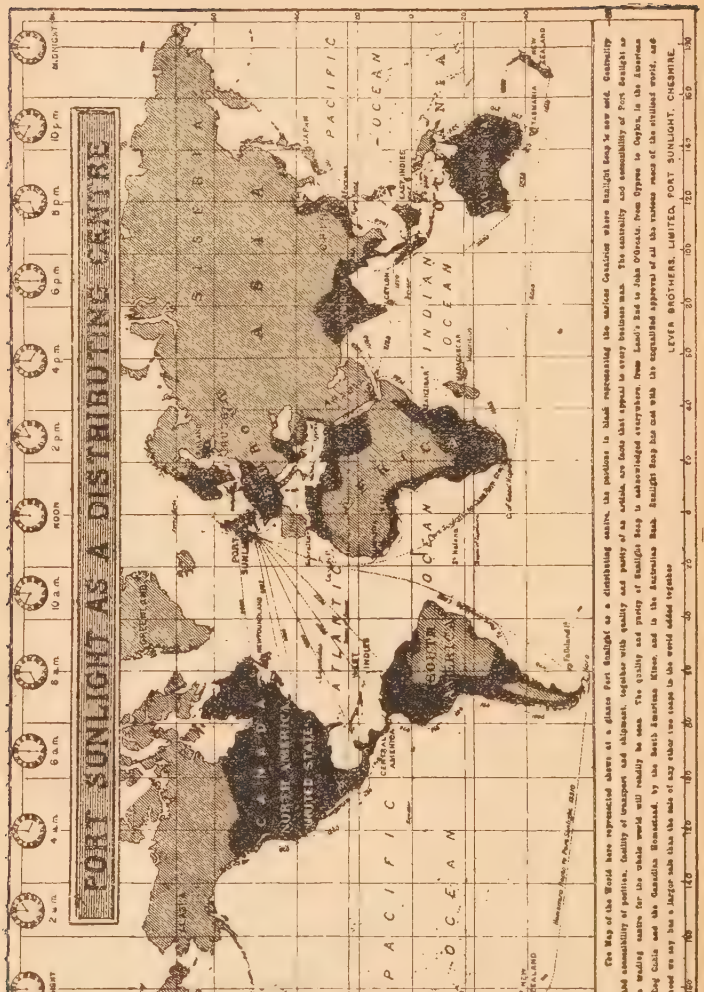
has agreed some years ago to pay you £50 a year for a certain term of years, when all liability of the Government to you will expire. The Government pays off the £2,000 of debt by giving, say, double interest for, maybe, twenty years. There are several kinds of these annuities to different persons and corporations; some will expire at dates varying from 1901 to 1908; some are for life and for various terms of years, the total at present being about £45,000,000. A second branch of the Debt, called the "Unfunded Debt" comprises loans borrowed for short periods, and bound to be repaid at a fixed date; while a third class includes various capital charges on certain public works, &c., as, under the Imperial Defence Act of 1888, the Barracks Act, Telegraph Act, &c.

Plan for Paying off the Debt.—In addition to the method of Terminable Annuities described above, Parliament has authorised Government to use any balance out of £25,000,000 set aside yearly for the "service" of the debt, in paying off the debt. Thus £25,000,000 are taken out of the taxes, and the interest on the funded and unfunded debt is paid out of it. This absorbs some £16,000,000 or £17,000,000; the Terminable Annuities absorb from 6,000,000 to £7,000,000; the management costs some £175,000, and the balance is applied to paying off debt, and is called the NEW SINKING FUND. In the financial year 1896-7, the sum of £1,453,994 was the balance available for this purpose.

Further, any balance of the National Revenue over Expenditure is usually applied to pay off debt; but in 1897-8, about £2,500,000 was used for public buildings instead. Thus the debt is being gradually defrayed by three methods. (1) Terminable Annuities. (2) New Sinking Fund, and (3) Balance of Income over Expenditure in any year. During 1897-8 the debt was reduced by £6,605,000.

In 1888, Mr. Goschen, when Chancellor of the Exchequer, carried out the great "conversion" scheme, whereby a quantity of debt paying 3 per cent. was changed into New Stock paying $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. until 1903, and after that $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest. By this means a large sum was saved the nation in the "service" of the debt, which, however, as stated above, still costs the nation £25,000,000 a year. That is, but for this heavy burthen on the country, we could at once abolish the income tax, and the duties on tea, coffee, &c.

SUNLIGHT SOAP will please you.


PORT SUNLIGHT AS A DISTRIBUTING CENTRE
NORTH AMERICA
CANADA
UNITED STATES
EUROPA
ASIA
AFRICA
AUSTRALIA
NEW ZEALAND
PACIFIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
INDIAN OCEAN
PORT SUNLIGHT
WEST INDIES
CAPE COLONY
AUSTRALIA
NEW ZEALAND
2 a.m.
4 a.m.
6 a.m.
8 a.m.
10 a.m.
NOON
2 p.m.
4 p.m.
6 p.m.
8 p.m.
10 p.m.
MIDNIGHT
The Map of the World here represented shows at a glance Port Sunlight as a distributing centre, the positions in black representing the various Countries where Sunlight Soap is now sold. Centrality and accessibility of position, facility of transport and shipment, together with quality and purity of the article, are facts that appeal to every business man. The centrality and accessibility of Port Sunlight as a trading centre for the whole world will readily be seen. The quality and purity of Sunlight Soap is acknowledged everywhere, from Lipton's Bud to John D'Orcett, from Cyprus to Ceylon, in the American Log Cabin and the Canadian Homestead, by the South American Mines and in the Australian Bush. Sunlight Soap has met with the unqualified approval of all the various races of the civilised world, and need we say has a larger sale than the sale of any other two soaps in the world added together.
LEVER BROTHERS, LIMITED, PORT SUNLIGHT, CHESHIRE.

SUNLIGHT SOAP saves drudgery.

ABBREVIATIONS IN COMMON USE.

Abp. Archbishop
Ad lib. (ad libitum, Latin) At pleasure, "as much as you please"
Æ or *Æt.* (ætatis, Latin) aged
i.e., of age
[ad.] "at," or "to"
A.M. (ante meridian, Latin) Before noon
A.C. (ante Christum, Latin) Before Christ
A.M. (anno Mundi) The year of the world
Anon. Anonymous
A.S. Anglo-Saxon
A.V. Authorised Version
B.A. Bachelor of Arts
Bart. or Bt. Baronet
B.C. Before Christ
B.C.L. Bachelor Civil Law
B.D. Bachelor of Divinity
Bds. Boards (bound in boards)
Bp. Bishop
C. Centigrade
C. Cent. (centum, Latin) a hundred
Cam. Camb. Cambridge
Cantab. (Cantabrigiensis, Latin) of Cambridge
C B. Companion of the Bath
C.E. Civil Engineer
Ch. Church
Co. Company
Colloq. Colloquially
C.S.I. Companion of the Star of India
Cwt. (Centum weight) a hundredweight
Cyc. Cyclopædia
d. (denarius or denarii, Latin) Penny or pence
D.C.L. Doctor of Civil (or Canon) Law
D.D. (Divinitatis Doctor, Latin) Doctor of Divinity
Del. (Delineavit, Latin) he drew it
D.G. (Dei gratia, Latin) By the grace of God
D. Lit. Doctor of Literature
D.V. (Deo volente) God willing
Dwt. (Denarius weight) a penny weight
Ebor. (Eboracium, Latin) York
E.C. East Central
Eccles. Ecclesiastical
Ed. Editor
Edin. Edinburgh
e.g. (exempli gratia, Latin) For example
E.I. East Indies
Esq. or Esqr. Esquire.
et al. (et alibi, Latin) As elsewhere
et al. (et alii or alia) and others.
etc. et cetera, and others, or, and so on
Exon. Exeter
Fahr. Fahrenheit
F.A.S. or F S.A. Fellow of Society of Antiquaries
Fcp. Foolscap
F.C.S. Fellow of the Chemical Society
Fec. (fecit, Latin) He did it
F.O. Field Officer
G.C.B. Grand Cross of the Bath
Gen. Genitive
G.P.O. General Post Office
G.R. (Georgius Rex) King George
H.B.M. His or Her Britannic Majesty
Hhd. Hogshead
H.J.S. (Hic jacet Sepultus) Here lies buried
H.M.S. Her or His Majesty's Ship (or Service)
H.R.H. His or Her Royal Highness
Ib. (Ibid. or Ibidem, Latin) The same place

SUNLIGHT SOAP saves hard work.

Abbreviations in Common Use—*continued.*

Id. (Idem, Latin) the same
i.e. (id est, Latin) that is
I.H.S. (Jesus Hominum Salvator, Latin) Jesus the Saviour of men
Imp. (Imperator, Latin) Emperor, also Imperial
Incog. (Incognito) unknown
In loco. In its place
Inst. Instant, the present month
In trans, In transitu. In transitor passage
I.O.U. I owe you—an acknowledgment of debt
J.P. Justice of the Peace, Magistrate
Jr., Junr. Junior
K.C.B. Knight Commander of the Bath
K.C.S.I. Knight Companion of the Star of India
K.G. Knight of the Garter
L.M.S. London Missionary Society
lb. (Libra, Latin) a pound weight
LL.B. Doctor of Laws.
Loq. (loquitur, Latin) speaks
£*T.* Turkish pound
M.A. Master of Arts
M.B. Bachelor of Medicine
M.F. Let a mixture be made
Messrs. or MM. Messieurs, Gentlemen
Non seq. (non sequitur, Latin) does not follow
° A degree, as of a circle, or of latitude, or of temperature
Ob. (Obit, Latin) died
Obs. Obsolete
% Per cent., per hundred
O.H.M.S. On Her Majesty's Service
O.S. Old style (before the year 1752
Oxon. (Oxonia) Oxford
P.C. Privy Councillor
Ph.D. Doctor of Philosophy
P.M. (Post Meridian), Afternoon
P.P.C. (Pour prendre congé) to take leave
Pro tem. For the time, temporarily
Prox. (proximo, Latin) next
R. (Recipe, Latin), take
R.A. Royal Academician, Royal Academy, or Royal Artillery
R.I.P. (Requiescat in pace, Latin) May he, or she, rest in peace
R.S.V.P. (Repondez s'il vous plait) Answer, if you please
R.T.S. Religious Tract Society
$ Dollar
Sculp. (sculpsit, Latin) He engraved it
S.P.C.K. Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge
S.P.G. Society for thePropagation of the Gospel
S.P.R. (Senatus Populusque Romanus) The Senate and People of Rome
U.K. United Kingdom
Ult. (Ultimo, Latin), the last
U.S.A. United States America
V. Vs. (Versus, Latin) against
V.C. Victoria Cross
Ven. Venerable
v g. (Verbi gratia, Latin) for example
Vide. See
Viz. (Vide licet) namely, to wit
X. or Xst. Christ
Xm. or Xmas. Christmas
Xn. or Xtn. Christian
Ye. He, thee
Yr. Your or Younger
↑ Broad Arrow. The British Government mark
' A minute, or 60th of a degree
" A second, or 360th of a degree, also an inch long

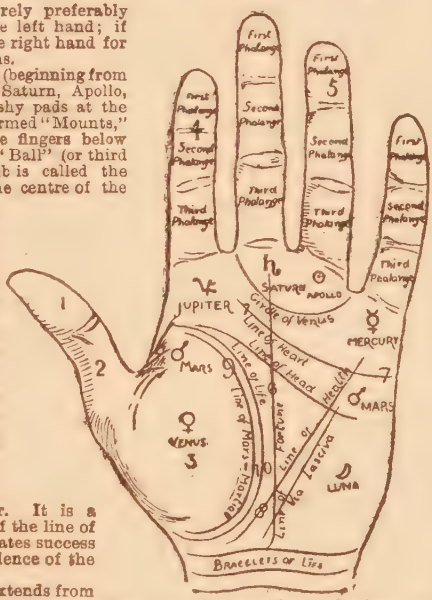
SUNLIGHT SOAP brightens homes everywhere.

Sunlight Soap.

PALMISTRY, or, so-called Fortune Telling.

Students of Palmistry rely preferably upon themarkings of the left hand; if in doubt they consult the right hand for corroborative indications.

The fingers are named (beginning from the forefinger) Jupiter, Saturn, Apollo, and Mercury. The fleshy pads at the base of each finger are termed "Mounts," and are named after the fingers below which they occur. The "Ball" (or third phalange) of the thumb is called the Mount of Venus. In the centre of the palm is the plain or triangle of Mars. Below the Mount of Mercury is the Mount of Mars; extending from the last mount up to the wrist is the Mount of Luna or the Moon.



The **Line of Life** should, if perfect, completely encircle the Mount of Venus. A long, regular line, deep but narrow, soft in colour, denotes long, healthy life, and good character.

The **Line of Mars**, or **Martial**, should be of a clear red colour. It is a "Sister" or inner line of the line of life. In soldiers it indicates success in fight; in civilians violence of the passions.

The **Line of Heart** extends from the Mount of Jupiter to the Mount of Mercury. If deep, of a good colour, and narrow, it indicates a strong, good heart, firm affection, and even temper.

The **Line of Head** runs from the base of the Mount of Jupiter to the Mount of Mars. If even, narrow and long, it indicates strong will and judgment and acute mental perception.

The **Line of Fortune** or **Fate** should run in a straight unbroken line from the "Bracelet" to the base of the second finger. Broken lines denote troubles. Both hands should be read when studying the line of Fate.

The **Line of Apollo** or **Brilliancy**, a very lucky line to possess, rises from the plain of Mars or from the Life line towards the third finger. If straight and clear, it indicates fame in the arts, or wealth.

The **Line of Health** starts diagonally from the wrist to meet the line of Head close to the Mount of Mars or at the top of the Mount of Luna. This line is unfortunately often wanting.

Via Lasciva ("The Milky Way"), rarely noticeable, runs from the wrist across the Mount of Luna; it indicates a cunning and faithless spirit. It is liable to be mistaken for the line of health.

The **Girdle of Venus**, fortunately uncommon, is, as a whole, indicative of a bad character.

Bracelets of Life. These encircle the wrist, and denote length of life, fortune and happiness, especially if they rise towards the hand.

SUNLIGHT SOAP has no equal for purity.

Sunlight Soap.

PALMISTRY.—(*continued.*)

1.—**Will**—Persons with strong Will-power won't allow other soaps, said to be the same as Sunlight Soap, to be palmed off upon them; they see they get the article asked for.

2.—**Reason**—If your neighbour gets through as large a wash as your own in much less time, and with less labour, Reason investigates the cause, and generally finds that this result is simply through the use of Sunlight Soap.

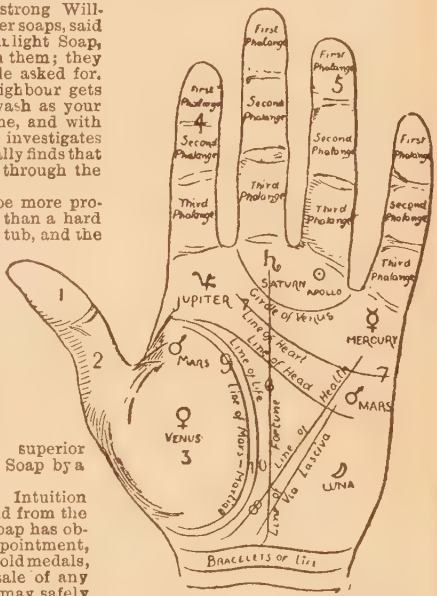
3.—**Passion**—What can be more productive of ill-temper than a hard day's toil at the wash tub, and the clothes looking little better for the trouble. The use of Sunlight Soap will remove this cause of Passion.

4.—**Mental Order** is of utmost importance in household management, and those possessed of this faculty may often be convinced of the superior qualities of Sunlight Soap by a single trial.

5.—**Intuition**—Woman's Intuition is a wonderful gift, and from the fact that Sunlight Soap has obtained the Royal Appointment, has been awarded 28 gold medals, and has the largest sale of any Soap in the world, it may safely be concluded that it is a favourite with all.

6.—**Fortune**—You cannot absolutely foretell your fortune, but you may be absolutely certain of less labour and greater comfort by the use of Sunlight Soap.

7.—**Heart**—The Heart represents the dispositions; persons are said to be "strong-hearted," "faint-hearted," and "light-hearted." Don't be "faint-hearted" over the family wash and spring cleaning, but cheer up, and use Sunlight Soap.



8.—**Health**—You may promote Health by fresh air, wholesome food, temperate habits, and last, but not least, by cleanliness. The daily use of Sunlight Soap will help you.

9.—**Martial**—Make war against dirt and all impurities. Sunlight Soap is a powerful weapon to fight with.

10—**Life**—All wish for long Life, but all do not know how to attain it; freedom from worry is a sure way. Don't worry, use

Sunlight Soap.

SUNLIGHT SOAP has no equal for cleansing power.

A GLANCE AT THE LITERATURE FOR THE YEAR 1897-8.

The death of that excellent novelist, Mr. James Payn, toward the end of March, 1898, has been one of the sad events in the literary life of the last twelve months. Mr. Payn wrote many books, but it is safe to say he never wrote a dull page. It was his "Lost Sir Massingberd," which first appeared many years ago, that made his name, and he more than maintained his reputation throughout his long and busy life. Only a few months before his death, Messrs. Downey published a novel by him entitled "Another'sBurden," which was as fresh as his earliest successful efforts.

But while thus one writer after another passes from us, others are continually rising to take their places; and perhaps the chief feature lately has been not so much the appearance of several great writers outshining all the rest, but the appearance of a great stream of wholesome and interesting books of various kinds that are continually flowing from the press. Writers in every department have been busy, and while there are appearances of elements which we would rather not see, yet on the whole the literature has been healthy and readable, and terse in style, as the fashion now is; though some of it has been rather feeble.

Mr. Anthony Hope, whose full name is Mr. Anthony Hope Hawkins, has published "Simon Dale," replete with his smart dialogue and apt repartee; Mr. Stanley Weyman has added an excellent historical romance, entitled "Shrewsbury," to his works; and Mr. Conan Doyle's stirring and dramatic novel, "The Tragedy of the Korosko," the scene whereof is laid in Egypt and the land of the Dervishes, has maintained his reputation. "His Grace of Osmonde," by Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, is a brilliant novel of the days of Queen Anne; and Mr. Gilbert Parker also wrote a capital story in "The Pomp of the Lavilettes," the scene whereof is laid in a country somewhat new to English readers, viz., Canada at the time of the Rebellion of 1838. Mr. William Morris's work, "The Sundering Flood," was, in the opinion of certain critics the best in some respects of all his prose romances,

SUNLIGHT SOAP has no equal for taking out dirt.

though he, alas, did not live to see the success of his work. "The Nigger of the Narcissus," by Joseph Conrad, was a remarkable volume, narrating in a simple, yet wonderfully interesting, manner the hard and strenuous life on board a trading ship from Bombay to the Thames: while another sea-story, "Captains Courageous," appeared, by Rudyard Kipling, who has maintained his reputation as a strong, virile, and intensely interesting writer, by his work of the year. That most industrious writer, the Rev. S. Baring-Gould, published a story of Nimes, A.D. 213—the time of the Roman Decadence—entitled "Perpetua"; and a very bright and lively collection of stories appeared by L. T. Meade and Robert K. Douglas, entitled "Under the Dragon Throne," the scene whereof, of course, is laid in China. Sarah Tytler produced a story, "The American Cousins," leisurely and charming, and belonging to a style of twenty-five years ago. Among other works by lady writers may be mentioned "The Wheel of Fate," by Mrs. Bagot Harte, and "Petrel Darcy," by Theodoria Corrie, representations of quiet and wholesome stories. Mr. H. G. Wells has maintained his reputation as the author of a not common class of stories. In "The War of the Worlds," he imagines a fight between the Earth and Mars, the unhappy Martians being at last scientifically destroyed. Mr. Grant Allen atoned for his failure of "The Woman Who Did" in his vivacious novel, "The Incidental Bishop." Miss Emma Brooke scored a decided success in her remarkable novel, "The Confession of

Rev. S. Baring-Gould.

Grant Allen.

SUNLIGHT SOAP has no equal.

Stephen Whapshare," and her dramatic and literary powers received cordial recognition in the press, as also did those of Mr. E. F. Benson for his romance of the Greek War of Independence, entitled "The Vintage," and Mrs. Margaret L. Woods for her volume, "The Weeping Ferry." Mrs. Woods is a literary artist, and her work will live. The veteran Mr. G. Manville Fenn has issued another of his excellent stories through the enterprising house of Partridge & Co.; Mr. Fenn's stories, such as "Cormorant Crag; a tale of the Smuggling Days," (same publisher), are usually successful and reliable. Mr. F. M. Holmes produced in "The Gold Ship," issued by Sampson, Low & Co., a story of the sea, which *Literature* described as a fine, rattling tale, brimful of interest and excitement, and told with so much spirit and skill that the reader must hurry on breathless at full speed. Rowland Grey scored a success in his masterly novel of "The Craftsman," as also did Mr. Max Pemberton in his story "Kronstadt," and Mr. Cutliffe Hyne in his "Adventures of Captain Kettle." Among others which may be mentioned is a very timely story by Eliza F. Pollard on "Alfred the Great," following her story, "A Gentleman of England," a tale of the times of Sir Philip Sidney; "A Polar Eden," by Charlie R. Kenyon; "Tangled Threads," by Esme Stuart; "The Dacoit's Treasurer," a £200 prize story of Burmah, by H. C. Moore: "Young Blood," (Cassell) by that very successful writer, E. W. Horning. Messrs Cassell also issued a sixpenny edition of "King Solomon's Mines," as also did Sampson Low some of Clarke Russell's tales of the sea, following on a sixpenny issue of R. D. Blackmore's celebrated masterpiece "Lorna Doone."

Clark Russell.

Our colonies have made a deep mark on the literature of the year, as indeed they should. Not only have we colonial writers of repute, such as Rolf Boldrewood in his scenes of Australian life, one of his best being "Plain Living: A Bush Idyll," published by Macmillan, but two good series of

for preserving the hands. H 2

readable and popular books concerning the history and growth of our Colonial Empire, have made their appearance. Mr. Howard Angus Kennedy is editing a series, under the general title of the "Story of the Empire," at the low price of eighteenpence each volume, the initial volume being by Sir Walter Besant, a brilliant and inspiring piece of work, and entitled "The Rise of the Empire." Mr. Kennedy himself, who was at one time a writer on the staff of *The Montreal Witness*, has written "The Story of Canada," as interesting a volume as any of the series, full of knowledge and full of vigour. Miss Flora Shaw has dealt with the story of Australia; Mr. Demetrius C. Boulger with that of India; Mr. Basil Worsfold with South Africa; and the Hon. W. P. Reeves with New Zealand. Mr. Kennedy is to be heartily congratulated on his success, and his admirable series forms a very satisfactory and notable feature in the literature of the year. Somewhat different in its scope is another admirable series issued by Messrs. S. W. Partridge & Co., under the title of "The Romance of Colonization," at half-a-crown a volume, 320 pages. The first two deal with the history of the United States, by Mr. G. Barnett Smith, and anyone desiring a readable and informing account of what was once a great British colony, and still remains the land of "our kin beyond the sea," will find these volumes interesting and comprehensive. Mr. Alfred E. Knight has written the "Romance of India" in the series; and a volume on Canada has already appeared. Messrs. Partridge have also added two volumes to their excellent and cheap "World's Wonder" series at eighteenpence each, viz., the "Marvels of Ants," and the "Romance of Glassmaking." The same publishers also issue Mr. Walter Jerrold's admirable "Life of Mr. Gladstone," (1s. 6d.) published previously, and Mr. F. M. Holmes's story for young folk, "The Bell Buoy"; Mr. Jerrold—a grandson of the famous Douglas—also appeared in a somewhat new rôle as the editor of a sumptuous edition of "Candide" (newly translated). Another translation from the French was "Zola's "Paris," which had great vogue.

In biography, one of the most notable books was the "Life of Lord Tennyson," by his son. "Memoirs of the late Archbishop Benson," by J. A. Carr, and of Sir Henry Rawlinson; also appeared. Mr. Archibald Forbes's "Life of Napoleon

SUNLIGHT SOAP has no equal for saving clothes.

III." soon passed into a second edition; and a "Life of Gladstone" (7s. 6d.) by Mr. Justin McCarthy, M.P.; and a timely volume on "Alfred the Great," *apropos* of the Millenary of that great Englishman, by Sir Walter Besant. Mr. Murray published an excellent and scholarly volume, on "Twelve Indian Statesmen," by Dr. George Smith. Miss Betham Edwards published her "Reminiscences," and Messrs. Macmillan's "Foreign Statesmen" series seems to be as popular as the same firm's "English Statesmen" series, including as they do the great Italian Cavour, the French Louis XIV., and the Spanish Charles V. among others. That monumental and most useful work, the "Dictionary of National Biography," has also been increased by several volumes. In the department of travel, Mr. Murray also issued Mr. Warrington Smyth's "Five Years in Siam," and Mrs. Isabella Bird Bishop's "Korea and her Neighbours," both very timely volumes. Messrs. Downey also published a work on the Yukon territory, by W. H. Dall, and also Mr. David Christie Murray's "Cockney Columbus," being impressions of the United States and Canada, and Mr. Raymund Radclyffe's "Wealth and Wild Cats; travels and researches in the Gold Fields of Australia and New Zealand." Messrs. Dent have issued Sir W. Martin Conway's "With Ski and Sledge over Arctic Glaciers," illustrated by photographs; Messrs. Chatto & Windus, Mr. Harry de Windt's "Gold Fields of Alaska"; and Mr. Redway a volume on "Cashmere," by Mr. Darrah. Cyclists will welcome Mr. A. W. Rumney's "Cycle Touring," published in Messrs. Bells' "All England" Series.

Among the numerous volumes of poetry were issued "Songs of England," an able volume by Alfred Austin, the Poet Laureate; also the works of Jean Ingelow (in one volume with portrait), one of the sweetest and best of the poetesses of the Victorian era: the poems of Joaquin Miller, in one volume, by Mr. W. E. Henley; "Three Sunsets and other poems," by the late Lewis Carroll; "Songs of Love and Empire," by E. Nesbit; and "Welsh Ballads," by Ernest Rhys. In Theology, Dr. John Brown, of Bedford, has given an able and exhaustive statement of the Congregationalists' view of the doctrine of Apostolic succession; Messrs. Macmillan published a volume of Canon Wilberforce's Sermons in Westminster Abbey; Messrs. J. Clarke &

SUNLIGHT SOAP is used in the Royal Laundries.

Co. commenced the issue of the Polychrome Bible; Messrs. Methuen, "Some New Testament Problems," by Rev. Arthur Wright; Messrs. Horace Marshall "The Burdens of Life," and other sermons, by Rev. Alfred Rowland, Chairman of the Congregational Union; Messrs. Pearson, the "Scientific Aspects of Christian Evidence," by Dr. G. F. Wright; Messrs. Sampson Low, "Our Heritage in the Church," by Dr. Ed. Bickersteth; Messrs. A. & C. Black, "The Vitality of Christian Dogmas," by Dr. A. Sabatier; and Messrs. Isbister, Mr. Stopford Brooke's "The New Testament and Modern Life." A final and authoritative edition of Lord Byron's works was also issued by Mr. Murray, under the editorship of Mr. Rowland Prothero; a number of letters connected with the Byron family are included, and from them, as Mr. Prothero says, a truer conception of Byron can be gained than any from Dallas, Leigh Hunt, or others. His mother, we are sorry to say, was a most ill-tempered woman. Mr. Prothero's footnotes, introductions, and appendices, are very valuable. Another notable volume in a different department of literature was "The Story of Hawaii," by Jean A. Owen, a readable account of the interesting island about to be annexed by the U.S.A.

The number and variety of periodical publications has also formed a very remarkable feature; almost each month seems to see a new magazine, and old established ones, such as *Cassell's Magazine* and the *Quiver*, brought up to date, large in size, crowded to repletion with excellent illustrations. Many of these are now produced by various processes in which photography plays a prominent part, but Mr. Frederick Sherlock in his admirable *Church Monthly* still adheres to the wood engravings, and produces some beautiful results. Nor must we forget another and most remarkable "periodical" publication which has steadily appeared, viz., the *New English Dictionary*, edited by Dr. James A. H. Murray and Mr. H. Bradley, assisted by a number of scholars and men of science. This truly great work is being carried out on historical principles, founded mainly on materials collected by the Philological Society, and is also known as *The Oxford English Dictionary*. In October, 1898, the work was brought up to G. Mention may also be made of the death of Mr. Chas. Green, one of the most felicitous illustrators of Chas. Dickens.

SUNLIGHT SOAP is Queen of the Laundry.

A GLANCE AT THE ART OF THE PAST YEAR.

PICTURES of the great Diamond Jubilee Year found a place in the art galleries and exhibitions of 1898; many artists having viewed the historic Royal procession professionally, with a view to painting. Mr. John Charlton limned the Guards as they defiled through the crowded streets, and Mr. Solomon's large "Jubilee" canvas is ultimately destined to form a memorial in the Guildhall of the great event. Mr. Gow watched the scene in St. Paul's Churchyard, but he is so careful and painstaking a worker, that his picture was not ready for last year's Academy. Many other painters have also exercised their pencil on some aspect of this historic and interesting subject; and a number of fine portraits formed another feature of the year.

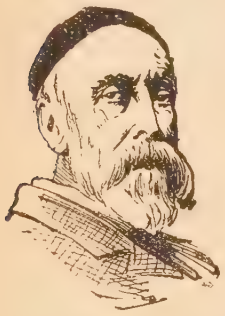
Mr. Orchardson's excellent portrait of Lord Peel as Speaker of the House of Commons obtained general attention in the Academy. Mr. H. G. Herkomer has also been busy with several portraits, including Madame Novarro, Sir William and Lady Walrond, and the Duke of Portland, while his noble picture of the Crimean veterans attracted large crowds of delighted sightseers. Mr. Praga sent a presentation portrait of Li Hung Chang, the Chinese Ambassador, who visited England three or four years ago, gorgeously apparelled. The portrait of Mr. Joseph D. Everett, the retired Professor of Physical Science at Queen's College, Belfast, has been painted by Mr. W. R. Symonds, of Brook Green, and is said to be a most striking likeness; while Mr. Symonds exhibited at the New Gallery, last summer, a portrait of "Ian," the son of Mr. John Cameron Grant. This is regarded as an exceedingly good "child portrait" as to the style. There were various indications that the seated portrait is taking the place of the conventional full lengths of the Reynolds and Gainsborough period.

In other departments, Mr. Briton Rivière had a very fine picture—"The Temptation in the Wilderness"; while Mr. Philip Stretton, who bids fair to be the new Landseer, has produced some delightful animal studies,—"Rest after Toil," a picture of a couple of foxhounds tired out after exercise; and "Heather Jock," a portrait of the champion deerhound

SUNLIGHT SOAP produces sweet and white linen.

of the world. A third picture, by the same artist, entitled: "A Romany Dog," shows an Irish terrier on the step of a gipsy caravan guarding a couple of dead rabbits and a copper kettle against all strangers. Mr. Stretton is a great lover of dogs himself.

There were a great number also of pictures on religious subjects. Mr. Herbert Schmalz's canvas, "The Great Awakening" was on view for a long time in Messrs. Ackerman's galleries in Regent Street. Mr. Schmalz's previous pictures, "The Return from Calvary," and "Rabboni," attracted very much attention, and this new picture did not fall behind its predecessors in this respect. It was a beautiful delineation of the hope of immortality. The Angel of the Resurrection is seen supporting a maiden who has just come through the darkness of death, and before her stretches a radiant vision of a glorious future. Mr. David Lee also exhibited, at the Modern Gallery, Bond Street, sixteen large oil paintings, illustrating the Life of Christ. The pictures were the result of ten years of hard work and careful study, and were abundantly successful.



G. F. Watts, R.A

Among the additions to the National Gallery may be mentioned a portrait of Katherine Parr, in Room 18; evidently beauty was not the strong point of this good lady, who was, however, perhaps the best of Henry VIII.'s numerous wives. Her forehead is white, high, and broad, her eyes small and observant, but her lips thin, and her mouth without expression. The name of the painter is unknown, but the portrait was bequeathed to the Gallery by the late Miss Martha Brown. A new Romney has also been added, viz., his beautiful portrait of Mrs. Mark Caine; also Watts' portrait of Mr. Russell Gurney, once Recorder of London, and one of the early works of this veteran artist, who celebrated his 81st birthday on Feb. 23rd last year. Another portrait has been that of Mdme. Le Brun, a charming lady painter, who died at the ripe age of 87. Many masterpieces of great English painters are to be found here.

SUNLIGHT SOAP. Less Labour, Greater Comfort.

In short, the National Gallery affords a very interesting exhibition, free on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays; the other two days of the week being students' days.

The Tate Gallery.

The new "Tate Gallery," or, to give it its formal title, The National Gallery of British Art, which was presented to the Nation by Mr. Henry Tate, is also free to the public on the same days. The building, which was opened by the Prince of Wales, on July 11th, 1897, is erected on the site of old Millbank prison, in Grosvenor Road, London, S.W., and Mr. Tate, with great munificence, is now extending it to give room for more pictures. The Government maintains this Gallery through the Trustees of the National Gallery, the Director of which is Sir Edward Poynter, President of the Royal Academy. This exhibition will also be found very interesting, as also will the New National Portrait Gallery (near Trafalgar Square), which contains a number of portraits in oils, presented by Mr. G. F. Watts, R.A.

Mr. Henry Tate.

The President of the Royal Academy, Sir Edward Poynter, exhibited a fine portrait, the Duchess of Somerset in the costume worn at the famous fancy ball at Devonshire House in the Jubilee time of '97; while the President's subject picture depicts a scene in Ancient Rome in the days of Augustine, when luxury was beginning to sap the virtue and

SUNLIGHT SOAP, makes linen sweetly clean.

virility of the nation. Mr. Broughton, R.A., goes back once more to the England of 500 years ago, when the dress for all classes was more picturesque than now, and portrays again "The Lady of Shalott and the scenes she beheld reflected in her mirror." Mr. Waterhouse's chief picture "The Wooing of Flora by Zephyr," treats a classic subject in a romantic manner, and his goddess of "Flora" is a pure and innocent being seated on a stone bench by a fountain while Zephyr appears as a winged figure holding her captive by a chain of roses. The painting and colouring of this picture, as of the preceding, are excellent. Mr. Dicksee sent but one canvas to the Academy, a beautiful picture of Italian life in the 16th century, called "A Courtship" and forming a study of rich beauty and splendid colouring. Mr. Colin Hunter's canvasses, "Changing Pastures"—a scene in the Highlands at the approach of winter, and a picture of "The Shores of Lake Duich," shewing fishing boats at anchor, were lovely landscapes well maintaining the artist's reputation; while Mr. MacWhirter, in addition to his scene on the East Coast of Arran, well-called "Morning" and his "Winter Fairy," a lovely study of hoar frost on that beautiful tree the birch, produced also a couple of Italian subjects, "The Lake of Geneva from Chamouni," and the "Val d'Osta" with Mont Blanc in the background, lost in the clouds. Mr. Joseph Farquharson exhibited two more Scotch wintry scenes, one shewing a waste of snow, wonderfully true to nature; and Mr. Gow, R.A., having, we suppose, closed his famous series of Bonaparte pictures, exhibited an incident in a coach ride about the middle of the last century, when a highwayman, having wounded the guard and taken a lady's jewels, is riding away and leaving the passengers at a standstill. In addition to the other portraits we may mention Mr. Hillyard Swinstead's portrait of Mr. Frederick Sherlock's daughter—an excellent child portrait.

One of the finest in the Academy was Mr. Watts' "Love Triumphant," an "ideal" picture, showing Love triumphant over Time, and Death depicted as lying at his feet. In the death of Mr. Charles Green (May, 1898) the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours lost a most popular member. His topics were early Victorian, and they exhibited the very spirit of the period.

SUNLIGHT SOAP never disappoints the user.

THE ART OF ARCHITECTURE.

It is, perhaps, somewhat unfortunate for people who have lived in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries that they have not happened on a period when architecture was more of a living art than it happens to be at the present day. Possibly the misfortune is not one which the public takes to heart very much, but the fact remains that for the time being architecture is not to be numbered amongst the progressive arts. There is no new national style; there is not a great deal that is really good and original in quality. Instead, we are left, for the most part, with the somewhat barren results of a series of fruitless experiments in reviving dead styles. The freedom of the artist has been largely curtailed by the irksome and often mischievous restraint of precedent and tradition. This is abundantly shown in the bulk of modern architecture, which can rarely be termed modern in any other sense than that it was built in the nineteenth century. In fact, it is usual to find it called Early English, Greek, Byzantine, or Renaissance, or whatever old style the architect may have chosen to adopt. Here and there one comes across an architect who is striving to be something more than a cultured copyist, or skilful adapter, of dead styles, but the bid for freedom is generally feeble in the extreme. One of our cleverest writers and lecturers on architecture recently remarked:—"Architecture has been in a wood since the fifteenth century, and it can never progress until it gets out of this wood." Nor is it likely to emerge therefrom until the public take a more intelligent interest in its discovery, and the necessary genius *occurs* to call it into life and endow it with beauty.

During the past few years the trend of modern architectural design has been distinctly in the direction of utilitarianism. The adaptation of a building to the requirements of its purpose by skilful planning has largely taken precedence of the æsthetic quality of architectural design, and in very many cases to the entire exclusion of all considerations as to the latter quality. The result has been to somewhat disintegrate the unity of those constituent elements which go to build up the art of architecture. In days gone by we remember

SUNLIGHT SOAP makes clothes white.

instances in which a given plan by one man was provided with an elevation designed by someone else. In fact, in many competitions for public buildings in which we have had to play the part of critic, we have been compelled to admit that the best plan and the best elevation were not contained in any one design, and we have even gone the length of suggesting that Mr. A.'s plan should be married to Mr. B.'s elevation. The designs for the new Government buildings which are to be built on the vacant sites in Parliament Street and Whitehall, are provided in this same way. The plan was arranged and determined by Her Majesty's Office of Works, and then certain architects were asked to submit competitive designs for the exterior. In this case this method of procedure is perhaps not unreasonable, for none can better understand the multitudinous requirements of the accommodation to be provided in a Government building than Government officials themselves. But we cannot accept as a general principle the oftentimes suggested inference that architecture is a thing of parts—that one man may be able to produce a good plan, but not to design a decent exterior, whilst another can give us a fine elevation, but fails in plan. In one of the professional papers some years ago, this very point was ably discussed by a number of our cleverest and best known architects, and it was the emphatic conclusion of the discussion that a good plan was the very root-principle of all good design—that as an architect evolves his plan so he instinctively considers the working out of it in elevation.

It is in fact first required of an architect that he should provide a judicious and economical plan, and then that he should clothe it suitably with an exterior which shall have some distinctive architectural character about it. The fact that there has been much failure on the part of architects to combine in sufficiently equal proportions practical science and business capacity with the power of artistic expression has no doubt largely influenced the popular misapprehension that an architect is simply a drawer of plans. Yet the architect must be an artist in as true a sense as ever the painter or sculptor if he is to give real architectural quality to his work. And, as in the painter or sculptor, so with the architect, this higher attribute of genuine artistic power *occurs*. It cannot be com-

SUNLIGHT SOAP makes hearts light.

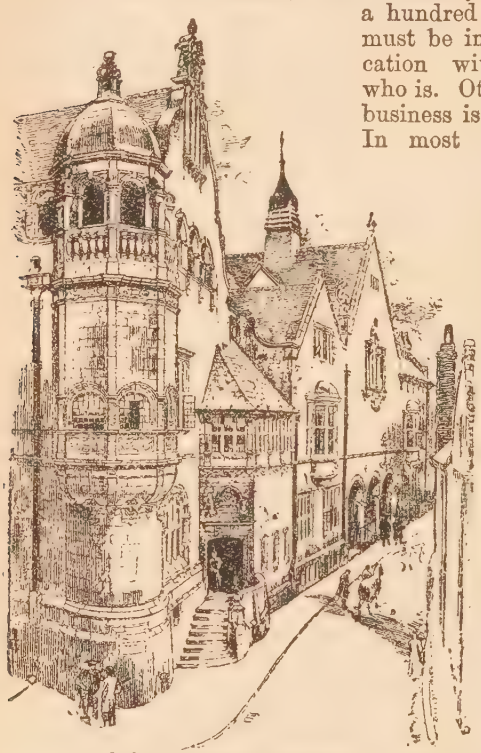
manded by either money or education. The architect who does not possess it cannot produce it to order any more than the architect who is invested with it can work without letting its possession stamp the results of that work with the hall-mark of artistic worth. In architecture, more than any other artist's work, art is, so to speak, "by the way." As one writer has cleverly expressed it, "It is given in; it cannot be bought and is never paid for; it is the expreseion of a man's own delight in his work, and will be bought by a commission on the outlay when affection can be purchased in the market, and when happiness has a quotation in the stock and share list."

But if art will not come at the call of a millionaire, or be coaxed into existence by a liberal education or a stiff examination, yet still it springs up unbidden here and there to make pleasent oases in the deserts of architectural barrenness with which we are surrounded. And although its power and influence may not be made manifest at the present time in the direct evolution of a new national style, yet its life-giving effects can be found in any architectural composition, which is distinguished by those vital elements of good design—simplicity, refinement, and right proportion. It is not, perhaps, the kind of art which marks an historical epoch, but it at least invests architecture with something of sound artistic worth and interest.

It is an old law of economics that the demand creates the supply, but in the case of architecture the demand for art is altogether an unknown and uncertain quantity. That is to say, the public have so little idea as to where the business of building ends and the art of architecture begins, that the demand is as accidental as the supply. In the case of public buildings we have certainly attained to a little more definiteness of demand, since the selection of a design for a town hall or public institution is not left altogether to the judgment of a lay committee, but an architectural assessor of professional repute is usually nominated to assist the committee with his advice and opinion. Thus the quality of architecture as such is submitted to the critical assessment of one professedly qualified to judge, and so there is some actual cause for believing that the question of artistic quality will not be overlooked. But when a man wishes to build himself a house

SUNLIGHT SOAP saves labour.

or new premises, he must either depend on the recommendation of a friend or take a, perhaps, still greater leap in the dark by exercising his own judgment. There is no means of obviating the difficulty in this case, so far as we can see. For either the prospective client must be a capable judge of the art of architecture himself, which in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred he is not, or he must be in direct communication with someone else who is. Otherwise the whole business is a perfect lottery. In most instances, where clever architects are employed, the work is obtained by recommendation, and the practice of these men is usually limited to a very select *clientele*. This haphazard method of choosing an architect accounts very largely for the great poverty of most modern architecture; for the successful man of business who never lets an opportunity slip past him for lack of nursing, is to be found in the ranks of the architectural profession as well as in other walks of life. And this is not usually the one who cares most about the quality of his work.



Oxford Municipal Buildings.

It is encouraging, however, to turn from this train of thought

SUNLIGHT SOAP cleanses quickly.

to consider briefly the signs of hope which are not wanting in the work of many architects of to-day. Putting on one side the question of a new national style of architecture, which shall be neither borrowed or adapted, there is a good deal of work to be noted which bears the hall-mark of artistic quality —a good deal, too, which is the output of the younger men of the profession. It is a noticeable fact that in a recent competition for public buildings to cost something like a quarter of a million, the first place was, upon the award of Mr. Alfred Waterhouse, R.A., given to a design submitted by young and comparatively unknown men. In other ways also it is satisfactory to note the best efforts of the junior members of the profession, though one could well wish that architects generally would waken up to the fact that their work is to influence the people of their own time, and not those of bygone ages.

Then there is much to be noted in the way of new materials and new methods of construction which open out larger possibilities for the progressive development of modern architectural art. For there is an art of construction as well as of design. Enlarged ideas as to sanitary requirements likewise add their quota to the newer forces favourable to the advancement of art. This has been specially noticeable in regard to decoration and decorative materials, no less than in respect to the more strictly utilitarian necessities. It is evidenced, too, in the more or less successful attempts here and there to create model villages, wherein, in some cases, real attempts have been made to combine the art of architecture with improved sanitary conditions. The village of Port Sunlight affords an admirable instance of the way in which the æsthetic and utilitarian have been satisfactorily combined in dwellings for the working classes. One of our best known London architects was just lately commissioned to prepare designs for the erection of a model village on a gentleman's estate away down in Sussex. These things tend to show that architecture, if somewhat non-progressive, in certain directions, is at least making progress in other and distinctly artistic ways.

And, finally, we may get some hope from a cursory review of the architecture of 1898. As a rule the architectural room at the Royal Academy does not constitute a representative

SUNLIGHT SOAP cleanses easily and thoroughly.

exhibition of current architecture. This last year, however, it was better than usual, though not by any means at its best. The general level of work shown was commendably higher, and most of it was interesting. The pity of it was that what was good was not specially new, and what was new was not very good. But still there were items that inspired one with the belief that architecture was yet alive—even as an art. A new departure in railway architecture, showing a definite promise of better things in this direction, was Mr. Horace Field's new general offices for the North-Eastern Railway

Cardiff Town Hall.

Company at York, an imposing block picturesquely treated in the Georgian style, and which should give to York a good example of modern architecture. Then we have Mr. Belcher's Colchester town hall, a striking example of later English Renaissance, conceived with much boldness and originality of thought. Another town hall design, belonging more strictly speaking than Mr. Belcher's work to the architectural year of 1898, is the Cardiff town hall, a very interesting work by young architects (Messrs. Lanchester, Stewart, and Rickards). We give a small view of the design as submitted in competition. Amongst other work of distinctive

SUNLIGHT SOAP is so cheap,

architectural quality shown in the Academy of 1898 may be mentioned: Mr. J. W. Simpson's Roedean School, near Brighton; Shooter's Hill House, Pangbourne, by Mr. Leonard Stokes; Shoreditch Free Library, by Mr. H. T. Hare; Mr. Basil Champney's excellent Gothic work as evidenced in the Robinson Memorial Tower, New College, Oxford; Mr. Ernest Newton's work at Bromley, Kent; and the half-dozen admirable examples of the work of Mr. Edgar Wood, of Manchester. In this new work exhibited by the aforenamed (as indeed in much that does not find its way on to the Academy walls), those who can, may find abundant evidence that though the heart of English architecture may be in a somewhat standstill position, yet it is far from being dead; and also that such life as it has is neither barren nor unfruitful.

We know it is all very well to preach the gospel of the art of architecture as distinct from the doctrine that all building is a mere matter of business and practical knowledge and skill. The reduction of this gospel to every-day practice is, as far as the public are concerned, another and far different matter. We have many times been questioned as to how an unenlightened individual, desirous of building, can be expected to select an architect with any discrimination as to his capability to produce good architecture. It is indeed a difficult problem to solve, and one which cannot be determined by the laying down of any definite rules for the guidance of such folks. As we have previously remarked, architects are often chosen upon the recommendation of previous clients. One architect we are acquainted with built himself a house in a fashionable neighbourhood some few miles out of London, and this was speedily followed by a commission from a gentleman with whom he became acquainted in the vicinity. From this commission others followed in quick succession, and though not one of these clients, so far as we could trace, had any definite ideas as to what architecture really meant, yet they were so pleased with the examples thus brought before them that they readily accepted the recommendations of their friends in the matter. This was a case in which, as it happened, the architecture was good, and the architect a thoroughly practical man of business as well.

everybody can afford to use it.

What we would insist upon as being always a wise course, is not to take the first man one happens upon, who calls himself an architect, without some actual knowledge of the man and his work. Even this may not prove sufficient to secure a high standard of architectural quality, but you may get a better planned and a more economical and soundly-constructed building for all that. Be at some little pains in choosing your architect, as you would be in selecting a servant, and the odds are you will be more successful in the case of the architect than that of the servant.

Another point worth bearing in mind is that specialism has become a feature in the architectural as in other professions. One architect is devoted almost entirely to church work, another gives his principal attention to theatres, a third finds the designing of houses more especially in the line of his ability and liking, whilst yet a fourth makes his mark in the direction of municipal buildings, free libraries, technical institutions, and the like. The hospital architect, too, is often a specialist. Now all these specialists have, in their several particular departments of architectural work, acquired that invaluable commodity which goes by the name of experience. That is to say, if you employ a well-known theatre architect you get the benefit of the years of experience in this special class of work which he has acquired, whereas if you employ an architect who has never before built a theatre, you run a fairly certain risk of having to "pay the piper." The same idea holds good in regard to the other classes of buildings.

And yet, again, bear in mind the all-important fact that in architecture at all events good art is as cheap as bad. You pay no more for the very best that the most eminent architect can do than you would for the very worst the unknown man of average ability could produce. Neither does it follow that costliness and good art go together. A building may be plain almost to baldness, and yet have in it all those essential principles of art which will give it precedence in the artistic scale over the structure that is loaded with so-called ornament, and which may have cost double the money. The question of cost is not a question of art—at least not in architecture.

The best is the cheapest,

A GLANCE AT THE BRITISH ARMY.

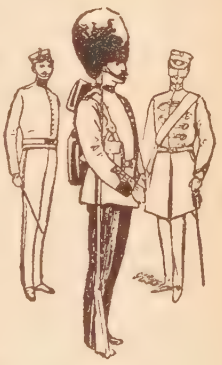
An Increase of 25,000 Soldiers.

PARLIAMENT last season (1898) greatly increased the Army. By the Bill of Rights of 1689, a standing Army cannot be maintained in Britain without the consent of Parliament, and the House sanctions the number of troops to be kept and authorizes the expenditure for them every year. Together with proposals for increasing the Army made in 1897-98, the proposals in 1898-99 provide for an increase of 25,000 men. This increase is distributed over all ranks, but the chief increase is in the Infantry, it being proposed to add over 12,000 to this branch of the service, the other 13,000 being distributed over the cavalry, and the horse, field, and garrison artillery, &c.

Lancer.

The Cost.

The sum which it is estimated the Army will cost during 1898-99 is £19,220,500, but if supplementary Estimates be added, the net amount is likely to be over £20,500,000. The total of all ranks on the home establishment (exclusive of Reserves, Volunteers, &c.) is estimated at 130,117 men; in the Colonies and in Egypt 48,060 men, giving a total of 178,177 on the Home and Colonial establishment. Further, there are 73,162 in India, giving a total on the Home, Colonial, and Indian establishments of 251,339. To these, however, must be added the Reserve and the Auxiliary forces, giving a grand total of 742,421 men.



Grenadier Guards.

Increase of Artillery.

Twelve more horse and field batteries have been, or shortly

so nobody can afford NOT to use SUNLIGHT SOAP.

will be, added to the artillery of the army, making a total of 64 batteries; and it is intended to maintain three batteries of howitzers. A howitzer is a short cannon designed to fire shells horizontally with small charges of powder.

Cameron Highlander.

Alterations in Pay.

Certain alterations have come into operation with regard to pay. In the first place a certain number of men have been enlisted for the Infantry of the Line for three years with option of extension to seven years; and it has been proposed to give an allowance of 3d. per diem to cover the cost of groceries and vegetables, hitherto defrayed by a stoppage from the soldier's pay. The effect will be that he will receive 1s. a day instead of, as before, 9d.; but this increase will be received only by men who are 19 years of age, and have rendered themselves efficient for military service. It will not be given to men enlisted for only three years' service with the Colours. On the other hand, the deferred pay of 2d. a day (formerly given to the soldier on his discharge or transfer to the Reserve) has been abolished, and a gratuity substituted for it at the rate of £1 for every year of service with the colours up to a maximum of £12. Men transferred to the Army Reserve after three years, and men entitled to pension, will receive a gratuity of £2. These changes afford a substantial net gain to the soldier, and men actually serving will be given the choice of coming under the new conditions as to pay, &c., or of remaining under the old.

Gordon Highlander.

Special Class of Reservists.

With a view to facilitating the preparation of a force for special service out of the United Kingdom, when required, from the battalions at home, without mobilising the Reserve,

Of course you use soap; but is it SUNLIGHT SOAP?

a Bill was introduced to enable Infantry on leaving the Colours to undertake voluntarily the liability to recall during their first year of Reserve service. Men who assume this liability will receive extra reserve pay of 6d. a day, making with the ordinary reserve pay 1s. in all. The number of the special reservists for whom pay was provided is 5,000.

Northampton. Goorkha.

Divisions of the Army.

The Army is broadly divided into four branches as (1) Cavalry, or Horse soldiers; (2) Artillery, having heavy guns (3) Engineers, and (4) Infantry and Foot Guards, including Riflemen and Highlanders. There is also the Army Service Corps, with Supply and Transport Depôts at Woolwich and Aldershot, the Royal Marines, and the various Auxiliary forces, such as the Honourable Artillery Company of London, the Yeomanry Cavalry, the Artillery and Engineer Volunteers, and the various Volunteer battalions.

Cavalry.—1st Life Guards, 2nd Life Guards, the Royal Horse Guards, 1st (Kings) Dragoon Guards, 2nd Ditto (Queen's Bays), 3rd Ditto (Prince of Wales's), 4th Ditto (Royal Irish), also 5th, 6th, and 7th Ditto. There are also 21 regiments of Dragoons, Hussars and Lancers, the 2nd Dragoons being also called the Royal Scots Greys.

Sikh.

Artillery.—Royal Artillery; Horse Artillery; Field Artillery; Mountain Artillery, and three divisions of Garrison Artillery; also the Royal Malta Artillery. [Also Militia.]

Royal Engineers.—Forty-three companies with headquarters in various parts of the world; also Telegraph and Bridging battalions [also Militia].

Infantry.—Grenadier Guards, Coldstream Guards, and Scots Guards, also the Territorial Regiments of the Line, such as the Yorkshire Regiment,

SUNLIGHT SOAP does not injure the finest fabric.

the Irish Fusiliers, the Cameron Highlanders, the Cheshire Regiment, the Rifle Brigade, &c. Many of these regiments were formerly known by such names as the Sherwood Foresters; the Buffs (now the East Kent); the Queen's Own (now the West Kent); the famous Black Watch is now officially known as the Royal Highlanders.

A GLANCE AT THE NAVY.

What it Costs.

A COLOSSAL sum, as Mr. Goschen truly described it, was voted by Parliament last year for the Navy. The amount was £23,780,000, to which must be added £1,775,000 under the Naval Works Act, making a total sum of £25,555,000 for the year 1898-99.

When, twenty-seven years previously, Mr. Goschen proposed Estimates as First Lord of the Admiralty, the sum was 9½ millions. At that time he asked for 61,000 men and boys, and proposed that the House should commission 124 fighting ships. Last year he asked Parliament for 106,000 men and boys, and 258 fighting ships. The increase in twenty-seven years is stupendous.

Where Stationed.

This large fleet is ordinarily divided into a number of squadrons. There is the Channel squadron, which, however, is by no means confined to the British Channel; there is the Mediterranean squadron; there are squadrons in North American and also in South American waters, and on the western shores of America. Further, there are the Australian, the East Indian, the Cape and the China squadrons. In addition there are reserve ships for the closer defence of our shores, and also a certain number traversing the seas ready for war, if war should unhappily ensue.

Ninety-five New Ships.

Three new battleships, four armoured cruisers, and four sloops were provided for in the year, and as several were being built at the beginning of the year, the following

SUNLIGHT SOAP pleases everybody.

number of vessels have been, or are, under construction, or were completed during the financial year 1898-9, viz.:—12 battleships; 16 first-class cruisers; 6 second-class cruisers; 10 third-class cruisers; 6 sloops; 4 twin-screw gunboats; 41 torpedo-boat destroyers, and a Royal yacht; a total of 95 warships and a Royal yacht.

Two of the first-class battleships, the *Illustrious* and the *Hannibal*, which have been completed, belong to the *Majestic* class, of which the *Magnificent*—a sister ship to the *Majestic*—

H.M.S. "Magnificent."

forms an excellent type. There are nine vessels of this type in the Navy, all 14,000 tons; and the *Renown* much resembles them, but is somewhat smaller (12,350 tons). Several battleships also of the *Canopus* class have been in progress.

The "Canopus" Class.

This is one of the newest type, and may thus be described; The vessels of this type are spoken of as "modified *Majestics* and improved *Renowns*," and though 2,000 tons less in displacement, carry nearly the same amount of

How to keep young: use SUNLIGHT SOAP.

armament, are a knot faster in speed (about 19 knots), while their belt armour, though thinner, has equal power of resistance. The length is the same (390 feet) but length over all is 418 feet, against 413 in the *Majestic*; beam, 74 feet, against 75 feet in the *Majestic*, and a draught of 26 feet as against 27½ feet in the *Majestic*. The aggregate indicated horse power is 13,500, and the safety valves are loaded to a pressure of 300 lbs. to the square inch, which means that the pressure for the engines will be about 250 lbs. to the square inch. Belleville water-tube boilers were used in the *Canopus* for the first time in battleships. The protective armour is so disposed as to combine the advantages of the turtle back, (*i.e.*, curving) decks of modern cruisers with the citadel armour of previous battleships—a strong armoured citadel, so to speak, being built in the centre of the vessels; and the *Canopus* and her sisters have two protected decks. There are two masts of steel, each having a "top" mounted with three three-pounder quick-firing guns. The principal armament consists of four 12-inch "wire" guns, mounted in two armoured redoubts at either end of the ship, also 12 six-inch quick-firing guns. Sixteen smaller guns are carried. Moreover, provision has been made for the construction of three vessels of the *Formidable* type, and, to use Mr. Goschen's own words, they are practically improved *Majestics*. Their size will be the same (14,900 tons), but they are expected to steam nearly a knot faster, or about 19 knots an hour.

The New Armoured Cruisers.

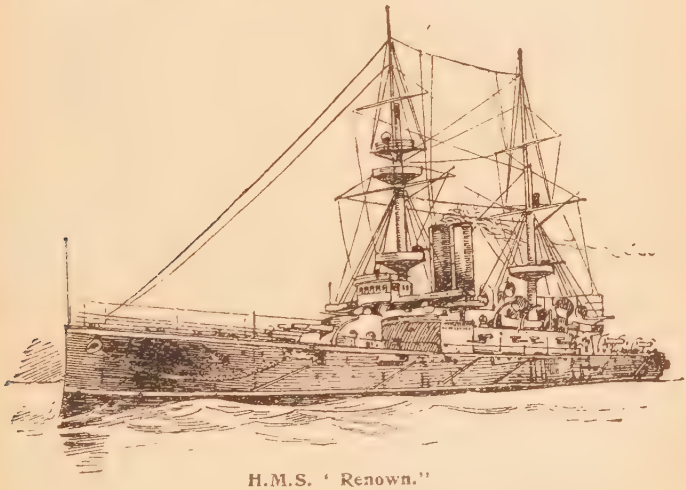
The building of four armoured cruisers has also been in progress; these are of 11,850 tons, with an armament of two quick breech-loaders, and 12 six-inch and 14 twelve pounder quick-firers. Among the characteristics of several of the first-class and second-class cruisers is a strong 4-inch curved steel deck, together with several water-tight compartments; they have powerful and well protected armaments and a high freeboard. They can carry about 3,000 tons of coal. The two largest cruisers, the *Powerful* and the *Terrible*, the largest cruisers in the world (14,200 tons), have attained speeds of over 21 and over 22 knots, with a strong wind blowing, and using their engines up to 25,000. The *Diadem*, a cruiser of 11,000 tons, attained an average speed

A—An article attracting attention. SUNLIGHT SOAP

during the year at a thirty hours' trial in the Channel, of 19·79 knots, using economisers in her water-tube boilers, and burning only 1·59 lbs. of coal per indicated horse-power per hour—the lowest point ever reached in a similar trial.

A Notable Coal Bill.

The question of coal for these large warships is a very important one. Mr. Goschen informing Mr. Allen in the House of Commons one day last session (1898), that the *Powerful*, before leaving for China, took on board at Portsmouth 2,786 tons of coal, at Las Palmas 800 tons, at the Cape 2,286, at the Mauritius and Colombo 2,115, making a total of 8,300 tons, at an estimated cost of £11,000.



H.M.S. 'Renown.''

As for torpedo-boat destroyers, when the present shipbuilding programme is complete, the nation will have about ninety of them with speeds varying from 26 knots to 33 knots per hour, many of them able to steam at 30 to 31 knots.

The Fastest Warships.

Hitherto the "destroyers" have been the fastest warships afloat, but last year the Admiralty ordered an experimental

B—By brightness beautifies. SUNLIGHT SOAP.

vessel to be driven by turbine engines, which it is believed will eclipse even this high speed. Messrs. C. A. Parsons & Co., of Tyneside, had previously constructed a vessel called the *Turbinia*, which tore through the water at nearly 40 miles an hour, the propelling machinery being driven by steam turbines instead of by cylinder and piston, and it was one of this type which the Admiralty ordered to test its suitability for torpedo craft. A turbine is a wheel something like a water-wheel, only steam drives it round instead of water. The engine-room of the *Turbinia* was fitted with three compound steam turbines, each turbine coupled to its propeller shaft, and each shaft having three screws. These turbine engines are called rotary engines, to distinguish them from the piston and cylinder engines, which are known as reciprocating. The performances and powers of the new warship, built after this type, will be keenly watched; but it is claimed that steam turbine machinery is suited for vessels of even the largest size.

Works and Guns.

The works in progress under the Naval Works Acts include enclosure and defence of harbours at Gibraltar, Portland, and Dover, also improvement of naval ports at Chatham, Portsmouth, Devonport and Keyham, also the improvements of docks and naval barracks at various places. With regard to guns, the manufacture of a new and more powerful 6-inch quick-firing gun has been proceeded with. It has now been found possible to make a gun which, while firing safely and rapidly, does not need a heavy and costly brass cartridge case. It is believed that this method will cause great saving in the expense and weight of ammunition, and also in the space required to keep it. The Fleet has also been equipped with the Lee-Metford magazine rifle, and the supply of cordite has been extended as the stocks of gunpowder have been reduced. Further, a number of 6-inch and 4-inch breech-loading guns have been converted into guide firers, and the latest description of guns has been provided for training men in naval gunnery at Head-quarters. The old muzzle-loading guns have been superseded, and the drill is entirely on the system of the modern school of Naval armaments.

C—Creates comfort cheaply. SUNLIGHT SOAP.

Lifebuoy
Royal Disinfectant Soap.

A DOCTOR'S OPINION.

TWYFORD, BERKS, March 31st, 1896.

DEAR SIRS,

We cannot overrate the value of cleanliness of person, that is of clothes and body. The bath, whether it be the daily cold tub, the evening warm bath, or the weekly Turkish, does far more than most people would believe. To avert sickness and maintain the body in health, such a soap as Lifebuoy Soap is beyond all praise, its softness and purity must commend it to all.

DR. GORDON-STABLES, R.N.

A NURSE'S OPINION.

5, PATSHULL ROAD,
KENTISH TOWN, N.W.

DEAR SIRS,

I think it right that you should know I used your Lifebuoy Royal Disinfectant Soap for patients' clothing and rooms, extensively throughout the late epidemic. I never travel without it, and have found it invaluable. The more I use it the better pleased I am.

L. POLLARD,
Late Nurse of the R.H.S. and other Hospitals.

For Saving Life.

For Preservation of Health.

D—Dispels domestic discomfort. SUNLIGHT SOAP.

"LIFEBUOY ROYAL DISINFECTANT SOAP."

SCIENTIFIC EXPERT'S OPINION.

REMARKABLE EXPERIMENTS with this soap, made by Dr. Karl Enoch, Chemisch Hygienisches Institut, Hamburg.

LEVER BROTHERS, LIMITED, Port Sunlight, near Birkenhead, have received the following report on **Lifebuoy Royal Disinfectant Soap**—

"The examination of the sample of **Lifebuoy Royal Disinfectant Soap** furnished to me by the Hamburg Agents of Messrs. Lever Brothers, Limited, of Port Sunlight, England, gives the following results as to its action as a disinfectant.

"Solutions of one, two, and five per cent. of **Lifebuoy Royal Disinfectant Soap** in water were made. These solutions were brought to bear on a variety of clean cultivated germs or microbes (*Bacillus*), in each case a certain exact time being allowed for the operation; and thus the capacity of this soap for destroying the various live and growing germs was proved.

"To carry out this the following species of germs or microbes, amongst others, were used:—

"1. Typhoid Microbe. 2. Cholera Microbe, taken from Hamburg water. 3. Diphtheria Microbe. 4. Carbuncle or Boil Microbe.

The results were as follows:—

"1. The obstinate Typhoid Microbes, with the five per cent. solution, were dead within two hours.

"2. The operation of this soap on the Cholera Microbes was very remarkable, and showed this soap to be in the highest degree a disinfectant. These were taken from Hamburg water, and showed a result as follows:—

"With the two per cent. mixture, Cholera Microbes were dead within fifteen minutes.

"With the five per cent., same were dead within five minutes.

"3. The Diphtheria Microbes were killed after two hours with the five per cent. solution.

"4. The five per cent. solution was tried on fresh Carbuncle germs, and the result showed that the Microbe life was entirely extinct after four hours.

"From the foregoing it will be seen that the **Lifebuoy Royal Disinfectant Soap** is a powerful disinfectant and exterminator of the various germs and microbes of disease, the principal item being the effect of the operations in the case of Cholera.

"(*Signed*) KARL ENOCH,

"Chemisch Hygienisches Institut, Hamburg."

SCIENTIFIC.

Wireless Telegraphy in the Bristol Channel.—Wireless Telegraphy came into actual practical working last year in the Bristol Channel. Toward the close of March, 1898, after many experiments had been conducted, a system of communication was set up between the fort on Lavernock Point and the fort on the Rock in the Channel called the Flat Holm. The system is electro-magnetic rather than by Marconi's method, and forty words a minute were signalled across the distance of three miles without cables in the sea. Large gauge copper wires were erected parallel with each other on the sea front at Lavernock and near the lighthouse at Flat Holm; and very distinct Morse code signals were transmitted; the vibration sent through space from the electric motor producing a pleasing tone on the telephone receivers and the dots and dashes being easily read. Signor Marconi had previously introduced an electric telegraph working without wires. It had been observed that a message sent on one wire could sometimes be perceived on another very near it, though a space existed between them. This is due to what is called "induction," and Mr. Preece, C.B., chief engineer of the Post Office, succeeded in sending telegrams in this way. The message is conveyed through space by "waves" set up in the ether by the electricity in one of the wires and is caught by the other wire. There have been other workers in the

Signor Marconi.
Introducer of a system of wireless Telegraphy.

F—For fine fabrics. SUNLIGHT SOAP.

same field, and Heinrich Herz discovered that electric sparks set up "waves" in the ether of space several years ago. Marconi sends his messages by an induction coil and several sparking balls of brass, which produce and transmit the electric sparks. These sparks produce waves in the ether, and thus in telegraphing by the Marconi system we have groups of waves proceeding from the sparking balls, to make signals, instead of long and short currents passing through a wire. The waves are received on a Branly "coherer," which is a compound of silver and nickel dust mixed with a little quicksilver, and is joined to a battery and a Morse telegrapher. Marconi's telegraph has been used in various countries over a space of ten miles and more; the electricity set up in the induction coil and sparking balls acting on the prepared metal-dust of the "coherer" which caused the Morse instrument to record the message.

Mr. W. H. Preece, C.B., F.R.S.
Engineer-in-chief & Electrician to the Post Office Telegraphs.

Electrical Undertakings.—The use of electricity in many enterprises has continued steadily to grow. The utilisation of water power to drive water-wheels, which in turn drive dynamos for generating electricity, is rapidly developing, and the use of electricity as a traction power for tramcars is also increasing greatly. Many of the cars in Bristol and neighbourhood are thus driven and are very successful; the electricity being conveyed by overhead wires like telegraph wires, and a rod running on a small wheel pressing on the wire convey the electricity to the motor on the car; Leeds and Glasgow have also adopted the system. The Niagara Falls Company is now supplying electricity to Buffalo, a city 27 miles distant; in Britain the installation for producing electricity at the Falls of Foyers is completed for 3,500 horse-power, an enterprise which has enabled the British Aluminium Company to become the greatest producers of aluminium in the world.

The Electric Light from Dust.—The dust and house-refuse collected by the Shoreditch Vestry is now burnt in

destructors, and the heat so obtained produces steam which drives dynamos to generate electricity. The penny-in-the-slot system has also been adapted to the electric light system, so that a person can have a pennyworth of electricity at will.

Motor Cars.—These have steadily gained in favour during the year, especially the electric cabs in London, which have proved quite successful. The motor is worked from accumulators under the body of the cab, and the motor drives the wheels of the cab. Some other motor cars are driven by petroleum oil. In the Spring of 1898, a Motor Car was put on by the Post Office to carry the mails between Newbury and Reading.

Lord Rayleigh.
Professor of Natural Philosophy at the Royal Institution.

A Novel Overhead Railway.—A working model of a new overhead railway, called the Halford Aerial Railway, has been shown at the Holborn Restaurant. The invention is designed to supersede steam railway locomotion, and the rail is placed on supports a short distance above the ground and composed of sections suitably joined together. In a full-size railway the sections would be from 70 to 100 yards. The end portions of these sections are successively raised and lowered, producing a succession of gradients, by hydraulic power—the top portion of the supports acting as pistons—and the carriages which are suspended from them are propelled forward at almost any desired speed. The hydraulic pistons in the model were put into action by the weight of the carriage as it approached them. In a full-size train a modification would be employed by which it could be worked as well from the car, while by the aid of powerful brakes a stoppage could be effected at any desired point. The model worked with great ease.

The "Cape to Cairo" Telegraph has made steady progress. In April, 1898, it was stated that the section from Salisbury to Tete (South Africa) was destroyed in the native disturbances, but had been replaced by a section from Umtali to Tete. Thence the wires run east to Blantyre, then north past Fort

H—Heightens housewives' happiness. Sunlight Soap

Johnston and up the west of Lake Nyassa. The line had then been completed up to Kota Kota, 263 miles north of Blantyre, and 595 miles north of Umtali, and was being rapidly pushed forward to Tanganyika with the prospect of soon reaching Uganda. The Government of Egypt intends to continue its line towards Khartoum; so it is by no means improbable that early in the new century, or perchance before that date, Mr. Rhodes, whose scheme this telegraph is, may from the Prime Minister's room at Cape Town converse with Lord Cromer across a trans-African wire.

The Great Nile Reservoir.—In the spring of 1898 it was announced that, after a series of investigations, it had been determined to construct an immense reservoir at Assouan and also at Assiout on the Nile, for the purpose of storing water to irrigate and fertilize the surrounding land. An immense wall of ashlar granite is being built, bedded on rocks, which form the first cataract of the river Nile. The sides of the monster wall will be pierced with openings through which the river can pass when it is in full flood; while in the autumn the sluices will be closed until the reservoir is full, and the water so collected is ready to be dispersed in channels for irrigation of the thirsty earth. The crops of corn, cotton, sugar, and rice need the refreshing water most in April and in August, and the river is lowest at those periods; so then the gates will be opened and the water in the river raised. Messrs. Aird & Co. are the contractors, and Sir Benjamin Baker the chief engineer. Five years will probably be required to complete the undertaking.

Hot Water Street Lamps.—Street lamps have been erected in London to supply a gallon of hot water for a half-penny on the "penny-in-the-slot" system; and for another penny to supply a compressed slab of cocoa or tea, compact with condensed milk and sugar. Thus for 1½d. you can have a cup of tea or cocoa in the street. The method of utilising the street lamps for this purpose is very ingenious. The large post of the lamp contains a tank holding thirty to fifty gallons of water, supplied from the mains under the street. A small quantity of water is carried through a spiral pipe round the lamp flame several times and then into a little boiler right at the top, which turns it into highly-heated steam, and the steam passing down again boils a gallon of water in a small tank, and then

passing still through its pipe runs through the large tank. In an ordinary kettle you cannot heat the water above boiling point (212°) because the steam escapes; but close the vessel completely and the heat rises far beyond boiling point. Consequently the steam in the little closed boilers of these street lamps become very highly heated and is able to raise the single gallon to boiling point. When the halfpenny is paid, and the handle pulled, the gallon tank of boiling water is emptied, and when the handle is closed the tank is refilled from the large tank, and down comes the superheated steam and boils it in about three minutes, and so on all day long. The first lamp of this kind was erected in Queen's Buildings, a block of model dwellings in Southwark, in April, 1898.

Hot Water Street Lamp.

The Largest Steamer in the World.—Messrs. Harland & Wolff, of Belfast, are building for the White Star Line a huge twin-screw steamship, to be called the *Oceanic*, for the Liverpool and New York service. She is of 17,000 tons and measures 704 ft. in extreme length; thus she will be 13 ft. longer than the *Great Eastern*. Last year (1898) Messrs. Harland & Wolff completed the largest cargo steamer in the world for the White Star Line. She is named the *Cymric*, and measures 600 ft. long over all, by 64 ft. beam, and 42 ft. deep. In addition to her large cargo capacity the vessel is fitted with two decks to convey live cattle quite clear of the passengers' quarters. Hitherto saloon passengers have not been carried by the cattle and cargo steamers of this line, but in the very large vessels which are now being built it is believed there is ample room for passengers without inconvenience from the cargo. The passenger accommodation is similarly arranged to that on the *Teutonic*. The saloon is amidships, on the upper deck, and will seat about 100 passengers. If necessary, accommodation can be arranged for a large number of steerage passengers, and the vessel can also be readily adapted for the conveyance of troops.

Greenwich Observatory, which was founded in 1675, is the headquarters of astronomical observation in Britain, and it is here that the calculations are made for keeping correct

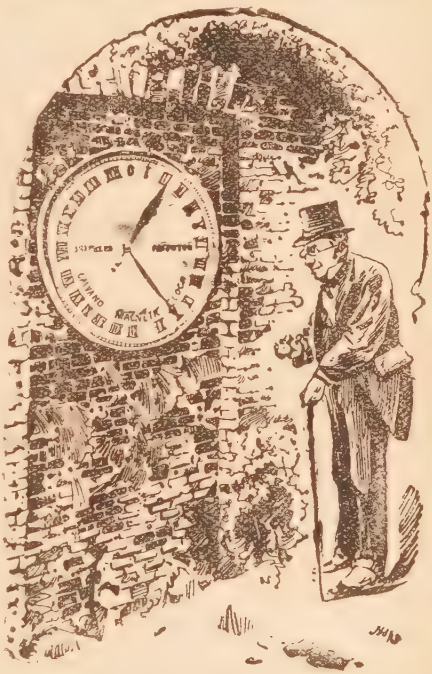
J—Judicious joy. SUNLIGHT SOAP. 1

time. As many ships reckon their time and their latitude and longitude from Greenwich, it may be said that this Observatory keeps the time for half the world. A fine clock is let into the wall of the Observatory, which crowns a low hill in Greenwich Park. Civilised nations have for long divided the day and night into 24 hours—or rather two sets of 12 hours, some old clocks still showing the 24 hours—and midday or noon occurs when the sun is exactly overhead. Astronomical observations are continually going on to keep the clocks at Greenwich exactly accurate, so that "Greenwich time" may be absolutely relied upon. The correct time is flashed from the Observatory every day, by telegraph, to many towns in the United Kingdom. One of the principal astronomical events of the year was the total Solar Eclipse on January 21st, 1898, observable in India; and the Astronomer Royal's party were located at Jeur, a station on the Great Indian Peninsular Railway. Three eclipses of the moon have been visible at Greenwich, a circumstance which will not occur again for 250 years. There were partial lunar eclipses on January 7th and July 3rd, and a total eclipse on December 27th, 1898. Permission to visit the Observatory must be obtained from the Astronomer Royal. Since the Observatory was founded, there has been eight Astronomers

Greenwich Observatory.

Royal, viz., Flamsteed (1675), Halley (1719), Bradley (1742), Bliss (1762), Nevil Maskelyne (1765), John Pond (1811), Sir G. B. Airey (1835), and Mr. W. H. M. Christie, C.B. (1881), the present occupier of the distinguished office. His two chief assistants are Messrs. P. H. Cowell and F. W. Dyson. There is also an Observatory at Kew, and a Royal Observatory at the Cape of Good Hope.

Liquefied Fluorine. — Professor Dewar and M. Moisson have rendered fluorine gas liquid by means of intense cold. The liquefaction of gases has now become almost a commonplace fact with scientists, and liquid oxygen gas was used to cool down the fluorine to a temperature of 185 degrees, centigrade, below zero. The liquefied fluorine has little or no activity, though, as a gas, fluorine will eat away even glass. Speaking roughly the blockage of house gas pipes in very cold weather is due to the liquefaction and freezing of part of the gas.



Greenwich Time.
Clock in the wall of Greenwich Observatory.

The use of Refrigeration for Preserving Meat and other provisions has become so very common that a trades journal has made its appearance devoted to its interest. This is the *Cold Storage and Ice Trades Review*, an illustrated monthly dealing with ice, ice-making, refrigerating, cold storage and all the allied industries that employ forced cold

L—Lasses' laundry labour lightened. Sunlight Soap.

—the meat, poultry, game, fish, general provisions, dairy produce, and brewing trades. Cold storage and the use of ice are of such importance and have made such strides in popular appreciation recently that it is probable this new periodical will render material service. Barges fitted with refrigerating chambers are employed to unload frozen meat brought from abroad to the docks, and large, cold storage-chambers, with air constantly kept below freezing point, exist beneath Smithfield market.

The "Dum-Dum" Rifle Bullets.—Discussion concerning these latest inventions in scientific gunnery has taken place, it being urged that they exploded when they entered the body and were too barbarous to use. An officer who is an authority on the question has thus explained the matter in *Truth*:—"The original Lee-Metford bullet was encased in a nickel shell to prevent the lead getting into the grooving of the rifle, but the hardness of this covering caused the bullet to pass through the body it struck, and unless a man were struck in a vital part it did not prevent his onward rush, as he did not at first feel the wound. Consequently the authorities at Dum-Dum removed the point of the nickel cap and replaced it with a softer metal; this flattens on striking the body and the harder metal behind breaks up. It appears, therefore," says the account, "that, as it travels at a higher speed than bullets previously used, it breaks up more on striking and does more damage."

Black Rain.—A fall of black rain in the Mullingar district of Ireland occurred on March 30th, 1898, and was described in the *Meteorological Magazine* for May by Mr. J. Ringwood. The day grew so dark that birds went to roost. The rain was coloured by soot. It had been blown, so it is believed, by strong N.E. winds from the manufacturing districts of Great Britain; the soot-laden air met a moist S.W. wind, and rain fell and brought down the soot with it.

M—Maidens merry, Matrons marvel. Sunlight Soap

THE STORY OF THE STEAM ENGINE:

A MARVEL OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

By F. M. HOLMES.

(*Author of "Engineers and their Triumphs," &c.*)

Specially Written for "Sunlight" Year-Book.

We are so accustomed to speedy travel by train that we fail to realize it was quite non-existent at the beginning of the century. Indeed the practicable success of the steam locomotive engine for passenger traffic was not assured until Stephenson's brilliant triumph with the famous "Rocket" at Rainhill, in 1829. But ever since then it has steadily developed in power and speed, until now we have mammoth engines on all our great lines whirling along heavy trains at high speeds; and what perhaps is still more wonderful, maintaining the pace for 100 to nearly 200 miles without stopping.

These are marvellous results, and the story of their achievement belongs almost entirely to the nineteenth century.

Glancing therefore at only the more salient features, we may divide the story into three parts,—first, the early beginnings ending with James Watt's wonderful inventions and improvements; second, the story of the locomotive form of steam engine; and third, the story of the marine engine, or steam ship.

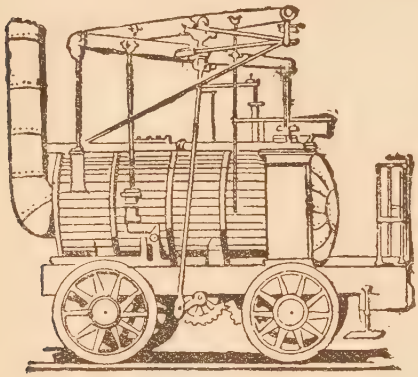
The "Early Beginnings"

belong to previous centuries rather than to the nineteenth; but we may glance at them in order to understand the others better. The Marquis of Worcester, about 1655, appears to have made the first practicable steam engine—at all events in Britain. In his work called "Century of Inventions" (about 1655), he describes an apparatus working by steam, and capable of raising water 40 ft. high. A machine answering to this description is said to have been at work at Vauxhall in 1656.

It is, therefore, as a sort of steam pump that the steam engine makes its bow on the stage of history.

N—Nobody need neglect neatness. Sunlight Soap.

In 1698 Captain Savery took out a patent for the application of steam power to various machines. In the Marquis of Worcester's engine the boiler was the same vessel as that in which the steam did its work; Captain Savery moved a step forward by using a boiler distinct from the vessel where the steam exerted its power. Papin, a Frenchman who lived partly in England, introduced the piston, and first used it in 1690. Before the introduction of the piston, Savery condensed steam in a vessel, a process which produced a vacuum and consequently raised the water, the steam pressing upon the water raised or pushed it further in another vessels.



"Puffing Billy," 1813.

A marked improvement appeared in 1705, when a Devonshire man, named Newcomen, together with Savery and Cawley, constructed an engine in which the beam was introduced—a piece of apparatus still used in engines for pumping—and also a boiler distinct and separate from a cylinder in which worked a piston. The piston was attached to one end of the beam, the centre of which worked on a pivot like a see-saw; consequently as the piston raised its end of the beam, the other end pushed down the pump-rod, and again as the piston descended, the pump rose.

The piston was pushed upward by a rush of steam from the boiler; but it was caused to descend by cutting off the steam and running cold water upon it; the cold water condensed the steam and caused a vacuum, in which the piston descended by reason of the weight of the air without. Cumbrous as it was, it was used chiefly for raising water, especially in mines, and it was in vogue for the great space of about seventy years.

But one day the working model of a Newcomen engine at

O—Overcomes opposed opinions. SUNLIGHT SOAP.

Glasgow University was brought to James Watt for repair. Little thought the person who sent it of the mighty consequences which would flow from his act. Little doubtless did Watt himself think of the extraordinary results which would spring from it. Yet, rightly understood, that day—though almost unknown—when the mathematical instrument maker, James Watt, received the model and began to work upon it, was one of the crises in the world's history.

Very briefly, Watt's great improvements were these:—(1) Instead of condensing the steam in the cylinder and thus cooling it and consequently losing power, he condensed it in a separate vessel; but (2) better still, he utilised steam to push the piston back instead of depending on a vacuum to bring it back—(the use of steam to push the piston both backward and forward is called the double-acting engine, and is now always resorted to); (3) he used steam "expansively," *i.e.*, he stopped its rush to the cylinders when the piston had only partly accomplished its stroke, leaving the remainder to be driven by the expansion of the steam (this method caused great economy in working, and the principle has been developed with splendid results in the compound and triple-expansion marine engines); while (4) and of great importance, he converted the up and down motion of the piston into a rotary motion by introducing a crank, or in other words, he enabled the piston to drive a wheel round.

All these things are now commonplaces of the steam engine, but try to imagine if you can something of the labour and the genius required to *invent* them, and to adapt or "create" machinery to make them work successfully.

The Locomotive Steam Engine.

Just as the early steam engines were largely used for draining mines, so the desire for power to haul coal from mines acted as an impetus in developing the steam locomotive.

"Why do you want to build a travelling engine?" we may imagine Lord Ravensworth said to George Stephenson about the year 1813.

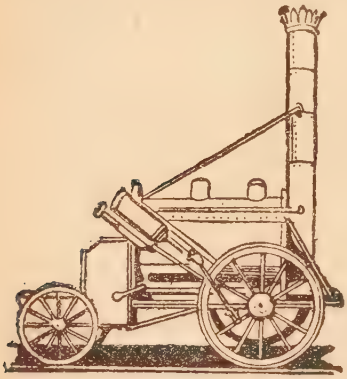
"To haul coals to the Tyne, my lord; hauling by horses is very expensive."

Lord Ravensworth was the principal partner in the

P—Promotes perfect purity. SUNLIGHT SOAP.

Killingworth Colliery, where George Stephenson was the engine-wright.

Stephenson would know the steam engine substantially as James Watt left it, but others before Stephenson had been trying to make "Travelling" or locomotive steam engines. Thus Richard Trevithick, a Cornishman, made an engine to travel along roads, and actually carried passengers with it on Christmas Eve, 1801. He patented an engine to propel carriages in 1802, and had one at work, though not very successfully, on a South Wales tramway in 1803 or 4. Others were at work, and how much one owed to the other I cannot tell. In 1808 a "travelling engine," by Trevethick, was shown in London, on ground where, curiously enough, Euston Station now stands.



The 'Rocket," 1829.

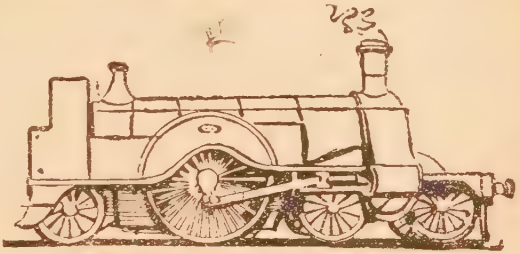
Mr. Blackett, of Wylam, now comes on the scene. He was a friend of Trevithick, and had met the Cornishman in London. He obtained a plan of Trevithick's engine, and forthwith had one built. It does not appear to have been successful; a second (which combined a rack-work rail and cogged wheel, patented by Mr. Blenkinsop, of Leeds, in 1811) burst all to pieces; a third drew eight or nine trucks at about a mile *an hour* (whereas engines now whirl along heavy trains a mile a minute), and then came Mr. Blackett's fourth, the celebrated "Puffing Billy," largely built by William Hedley, a "viewer" at the colliery. After various trials and improvements "Puffing Billy" began to work at Wylam Colliery, Newcastle, in 1813, and continued to work till 1872, when it was bought by the Government, and may be seen in the South Kensington Museum to-day.

In this engine rack-rails were dispensed with, and smooth wheels were used as now, and found to grip smooth rails. The erroneous idea that smooth wheels would slip on smooth

Q—Quality quite questionless. SUNLIGHT SOAP.

rails had hindered the development of the locomotive, and shows how even practical men are sometimes dominated by a false idea. A man named Brunton took out a patent for making a locomotive work on legs! But Hedley proved to demonstration that the weight of the engine would cause its iron wheels, even if smooth, to grip smooth rails, and all "legs" and cogged wheels for such purposes were afterwards abandoned.

George Stephenson no doubt saw "Puffing Billy" and other of Mr. Blackett's engines; he also saw Mr. Blenkinsop's, from Leeds, at Coxlodge Colliery. No doubt he saw all that he could see of what others had done, and having obtained Lord Ravensworth's help, he built his first travelling engine. The day of its trial was July 25th, 1814. Jolting over its rails it hauled eight carriages along at a speed of four to six miles an hour, but "Blucher," or "My Lord," as it was called, was found as expensive as horse-power.



G.N. Railway Express Engine, 1898.
(Driving Wheels, 8 ft. diameter.)

Then Stephenson introduced an improvement which Trevithick had employed in his machine on the South Wales tramroad some years previously, though whether Stephenson heard of it from Trevithick's machine, I do not know; but he turned the waste steam into the funnel, by which device he increased the draught in the furnace, and caused the fire to burn quicker, and produced the steam more rapidly. By this apparently simple arrangement he doubled the power of his engine. At first Stephenson allowed his waste steam to blow off into the air from the cylinders.

Next Stephenson introduced (for the second engine he built) a direct connection between pistons and wheels. The pistons, however, were still upright, and at the end of the piston rods were cross-rods with connecting rods leading down from each

R—Royal reward rightly rendered. Sunlight Soap.

to the wheels, and the pairs of wheels were connected by rods. This was the engine of 1815; it was more satisfactory, perhaps, than any before it, but it was not much more economical than horse-power, and little better than a coal haul.

Then came the Stockton and Darlington railway, and Stephenson was appointed engineer. It was opened on September 27th, 1825, and a local paper declared that the speed with an "immense train of carriages" was frequently twelve miles an hour!

The Rocket's Success.

The next important step was the building of the famous engine, the "Rocket," in 1829, and it was George Stephenson who built it. The Liverpool and Manchester railway was nearly completed, and it is significant that the locomotive was not yet an assured success because the directors had not yet decided upon the power they should use to haul their carriages and trucks. Finally they offered a prize of £500 for the best locomotive. It was not, however, to be above six tons in weight; it must consume its own smoke, and, besides other conditions, it must be able to haul twenty tons at ten miles an hour.

Stephenson determined to compete. The engine he built was the now famous "Rocket." In this engine he used a boiler filled with tubes, through which the hot air from the furnace could pass, and thus raise steam quicker: Trevithick is said to have invented something similar, and Sequin used a similar apparatus in France. But Henry Booth, the secretary of the railway, invented a tubular boiler without knowing Sequin's method, and Stephenson either invented one himself, or adopted Booth's plan. Further, in this engine Stephenson placed the cylinders one on either side of the boiler in a slanting or horizontal direction, and the pistons acted directly on the driving wheels by the use of a connecting rod; thus the wheels would at once feel the full force of the steam without any other cumbersome machinery to come between.

Many engines were constructed for the competition; but for various reasons, only four appeared. One of these was the "Novelty," constructed by Braithwaite & Ericsson, which actually achieved a speed of twenty-four miles an

S—Sunlight Soap scours swiftly. SUNLIGHT SOAP.

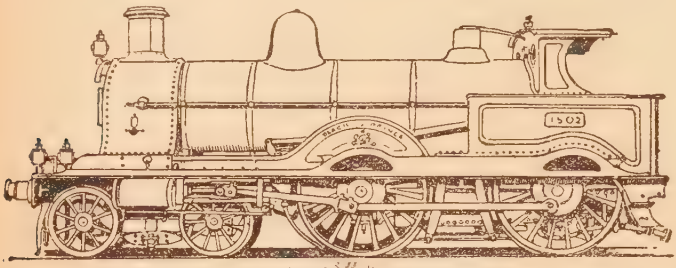
hour. But the engineer used a bellows to urge the fire, and on the second day of the competition the bellows gave way and the engine could not accomplish its work. Another engine was the "Sanspareil," constructed by Mr. Timothy Hackworth, but its boiler showed defects, while the "Rocket" stood all strain and improved its performance as the trial went on. At first it only ran a dozen miles in fifty-three minutes; but before the trial was over, Stephenson whirled along thirty astonished passengers in a carriage at the rate of thirty miles an hour! The fourth locomotive, the "Perseverance," built by Mr. Burstall, could not travel more than six miles an hour. In fact, the "Rocket" was the only engine that fulfilled all the conditions laid down. It weighed, with the water it carried, only 4½ tons, and its average speed with a train of waggons behind it was about fifteen miles an hour. This competition won the battle of the locomotive. Directors could see that it was eminently suitable for railway work, and could hesitate no longer in adopting it. In a year or two's time Stephenson had engines running at twenty-seven and even thirty-six miles an hour.

Mr. F. W. Webb, C.E.,
Chief Mechanical Engineer, L. and N. W. Railway.

Except, perhaps, in the compounding principle (that is, using the same steam expansively in two cylinders one after the other, a plan which has been carried to such perfection by Mr. F. W. Webb, of the North-Western Railway in recent years) and except in various matters of detail and in the increase of size, speed, and pressure of steam, &c., the locomotive of the end of the nineteenth century does not differ much in principle from that which Stephenson may be said to have made in 1830 or thereabout. An express passenger engine of 1898 may weigh 75 tons or more, and work at perhaps 160 or 180 lbs. pressure of steam to the square inch, as against the 50 lbs. to the square inch of the "Rocket," but nevertheless it does not differ much in essence from Stephenson's brilliant successes. He made the locomotive practicable

T—Twin tablets treble thrift. SUNLIGHT SOAP.

and efficient, and it has continued to develop ever since, until for power, speed, and safety it has become one of the most wonderful machines in the world.



L. & N. W. R. Express Engine, 1898.
Four 7-ft. wheels coupled Express Compound Locomotive "Black Prince."
(*F. W. Webb's System.*)
2 high pressure cylinders, 15-in. diam. by 24-in. stroke.
2 low " " 19½-in. " by 24-in. "

The Story of the Steamship.

One day in October, 1788, there was an interesting assemblage at Dalswinton Lake, in Dumfriesshire. Robert Burns was there, and also a boy who afterwards became known as Lord Brougham. They had gathered to witness a great novelty, viz., the performances of a boat propelled by steam.

This boat was the joint production of three persons, viz., Patrick Miller, of Dalswinton; Taylor, who was tutor to Mr. Miller's sons, and William Symington, of the Wanlockhead mines. These three men are believed to have jointly invented steam navigation in Britain, though others had made efforts more or less satisfactory in previous years, and in different countries.

The experiment at Dalswinton was successful; the boat travelled at the rate of about five miles an hour, and the next year a bigger boat was floated on the Forth and Clyde Canal with certain success. But then Miller desisted from further efforts. Doubtless his money was exhausted. However, the next step was the construction of the *Charlotte Dundas* steamboat by Symington, for Lord Dundas, about 1802. She is regarded as the "first practically successful

U—Universally used. SUNLIGHT SOAP.

steamboat" in the world, and she tugged a couple of barges 19½ miles in six hours against a strong head wind, on the Forth and Clyde Canal. She was intended for towing on that canal, but the proprietors objected because they feared the "wash" from the paddle-wheels would injure the canal banks. So the boat was broken up and Symington turned his attention to other matters.

The *Charlotte Dundas* was fitted with an engine using Watt's "double acting" motion, already explained, and turning a crank on the shaft of a paddle-wheel. This wheel was placed at the stern of the boat; while in Miller's boat, which had a double hull, the wheels were placed between the hulls. Paddle-wheels, so far as Britain is concerned, appear to have been patented by Patrick Miller in 1787.

Apparently the steamboat was stifled in its birth by the refusal of the canal proprietors to allow it to ply on their waterway; but among the many spectators who saw the *Charlotte Dundas* were probably Henry Bell, of Glasgow, and Robert Fulton, an American, born of Irish parentage.

Henry Bell's Adventures.

Bell was an enterprising man, and he owned a bathing house at Helensburgh. He wanted more visitors there; but how were they to travel thither? He tried boats worked by hand-paddles without success, then he determined to try a steamboat. He was led to this decision apparently by a letter from Fulton, and apparently also by the experiments of Symington and Miller. Fulton, and Chancellor Livingston had tried experiments on the Seine, and then, after residing in Britain two years, Fulton ordered, at Boulton & Watt's factory, a marine engine, which he took to America, and put in a boat called the *Clermont*. She was 133 ft. long by 18 ft. wide and 9 ft. deep, and she covered the 142 miles between New York and Albany in thirty-two hours. This was in 1807. How far he was indebted to Symington and Bell, is not clear, but in a letter in the *Caledonian Mercury* in 1816, Bell states that Fulton wrote to him about some machinery and asked him to make enquiries about Miller's boats, and to send him full drawing and description. Bell conversed with Miller and sent Fulton the information. Further on, Bell says, he thought of the absurdity of giving his opinion to other

V—Very valuable. SUNLIGHT SOAP.

countries and not putting it into practice himself, and from these considerations he says, "I was roused to set on foot a steamboat, for which I made a number of different models before I was satisfied."

This vessel was called the *Comet*. She was launched in 1812, and was 40 ft. long and 10½ ft. wide, of about 25 tons, and her engine was of three horse-power. She puffed along, pouring forth volumes of thick smoke, at five miles an hour. In 1898 Messrs. Harland & Wolff, of Belfast, are building the *Oceanic* for the White Star Line, a mammoth vessel of 17,000 tons, which it is hoped will steam at 23 knots, or about 26 land miles an hour, across the Atlantic.

The *Comet* carried a bent funnel, which was also used as a mast; the boiler was placed on one side of the ship with the engine beside it, and the furnace was bricked round. The engine consisted of a single cylinder, with a piston fastened to a crank on an axle; this axle carried a cog-wheel, which operated two others placed on the paddle-wheel axles and caused them to revolve. The paddles were, however, placed on the sides of the vessel—a step forward to the paddle-steamers of to-day; but two sets were fitted on either side, and each paddle resembled a malt shovel. Afterwards Bell improved the paddle-wheels, and with a new engine the *Comet* puffed along at six or seven miles an hour. She plied regularly between Glasgow and Helensburgh, and has the honour of being the first successful steam-packet boat in Britain.

Others rapidly followed. Six years after the success of the *Comet*, viz., in 1818, steamboats were to be seen on many of the chief rivers of the kingdom, there being 18 on the Clyde alone, several on the Thames, and two intended to ply between Dublin and Holyhead.

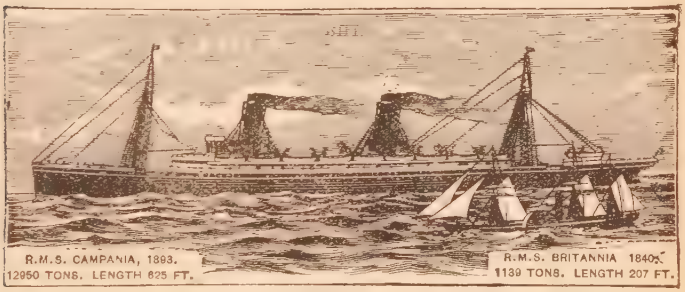
The man who, next to Bell, perhaps, most carried the success of the steamship forward, was David Napier, a cousin of Robert Napier, of Glasgow. David Napier, according to Russell, did more from 1818 to about 1830, "for the improvement of steam navigation, than any other man." He may be said to have established regular steam navigation on sea, as distinct from river travel, by running the *Rob Roy* between Greenock and Belfast. The *Rob Roy* was of 90 tons and 30 horse-power. Next year, 1819, he put on the *Talbot* between

W—Wise women wash with SUNLIGHT SOAP.

Holyhead and Dublin; she was larger than the *Rob Roy*, being of 150 tons, and was fitted with two engines of 60 horse-power together.

And so the story went on, almost each year seeing some development and some increase of size or speed, till we have the celebrated Cunard Company opening the Atlantic mail steamship service with the *Britannia*, on July 4th, 1840. She crossed to Halifax, in 12 days 10 hours.

The early marine engines were a kind of beam engine, while a development of their machinery was the side-lever engine, the first Cunard vessels, dating from 1840, being of this type. The side-lever was an arrangement perhaps, roughly speaking, something like Stephenson's locomotive of



1815. But the next important step was the use of the screw-propeller.

Ericsson alone, or together with Francis Petitt-Smith, was successful with the *Francis B. Ogden*, a screw steamer, in 1836 or 1837, and two or three years later the great value of the invention was clearly demonstrated by Sir Francis. At the present time the use of the screw-propeller for ocean steamship traffic is universal, and the arrangement employed is that known as the steam hammer method. In this plan the cylinder is inverted, the piston working downward, and being connected with a rod to the crank of the shaft which turns the propeller at the stern of the ship. But practically all screw steamships are fitted with compound or triple-expansion engines, that is, the steam at high pressure is passed through two or three, and in some cases four, cylinders

X—'Xceedingly 'xcellent. SUNLIGHT SOAP.

respectively, each cylinder having a separate piston and exerting direct power on the crank shaft. At the end of this shaft is fixed the screw propeller, immersed in the water, and having twisted blades.

It was this compounding principle, introduced by John Elder in 1854-56, which marks another great development; and it was at that date that fast steaming at sea really began. One most important result is that much less coal is required. The *Great Eastern*, launched about 1858, marked the culmination of the old system. She was planned to voyage to Australia, to carry 15,000 tons of coal for her trip, and yet have sufficient space for a remunerative traffic of cargo and of passengers. But under the compounding and triple-expansion principle the huge Atlantic liner *Paris* needs only 2,700 tons for her Atlantic passage, and consequently she has much more space in proportion for passengers and cargo. But her steam pressure is about 150 lbs. or more to the square inch instead of the 15 lbs. to 25 lbs. of the *Great Eastern*.

Paddle wheel steamers have also felt the change, and *La Marguerite* travels from London to Boulogne and back in the day at a speed of about 25 land miles an hour.

When the steam has done its work in the cylinders it is now passed into the surface-condenser and rapidly turned into hot water; then it passes to the hot well and is ready to be conveyed, all piping hot, to the boilers again. This system is a great help towards the constant supply of very high pressure steam. Four thousand tons of water are often thus condensed in an hour on board a large liner, while a forced draught is used to fan the furnaces, and the great ship speeds on its way at 20 knots an hour and even more.

These results have been accomplished within the century by the genius, the high spirit, and the enterprise of many men. They amply justify the prediction of Henry Bell—"I will venture to affirm," said he, "that history does not afford an instance of such rapid improvement in commerce and civilization as that which will be effected by steam vessels." Yet it is doubtful if, in his wildest dreams, either he or James Watt imagined such extraordinary results as have actually occurred. Truly the development of the steam-engine, as seen more especially in the locomotive and the steamship, remains one of the great marvels of the nineteenth century.

Y—Yearly yields younger youth. SUNLIGHT SOAP.

Press Opinions

on

Lifebuoy Soap.

RENDERS EVERYTHING SWEET AND WHOLESOME.

"Where there has been any sort of infectious illness in the house, the antiseptic and disinfectant 'Lifebuoy' Soap should be used for washing clothes, bedding, floors, woodwork, and furniture, as it has a wonderful capacity for destroying germs of all kinds, and everything that is washed with it becomes perfectly sweet and wholesome."

From *Lady*, May 3rd, 1898.

IS PERFECTLY INVALUABLE.

"'Lifebuoy' Royal Disinfectant Soap is at once an antiseptic and disinfectant. For washing clothes, linen, flannels, blankets, sheets, bedding, floors, woodwork and furniture for use in all cases of infectious disease, and for hospitals and infirmaries it is a well-established fact that the 'Lifebuoy' Soap is perfectly invaluable. It is no exaggeration to say that its daily use in the household will act as a preventative of very many of the ills that flesh is heir to."

From *Lady's Pictorial*, March 5th, 1898.

A POWERFUL ANTISEPTIC.

"Lifebuoy Royal Disinfectant Soap cannot be too highly recommended for use during the summer heat, as it is a powerful antiseptic, and as invaluable for laundry purposes as it is for general use in the household. For bedroom floors and nurseries it should always be employed, and it can be used in hot or cold water has desired."

From *Weldon's Journal of Costumes*, July, 1895.

PRESS OPINIONS

ON

Lifebuoy Soap

(*Continued*).

SHOULD ALWAYS BE IN THE HOUSE.

"All floors and wood-work should certainly have a thorough cleansing with Lifebuoy Soap during the Spring clean, for this is antiseptic, and makes the place healthy as well as cleanly, destroying all disease germs. For this reason it should always be in the house for use in the time of illness, and for household cleaning it is invaluable at all times and seasons. Lifebuoy Soap gives a most refreshing odour and feeling of absolute purity to everything it touches, and is very inexpensive, and can be bought at all grocers' and oilshops."

From *Our Home*, March 12th, 1898.

AN ADMIRABLE SOAP.

"Is Lifebuoy Soap Effectively Disinfectant?—I am glad to know that the objections which apply to mixing disinfectants with our food-stuffs do not in any way affect the great advantages that appertain to contraseptic soap. Since first advised by my medical man to use it constantly in my household, I have not had a single case of germ-brought illness in my family—although I reside in a locality where, of late, zymotic diseases have extensively prevailed. Behind and beyond this significant state of things, I can only go to cite the general agreement which subsists among physicians as to the active prophylactic virtues of this admirable soap." From *Science Siftings*, Feb. 27th, 1897.

FOR REMOVING ANTS.

"Birdie.—Have the cupboard shelves scrubbed every other day with Lifebuoy Soap and hot water, leaving some tablets of the soap on the shelves; in this way you will soon be rid of a colony of ants." From *Young Ladies' Journal*, March 13th, 1897.

SUNLIGHT SOAP guaranteed pure.

THE LAUNDRIES OF THE WORLD.

BY THE LATE
GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA.

In Ancient Greece.

In remote ages there was, strictly speaking, no soap at all. In the days of Homer, when Nausicaa and her maidens—tired of playing at ball, as we see them in Sir Frederic Leighton's* beautiful picture—took a turn at the wash-tub; the garments which they wished to purify were placed in large, shallow vessels of wood or metal, over which cold water was poured, and then the maidens, tucking up their pepla, proceeded to execute a skirt dance which was not only elegant, but useful, in the buckets. I mean that they vigorously trod out the linen or the woollen fabrics used in the household; and what they did, ever so many centuries ago, is done to this day in many parts of Scotland.

What did the Ancients without Soap?

What did the ancients do, you may ask, when they had no soap wherewith to wash and scour their raiment? Well, they put in the water a substance known as "nitron" or "natrum," which was a herb frequently growing from old walls, and which is now known among chemists as sequi-carbonate of soda. This was the herb "borith" of the Hebrews. We read in Jeremiah: "Though thou wash thee with water, and take thee much borith, yet thine iniquity is marked before Me." When we come, however, to consider

The Laundries of the Ancient Romans,

it will be found that the washermen and washerwomen used a great many more substances for cleaning textile fabrics than the herb borith. They were rather degreasers, or people who took the grease out, than washers; for it is necessary to remind you that the togas and other garments of the Romans were, until a very late period of the empire, composed, not of linen, but of wool. The historian Gibbon has more forcibly than elegantly told us that Augustus Cæsar had not a shirt

* Afterwards Lord Leighton.

SUNLIGHT SOAP. Less labour, greater comfort.

to his back. His empress, however, and other noble Roman matrons and maidens, were accustomed to wear robes of silk; but the male nobility and gentry were quite content to don vestments of wool which had been scientifically blanched by the fullers; and when their garments became unhandsomely soiled they were sent to the fullers to be ungreased. The operation was performed by treading out the clothes in large tanks full of water mingled with ammonia. On being taken out of the tanks, the clothes were wrung by powerful slaves specially employed for the purpose, and they were then stretched over a dome-shaped wire cover to dry and to be blanched, which last process was carried out by placing under the wire cage a pot of burning sulphur. When the articles had been well fumigated by this means—and I don't envy the slaves who had to perform the brimstone part of the business—they were carefully brushed, and dressed with a little carding-machine or flat brush, garnished with very short wires, instead of bristles. Finally they were subjected to the action of a screw press, and practically mangled with large, smooth tubular rollers of stone.

The Fullers in Ancient Rome.

If you wish to know how the poorer Romans had their clothes cleansed, it may be enough to say that they did not have them cleansed at all. They wore tunics of unbleached wool, preferably of a dark brown hue. It didn't show the dirt, and consequently it did not need, to their thinking, the attention of the fuller. Very many of the monastic orders abroad are still shirtless, and wear but one garment, winter and summer, of dark grey or brown colour. That forms their entire wardrobe. They live in it; they die in it; and they are buried in it.

The Legend of the Origin of Soap.

Ere taking a brief survey of the laundries of the world, as I have been acquainted with them during more than forty years of widely-extended travel, I thought it expedient to glance concisely at the laundries and fulling establishments of ancient Greece and Rome, in order that you might perfectly understand, that although herbs and earth of a more or less saponaceous nature were employed by the Greeks,

SUNLIGHT SOAP guaranteed to contain

the Romans, the Hebrews and the Egyptians, soap, as we understand it at present, was not a cleansing ingredient made use of in laundries when the world was young. There is a pretty legend in support of the Italian derivation of soap. A woman of Savona, says the story, was washing some clothes in a large earthen vessel containing water and wood ashes, and to her surprise they acquired after only a slight amount of scrubbing an exceptional degree of cleanliness. She remembered that the vessel in which she was washing had frequently served as a receptacle for olive oil; and then her husband, who was a workman in a candle factory, arrived at the conclusion that a very practical detergent could be made by mixing alkaline wood ashes with some fatty or oily substance.

As a matter of fact, the manufacture of soap did not begin in London till 1524, although it had been made for some years previously at Bristol. Queen Anne laid a duty of threepence a pound on soap, and this impost must be considered as a tax not only on the comfort, but on the health, happiness, and morality of the country. In 1853, when the odious duty was finally repealed by Mr. Gladstone, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, it amounted to over a million pounds sterling annually.

An Indian Laundry.

Now, turning to the laundries of the world, the last processes of washing that I witnessed, and the last washermen with whom I came in contact, plied their trade in every way, save as regarded the employment of soap, just as their ancestors had, in all probability, carried it on thousands of years ago. It was not until I was nearly sixty years of age that I went to India, and that I discovered that although a friend in Calcutta very kindly "put me up" in his large and roomy house, it was absolutely necessary that I should keep servants of my own. Among others I secured the services of a chocolate-coloured individual, who officiated as my body servant, and I was told that I might call him "Baboo." He was so far a baboo that he was able to converse in

Bengali Pigeon-English,

but he was curiously incapable of pronouncing the letter "R." He called brandy "landels," General Prendergast "Ginrele

Fingleglass," and Warren Hastings "Wallen Stink." Once when I was groaning with pain he incidentally observed, while squatted as was his habit on the floor, that his grandmother was "velly sholly for me." Why my illness should have been made a subject for conversation in the domestic circle in the Black Town of Calcutta, and why Baboo's venerable relative should have expressed sympathy, I do not know. But I also had a dhobie or washerman, and when I began to learn something of his methods of procedure, I could appreciate the popular Hindoo proverb, "like a dhobie's dog, belonging neither to the house nor to the riverside." Swift, however, has invented an apter proverbial locution, touching the indispensable accessory to the laundry. He asked a poor man how he was getting on, and the indigent individual replied: "As you see, master, like a cake of soap wasting away more and more every day it's used."

The Dhobie's Doings.

The dhobie goes to the riverside, with or without his equivocal dog, and with a huge basket or creel of soiled linen on his back. When he gets to the last step of the washing ghaut he twists your belongings and those of others of his customers into a long, thick cable, and this textile chain he proceeds to batter with stones, until he has expressed all particles of dirt from the tissues of cotton or linen which he so unmercifully lapidates. The dhobie's favourite day for taking away your washing is Tuesday. You get your linen back, as we do, on Friday or Saturday, and it is beautifully got up, especially as regards the collars and cuffs; but after awhile you begin to experience a vaguely uneasy feeling that you are getting into a condition of looped and windowed raggedness, and if you hold up your innermost garments to the light every morning (that is to say, if your obsequious body servant will allow you to hold anything up, or do yourself any kind of personal service), you will discover that your under-linen has developed a disagreeable number of "Jacob's ladders," which develop with disastrous rapidity into absolute

Rents and Fissures.

The battering on these confounded stones seems to have pounded the very life out of the warp and weft of the textile fabrics which you wear, and you must not be surprised if some

fine morning one of the cuffs of your shirt comes off bodily, or if, when you have symmetrically tied your white cravat before going out to dinner, the bow comes right off in your hand. As for your pocket-handkerchiefs, their texture becomes so frail that your fingers have little difficulty in coming right through the cambric, so that when you wish to mop your heated forehead you discover that you are scratching your head. It is commonly reported, too, in Calcutta, that the dhobie always gets the dress shirts of his customers

Indian Dhobie, or Washerman.

finished by the latest on Wednesday, so that he and his friends can wear them on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, at the fashionable re-unions of his caste. On a Friday they are washed, ironed, and got up again.

A Chinaman the Best Washerman in the World.

I never went to China, but I should say that John Chinaman was the best washerman in the world. Possibly his forefathers were actually employed in laundry work many centuries before we had any kind of washermen or washer-

let SUNLIGHT SOAP cleanse them.

women in Europe. It cannot be too often repeated that washing in hot soap-suds is, so far as Europe is concerned, a distinctly modern practice. It was not introduced into France until the beginning of the sixteenth century. The noble and the rich wore silk, velvet, and fine cloth; and the poor, both in England and in France, were habited in frieze or home-spun, and very often in jerkins of leather. The use of fine linen, even among ladies, was so restricted, that in the reign of Charles VI. of France, Queen Isabella was charged with reckless prodigality because she possessed two cambric chemises. John Chinaman, on the other hand, has worn cotton and linen from a time to which the memory of man turneth not; and he has consequently—although not naturally a very cleanly animal—grown with every century more and more of an expert in the processes of the wash-house.

In the Laundry of the Palace Hotel, San Francisco,

one of the most splendid, the most comfortable, and the most admirably-conducted in the wide world, a large number of Chinamen are employed. The actual washing and mangling are, of course, done by machinery, but the getting-up is accomplished by manual labour; and over and over again have I watched with astonishment, admiration, and perhaps a little envy, the wondrous agility and skill with which the Yellow-men manipulate and perfect the articles confided to their hands. A French *blanchisseuse de fin* may be pronounced the merest of bunglers in comparison with a Celestial washerman. Of course, whenever John Chinaman comes under notice there is a shady side to his acts and deeds. The Chinese outsiders at San Francisco are in the habit of gliding about the corridors of the hotels, gently tapping at the doors of guests whom they know to be fresh arrivals, and announcing, with the characteristic and insinuating simper, that they have come for "Mellican gennelman" or "Mellican lady's" washing. In the majority of cases the rascals are suffered to carry off your linen. They return it punctually and beautifully got up, although goodness only knows in what dirty and malodorous den in China Town your raiment has been washed. In cases, however, where the guests are made aware of the fact that the outside Chinese washerman is a wholly unauthorised personage at this particular hotel, a negro waiter

is rung for and the intruder is expelled. If the waiter seizes John by the pig-tail and kicks him downstairs, the act of violence may be deplored, but I fear it is very often committed. Let it be added that these piratical washermen charge much more moderately for washing your things than the hotel does. In fact, the Chinaman is always willing to work well and cheaply, and that is why the American working man hates him so cordially.

The Chinaman in Australia

is quite as diligent, quite as skilful, and quite as willing to accept a moderate wage, and consequently quite as detested as he is in the United States. In Melbourne and Sydney, in Adelaide and Brisbane, the same complaints are made against him, that his laundry operations are carried on in indescribably filthy holes and corners, where he smokes opium and cooks the evil-smelling dishes of his incurably nasty cuisine; but be the accusation true or false, he sends your linen home faultlessly clean and beautifully got up. It is indeed a mystery, to know why John Chinaman should be at the same time an acknowledged benefactor to the European in distant lands, and an abomination to him. In Australia, out of the great cities, you would be compelled to go without green vegetables nearly all the year round if it were not for John Chinaman; and if at dinner-time you ask for carrots and turnips, or peas and beans, or cabbage, or spinach, or salad, or beetroot, or onions, and you are informed that not one of these esculents is to be had, you will probably learn that John Chinaman has not called at the house that particular morning. There are two other peculiarities which I noticed in connection with washing in Australia. The first is, that in the bush townships, the professional laundress usually makes her rounds on horseback, under which circumstance, if her basket of linen be a very big one, she looks peculiar, but scarcely picturesque. In the next place, in middle-class families, the cook, whose wages are generally ten shillings a week in addition to board and lodging, is almost invariably expected to do the washing, together with her ordinary culinary duties. Australian servants have a facetious little custom of running away *en masse* at Christmas time, so as to to enjoy that festive season in their own sweetly simple manner; thus, between Christmas Eve and

Wash the clothes according to the Sunlight method.

New Year's day, an English young lady, newly arrived in our magnificent Australian dependencies, may find herself called upon to assist her primitive friends and relations in sweeping and scrubbing the rooms, baking the bread, cooking the meals, and working in the old family washhouse. But the last she will not find a very difficult task if she uses plenty of SUNLIGHT SOAP, and follows the directions on the box as to

Chinese Washermen.

the easiest and least laborious manner in which to conduct a family laundry.

Returning to Europe,

it will be found that in most countries of the Continent laundry work may be broadly divided into two classes—town and country washing. In the country, the riverside is ordinarily the locality where the first processes of washing are carried out; and by that riverside the congeners of the dhobie's dogs of India are frequently to be found wagging their tails. They are as useful as they are companionable, as they keep strict

watch and ward over the linen spread out on the banks, and prevent it being stolen by passing loafers, just as navvies' dogs in England keep guard over their masters' dinners and their pilot jackets while the men are at work.

In Paris,

fine cottons and woollen fabrics are washed, to begin with, in tepid saponaceous decoctions, with which are sometimes mingled ox-gall and yolk of eggs. In washing silks, the husks of quillia, the roots and the fruits of the plant known as the soap-tree, and the bulbs of arum are employed. The flour of chestnuts, rice, and rye, and of potatoes; gelatine, dextrine, the mucilage of hempseed, are all used in cases where strongly alkaline soap-suds are not thought expedient. With all this it is certain that no mucilaginous solutions are capable of completely cleansing silk, cotton, or linen. The decoctions of gum and the juices of roots and herbs, may give a very pretty colour and a glossy and dressy sheen to the fabrics operated upon, but if these are to be thoroughly cleansed as well as got up, soap must be used—soap of the very purest and most cleansing quality, and if there be no soap there will not be one of the greatest aids to health, a clean shirt. But there is such a soap forthcoming, and in abundance, namely, SUNLIGHT SOAP; and in these days there is not the least necessity for laundresses and housewives to worry themselves about ox-gall, yolk of egg, the fruit of the soap-tree, flour of chestnuts, rice, and rye, husks of quillia, and the mucilage of hempseed, with which to assist the cleansing powers of at least one kind of saponaceous decoction; since I am assured by my womenkind that a lather of SUNLIGHT SOAP needs no such additions. It cleanses in an incredibly short space of time all cotton, woollen and silken fabrics, restoring the faded tints of curtains, muslins, and all manner of textile fabrics as if by magic, and all without hard manual labour of any kind. One only has to study and follow the various printed directions given with every box of SUNLIGHT SOAP to very quickly discover that the manufacture has not been in any way misnamed, for in the darkest of houses it never fails to bring forth sunlight on all it touches.

The Public Lavoirs of Paris.

I now approach the public lavoirs of Paris, some of which

SUNLIGHT SOAP solves the difficulty.

are established on large barges on the Seine, close to the public baths. The processes carried out in these establishments are numerous and elaborate; and all kinds of chemicals are employed to take out from linen the stains made by fruit, wine, and ink. Oxalic acid is largely used for this purpose, as well as a certain mysterious fluid called *eau de javelle*. The successive processes employed are sifting and cleansing the linen according to its various degrees of fineness or dirtiness; soaking in cold water; washing in running

A French Public Lavoir.

water; and beating with battoirs, which are square, flat palettes of wood. This gets the grease out. Then follows plenteous soaping in boiling water, scouring, draining, re-wringing, drying, folding, mangling, and finally getting up.

Washerwomen of Paris

occupy decidedly a superior social position than their sisters do in England. They form a kind of corporation, governed by very stringent rules and regulations; and, although in the public lavoirs it is found necessary to employ men for carry-

Do you know you can use SUNLIGHT SOAP

ing heavy burdens of linen and attending to the steam engine when the washing is done by machinery, the ladies undoubtedly rule the roast—or, rather, the boiled—in an extensive French laundry. Once a year, at the Mi-careme or mid-Lent, the Paris *blanchisseuses* hold high festival.

THE LAUNDRIES OF RUSSIA.

If I were asked to describe the laundries of Russia, I should reply that the empire was so vast, and its population so immense, that almost every conceivable process of washing was carried out in the dominions of the Czar, and I should require pages instead of paragraphs to enumerate the different forms assumed by the laundry in the Muscovite Empire. For the nonce, it will suffice to say that in Russia proper, containing a population of perhaps eighty millions of souls, there are probably fifty millions who rarely have any need to trouble the washerwoman. In the prodigious Russian army, the officers of the Imperial Guard wear the finest of fine linen; and those of the line, both cavalry and infantry, indulge in the occasional luxury of a clean shirt; but the innermost garments of the privates are as a rule of the coarsest canvas. The soldier has one shirt served out to him on New Year's day, and that garment must last him until the end of the year. He does not wash it. He endues it with a coating of tar, which does not stick to him like the shirt of Nessus, because he takes care to grease his body with tallow, and

The Tarred Shirt

keeps him quite warm and comfortable. The tarry surface, moreover, confutes the fleas and other entomological foes which strive to bite him. They have no "purchase" on the smooth surface of the tarred shirt, and so slip off. The Russian peasant, typically known as Ivan Ivanovitch, certainly wears a shirt, which is ordinarily of red cotton; but he wears it outside his black velveteen knickerbockers, and when from a crimson hue it has assumed a dark vandyke brown colour, he just goes to the bath and boils his shirt as well as himself. The Russian husband is a most economical creature. His red cotton shirt may be washed every three months. Above that he wears a kaftan or gabardine of the coarsest homespun in summer. In the winter he assumes a touloupe, or wrap-

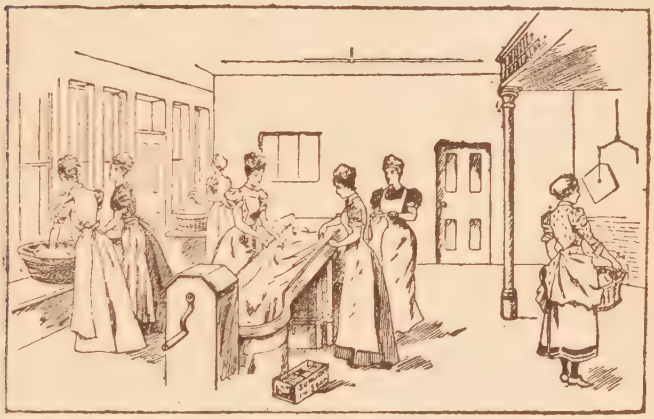
rascal of sheep-skin, which, for the sake of warmth, he wears the woolly side inwards, and he likewise sports either a cat-skin busby or a low-crowned hat. When the sheep-skin wrap-rascal and the hat become "too lively," the prudent Ivan Ivanovitch sends his garments to the village bakehouse, and they emerge from the oven quite beautifully disinfected from uncomfortable parasites. On the other hand, the Russian peasant woman delights in a chemise, of the sleeves and bodice of which she allows you to see a great deal; her outward skirt indeed being provided with a pair of broad braces or suspenders, which allow her innermost garment to be pleasantly *en evidence*. It is not always quite immaculate, but the poor thing does her very best to keep it spotless, and on the first Sunday in every month it is usually quite clean. As a rule she has two chemises, just as "Monsieur Jacques" had two shirts, of which he was accustomed pathetically to observe, "Ven von is vets, ze ozerre is dry." I must, however, in justice, be permitted to say that at St. Petersburg and Moscow there are extensive "lavoirs," or public laundry-houses, where for a few kopecks the working classes can bring their linen, and wash it with an abundant supply of hot water and soap. As regards the upper classes, there are probably as many French *blanchisseuses de fin* in St. Petersburg and Moscow as there are in Paris or London.

IN ENGLAND SOME YEARS AGO.

It is to be feared that in this prosaic England of ours the washerwoman has never been to any extent a picturesque character. In 1814 the *Quarterly Review* made a violent attack on Leigh Hunt, for writing in the *Examiner* an essay on washerwomen, whom he called "a laborious but inelegant class of the community, giving rise to associations of a hot, disagreeable, dabbling, smoking, splashing, kitcheny, cold dining, anti-receiving-company order." "What," asks the vivacious author of the story of "Rimini," "can be more annoying to any tasteful lady or gentleman, at their first waking in the morning, when that dreadful thump at the door comes announcing the tub-tumbling viragoes with their brawny arms and brawling voices?" In the end, however, the kindly poet-essayist takes leave of the washerwoman in a more melting mood. He grows fond of the wash-tub; and that was why the

Do you know that SUNLIGHT SOAP

Quarterly Review was so angry with him. Beauty itself is indebted to it, he remarks, and draws from that steaming out-house and splashing tub the well-fitting robe that gives out its figure, and the symmetrical cap that contrasts its curls and its complexion. In short, whenever we hear a washerwoman at her foaming work, or see her plodding towards us with her jolly, warm face, her mob cap, her black stockings, clattering pattens, and tub at arm's length, resting on her hip, we look upon her as a living lesson to us to make the most



A Model English Laundry.

of both time and comfort; and as a sort of allegorical compound of pain and pleasure, a little too much, perhaps, in the style of Rubens.

It is clear from the above that Mr. and Mrs. Leigh Hunt, who were essentially members of what may be called the genteel middle classes, were in the habit of having their washing done at home; and in all likelihood their near neighbours at Chelsea, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Carlyle, were, in their early married days, also fain to call in the "brawny viragoes with the brawling voices." The sensations of the author of "Sartor Resartus" when he heard "that dreadful

makes linen white as driven snow.

thump at the door in the morning," may have been akin to those of the very-much-married man whose tribulations are described in a doleful ballad called "Washing Day," which I find in the "Universal Songster," a collection of popular anthology compiled at about the same period as that when Leigh Hunt was writing his essay on washerwomen.

To the doleful ditty is prefixed a spirited little vignette by George Cruikshank. The dejected husband is sitting smoking a long pipe by the fireside, in a room full of clouds of smoke, and clothes-lines hung with all kinds of garments. A brawny virago, at half-a-crown a day, is at the wash-tub up to her arm-pits in soap-suds, while the cat flies from the wrath of the mistress of the household, who, it being washing day, has naturally lost her temper and is unmercifully belabouring her offspring with a birch-rod. The poker has fallen out of the fire, and the floor is littered with saucepan-lids and flat-irons. The refrain to this sad complaint is truly pathetic:—

"For 'tis thump, thump, scrub, scrub;
Scold, scold away;
Oh, the deuce a bit of comfort's here
Upon a washing day."

In these Days,

in the larger towns, the practice of washing at home, that is to say so far as the washing for the whole family in concerned, has declined almost to extinction. A few small articles may be "got up" by the parlourmaid for her employer's use, but as a rule the family washing, including that of the servants, is in large towns almost invariably put out. It is questionable, indeed, whether in the metropolis one young married lady out of fifty knows the difference between a flat-iron and the "great Mr. Twamley's Floodgate iron." The parlourmaid, however, knows something, perhaps, about an Italian iron, and can distinguish between a crimping machine and a goffering one to be worked by hand. At present, nevertheless, our washing machines are on a scale of much vaster magnitude than was ever dreamt of by our grandfathers. In the great year of speculation, 1825, terminating with the usual crash bringing ruin to thousands, among the innumerable companies started was one for washing clothes by machi-

Do you know that SUNLIGHT SOAP

nery. The new enterprise lasted only a very short time, and its patrons complained that the machinery used tore their under-garments to pieces. Since the period in question

Washing machinery has been developed

to a prodigious extent, several of the inventions having been due to American ingenuity. Nor must the admirable machines of Messrs. Hornsby, of Norwich, which appeared in the London Exhibition of 1862, be forgotten. At a great New York hotel hundreds of "pieces" are washed in a few minutes by steam, and dried on a centrifugal machine; while in Paris, at the lavoir where the linen of the Grand Hotel and the Hotel de Louvre is washed, three thousand pieces, or twenty-four thousand pounds weight—are washed and got up every day by only one hundred and fifty employées. The tendency of the age is distinctly in favour of substituting mechanical for manual labour. Still, when we think of the continual trouble which housekeepers so frequently have with regard to their linen, and the indignant remonstrances which they are so frequently compelled to address to the managers of steam laundries touching the tearing of linen, the bad folding of cuffs and collars, and the reckless smashing of buttons, one feels inclined to opine that modern builders might do well to construct commodious private laundries in the houses which they erect, where, not brawling viragoes, but able-bodied, intelligent, sober females, might earn good wages and considerate treatment, and could be periodically employed to do the washing. Perhaps the most commodious way of installing a laundry in such a manner as not to annoy the male members of the family would be to place the laundry at the top of the house; and a clever builder could easily hit upon a practical way of establishing such a sky parlour of soap-suds. At all events we should know what soaps were used to cleanse our linen. It is not too much to say that SUNLIGHT SOAP makes the home washing day quite an easy matter, and by its cleansing properties performs the work of a dozen washing machines in as short, or even a shorter time, and entirely obviates the use of any chemicals and acids whatsoever. SUNLIGHT SOAP is undoubtedly one of the greatest social blessings of the age, and should be used in all the laundries of the world.

LAUNDRY WORK AT HOME.

"*Do not hide dirt, but hate it.*"—DR. RICHARDSON.

"THERE are many thousands, nay, millions of housewives, who have learnt to consider the day on which SUNLIGHT SOAP was introduced to their notice as a red-letter one. Has it not saved them many hours of laborious work at the weekly washing-tub, besides vastly improving in colour, as well as more effectually cleansing the clothes washed with it?"

From *The Ladies' Pictorial*, May 30th, 1896.

BESIDES the saving of labour, three other items that are very important to housewives are saved by the use of SUNLIGHT SOAP—*i.e.*, **Money, Time, and Health.**

1. **Money.**—When other kinds of soap are used for laundry purposes, boiling is necessary in order to whiten the linen after washing. SUNLIGHT SOAP whitens the linen washed with it, so that boiling is not needed, therefore, when it is used, fuel is considerably economised.

SUNLIGHT SOAP is guaranteed to contain no injurious chemical, nor does it contain *free alkali*, and this is a point which it is very important for every household manager to understand.

Alkalies, *i.e.*, soda and potash, are so corrosive that they must be kept in jars, not tins, as they corrode even metal. Their destructive effect on woollens, linens and cottons can therefore be readily understood. Such materials speedily become tender from the action of the alkali, they quickly fray at the edges and are soon reduced to holes when frequently washed with water containing soda—or with coarse, badly-made soap containing alkali *in a free state*, that is, not properly combined with the fatty acids used in the making of soap, and which neutralizes the corrosive effect of the alkali and allows it to do its cleansing work without doing mischief at the same time. Such soaps, often bought by the inexperienced because they are *cheap*—are really very dear, because they require a great deal of labour and rubbing to be expended on the articles washed; they waste quickly,

and still worse, they soon wear out the things washed with them. A clever writer (Mrs. S. A. Barnett), has said, "It were foolish to make washing days shorter by making sewing days longer and our clothes' cupboards emptier," and this is soon done by the use of ill-made soap.

Sir Charles A. Cameron, M.D., President ot the R.C.S., and Vice-President of the Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain, writing from the laboratory of the Royal College of Surgeons, after careful analysis of SUNLIGHT SOAP, says that one of the most valuable points in its composition is its "*freedom from free alkali.*" For this reason, things washed with it last much longer than they would do if washed with common soap.

When Sunlight Soap is used, the linen never needs to be scrubbed with brushes, nor does the material require rubbing in order to work the soap into it. The soap being lightly rubbed on, works in of itself, and needs no friction from the washerwoman to help it to do its work. A considerable saving thus results from using SUNLIGHT SOAP. *Firstly*, in firing, because a copper for boiling the clothes need seldom or never be used, and the washing can be done with warm, instead of very hot water. *Secondly*, great saving will be effected because the things washed will not be quickly worn out.

2. Time.—When SUNLIGHT SOAP is used IT does almost all the work. It is only necessary to rub it on lightly, roll up the material and leave it to soak. All the time the article is soaking the peculiar action of the soap is at work, loosing the dirt, so that it comes out quite easily in the rinsing. It is hardly necessary to point out how much time is saved by this process compared to that which is spent by the woman who uses a soap that requires a large share of her time to aid its operation.

3. Health.—The old-fashioned method of washing, with its steam from the boiling copper, the long standing and heavy exertion over the tub, and the sudden changes of temperature from the over-heated laundry to the drying-yard, was responsible for all kinds of ill-health. Bronchitis, rheumatism, and internal complaints too frequently broke down the laundress's health, and the constant fag made her old before her time. None but a woman of robust body and strong constitution could stand so great a strain. In the home where SUNLIGHT SOAP is employed the housewife's health need not suffer, she

need never stand in a steamy over-heated room, the soap "halves the labour" with her, and so her back and muscles are spared. Even a delicate woman can do the work with its aid without injury to herself. Her skin is saved, too, by its use. It should not be forgotten that the constant use of corrosives, such as soda and potash, frequently cause several forms of skin disease, which generally cannot be cured unless laundry work is altogether given up. Such diseases *cannot* be contracted when SUNLIGHT SOAP is the only detergent employed.

That SUNLIGHT SOAP possesses advantages over every other soap known is proved by four facts, and we know that an ounce of fact is worth a ton of fiction.

1. It has the largest sale of any soap in the world. (The Factory at Port Sunlight gives employment to nearly 2,000 hands, and is being continually enlarged to meet the ever-increasing demand.)

2. It has received 28 Gold Medals and Highest awards at exhibitions held in various parts of the world.

3. It is exported into every civilized country on the globe. *Its wrappers are printed in 30 different languages.*

4. Last (but decidedly not least), its manufacturers have been *appointed by Special Royal Warrant Soapmakers to Her Majesty the Queen.*

As the Sovereign can command the use of the best of everything, this distinction proves in a manner which cannot be gain said that, in spite of imitation which is "the sincerest flattery," and which has produced a host of imitators, SUNLIGHT SOAP to-day stands *unrivalled* as a soap for all laundry and household purposes, being used from Buckingham Palace and Windsor Castle down to the cottages of the humblest of the Queen's subjects.

* * * * *

Special Note.—It is sometimes thought that as SUNLIGHT SOAP possesses such remarkable properties for cleansing easily it must be far too powerful for washing delicately-tinted thin fabrics, such as art muslin, sateens, cretonnes, &c., and it certainly *is* surprising that a soap which will quickly cleanse a grimy kitchen cloth can be used to brighten and "bring up" the dainty colours of fairy-like textures, such as art muslins, &c., without injuring them in the least.

Tennyson said—

"Things seen are mightier than things heard."

Anyone who refuses to believe that SUNLIGHT SOAP can accomplish this task, should simply "put it to the proof" by that most satisfactory of all tests, "*ocular demonstration.*" Let them procure a piece of such material, dimmed by hard wear, and proceed to wash it according to the directions given further on. Doubt will resolve itself speedily into admiration and belief.

PRACTICAL DIRECTIONS FOR LAUNDRY WORK.

THE simplicity of the method of washing with SUNLIGHT SOAP must commend itself to everyone. A child can carry out the directions for using it, and with its help laundry work is rendered so easy that a feeble woman or young girl can do the greater part of the family washing with but little trouble.

Things to remember when preparing for Washing Day.

1. THAT soft-water is much better for washing than hard water, which always contains chalk, and this forms a hard curd on the water and interferes with the action of soap. Hard-water is made softer by boiling, or by exposure to air in an open tub. Rain-water should be saved for washing day. If a flannel be tied over the tap of the water-butt, the water will be cleaner when drawn off. SUNLIGHT SOAP will be found to lather freely in the hardest water, which is a great advantage when soft water cannot be procured.

2. Remember that water is a combination of two gases, *oxygen and hydrogen*, and these gases possess the power of *dissolving dirt*. The knowledge of this fact teaches an important lesson to the washerwoman—*i.e.*, that soaking in water before washing saves both soap and labour. Therefore, all white things should, if possible, be put into a tub

and left to soak for twenty-four hours before washing. *Flannels and coloured prints must not be soaked.* The work on washing day will be greatly facilitated by this preliminary soaking of the white things.

3. If a little SUNLIGHT SOAP be rubbed on the dirtiest parts of the things before leaving them to soak, the work of washing them will also be facilitated.

4. If possible, things should be mended before washing.

5. All kinds of articles CANNOT be washed in the same way. Flannels and coloured things need quite a different treatment to white linen and cottons.

6. Sort all the articles into separate heaps. Wash all flannels, woollens and coloured things first, while the white clothes are soaking, *because* they must be washed quickly. Woollens shrink and become hard if left lying about wet, and colours run when not washed and hung to dry quickly.

7. Recollect that body linen *must not* be washed with table linen. The finest and best white things must be washed first, then the next best, and kitchen cloths, rubbers, etc., last.

8. Remember that if pocket-handkerchiefs are disagreeable to wash, they may be made less so by being soaked first in salt and water, or well sprinkled with salt.

9. Workmen's clothes, if splashed with lime, should be steeped in water and well rinsed before washing, otherwise the lime will harden the water and waste the soap.

10. Remember that handkerchiefs used by people with colds, and everything used by sick people should be washed with LIFEBUOY SOAP and then boiled. *By this means the germs of all infectious diseases are absolutely destroyed.*

11. Take out stains *before* washing linen. The longer they remain in the more difficult they are to remove.

Ink Stains may be easily removed if soaked in milk while the stain is still wet, then wash in SUNLIGHT SOAP. If the ink has dried in, cover with salt and lemon juice,* steep in this for some hours; do not rub much, the stain will surely come out; then wash with SUNLIGHT SOAP.

Marking-Ink Stains.—Wet with a few drops of *saturated solution* of cyanuret of potassium, then wash in cold water.

*Answers same purpose as salts of lemon, but is not poisonous, nor does it injure linen as the latter does.

To restore painted walls, use SUNLIGHT SOAP.

Tea, Wine and Fruit Stains can be removed easily if steeped while fresh in soft water—cold or tepid. If dried in, proceed as for ink stains.

Iron Mould.—Stretch part over small basin of boiling water that the steam may come through, cover with salt and lemon juice, and rub the mark gently with a bit of cotton wool, occasionally dipping the material in the water till the mark is removed. Then rinse well in SUNLIGHT SOAP and warm water. Iron-mould spreads to other things if clothes marked freshly with it be put into the washing tub.

Mildew Marks are very difficult to remove from linen. Soak in butter-milk, or rub SUNLIGHT SOAP well in, then cover with chalk, press this into linen, and spread the article in the open air and sun.

Scorch Marks.—If slight, wash with SUNLIGHT SOAP and lay in sunshine; repeat if necessary. For larger marks try this preparation: Juice squeezed from two chopped onions; vinegar, half-pint; Fuller's earth, two ounces; SUNLIGHT SOAP, scraped, half-ounce; boil all together, mixing well. Keep in covered jar. Spread some on scorch, let it dry, next day wash off.

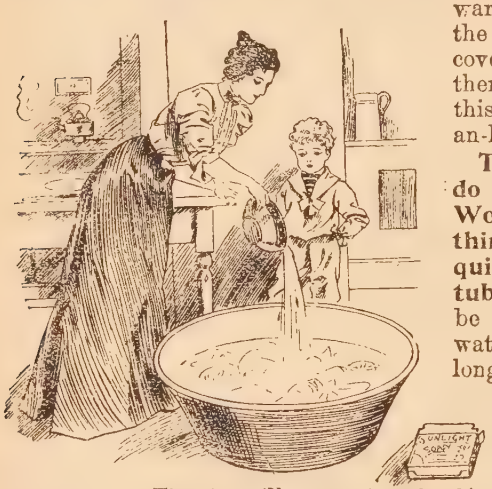
Paint Marks.—Turpentine or paraffin rubbed on with a bit of cloth quickly removes fresh marks. For dried paint marks, apply turpentine and alcohol, equal parts, then benzine.

12. Some people think it is very economical to wear things as long as possible before washing. It is really very extravagant, because linen allowed to become very dirty before washing, is (1) unwholesome to wear; (2) becomes of a bad colour; (3) needs more soap in the washing; (4) takes longer to wash, and so is sooner worn out.

One great advantage in washing at home regularly every week is that everything can be washed when but slightly soiled—there is not the same temptation to "make them do a little longer" that there is when they are sent out, and have to be paid for at so much a piece. House, body and table linen will then be found to last much longer, if nothing but SUNLIGHT SOAP is used in the wash-tub, and they will always retain their youthful whiteness, instead of lapsing into the dull muddy colour that sooner or later is the lot of all cotton and linen articles when washed with soap that contains the destructive "free alkali."

SUNLIGHT SOAP. Largest sale in the world.

Method of using Sunlight Soap for washing all linen and cotton materials.—After the soaking recommended before (which, of course, can be dispensed with if *absolutely* necessary), wring the things lightly out of the water in which they have soaked, have a tub of hot water ready—dip each article into it, draw it out on the wash-board, and rub the soap lightly and thoroughly all over every part, *leaving no part unsoaped*, roll each article up tightly and leave it in the tub covered with water. When they are all done fill the tub (or tubs) with warm water, so that the things may be covered—and leave them to soak like this for at least half-an-hour.



The Soap will do the Cleansing Work while the things are lying quietly in the tubs.—They may be left rolled up in water in this way as long as convenient: if even till next day, it will do no harm. Then unroll and rinse thoroughly. *The dirt will come out as the things are rinsed without any trouble.* They must be turned inside out, and thoroughly worked through the water, pouring this off as it gets dirty, and adding more clean hot water. If there are any specially soiled parts, as at the neck, they may need some more soap and a little rubbing, but as a rule there is no need for any second washing. When the things are all done, they must be *thoroughly* rinsed, if need be, in two relays of water, otherwise they will not be a good colour, because the dirt will not be thoroughly rinsed out of them, then wring and hang to dry. Blue is only needed to counteract the yellow tinge given by ordinary soap. When SUNLIGHT SOAP is used blueing is not needed.

Wringing.—If this be carelessly and roughly done the fibres will be injured. A *wringer* by which the water is *pressed* out saves much injurious twisting, and well repays its cost; it also saves much labour. The things should be folded selvedge-wise before they are put between the rollers. If wrung by hand they should be twisted according to the selvedge.

Drying.—Dry, if possible, in the open-air. If this cannot be done (as when people live in rooms in town) have a long pole fixed to hang from the wall. It can be easily and

cheaply put up with small pulleys and a long, strong cord, by which the pole can be lowered and raised. Hot air *ascends*—and things dry quickly near the ceiling. This is a convenient plan, but it is healthier for those who have no back yard to wash at a public "Wash-house," where there is a hot drying closet. Hang clothes by the *thickest* part, otherwise the water lodges there, and drying is delayed. Turn things inside out when drying out of doors. Wipe cords or lines carefully, as they are often dirty and mark the clothes. Fasten props firmly. Clothes pegs should be all of wood; boil them in soap and water occasionally.

SUNLIGHT SOAP.

To wash Flannels, Woollens, Tweeds, Serges, Cloth, Clothes of all kinds, Coloured Prints, Muslins, Crewel-Work, Sateens, Silk Handkerchiefs.—Strange as it may seem to the inexperienced, all these things, so different in substance, should be washed in the same way, always, of course, bearing in mind that delicate muslins, &c., need more care in handling than serge, &c., and do not need so much shaking and sousing.

Method.—Cut up as thin as possible a tablet of SUNLIGHT SOAP, pour upon this two gallons of *boiling* water, beat up to a lather with a stick so that the soap shall be all dissolved. Shake the things till quite free from dust, and *when the water has cooled and is only warm* put in the things and shake, as has been well said, "'till they hardly know where they are, and lose hold of their dirt in their dizziness." It is very surprising to see how quickly the water becomes dirty, and the things clean, when SUNLIGHT SOAP is used in this way.

Its special value for all woollen articles is its freedom from "free alkali." This is extremely destructive to wool, even more so than to cotton and linen. Flannels washed with soda and coarse soap are soon destroyed.

Remember these seven points in washing woollens :—

1. *Never* put them into very hot or cold water—it shrinks them.

2. *Never* rub soap on them, it knots the fibre and hardens them.

3. Rinse when removed from the soapy lather in plenty of warm water till *quite* free from soap.

4. *Never* leave them lying about wet, but finish the washing as fast as possible.

5. *Never* wring or twist any of the above articles. *Squeeze* the water out gently with a wringer if possible. Muslin and lace may be squeezed in a towel. Squeeze coloured wool work and crewel work in dry towels ; do not hang up or the coloured wool will run into and stain the material on which they are worked.

6. Hang to dry as soon as possible, in the open-air is best. *Never* in a hot sun or near a hot fire, this shrinks flannels and fades prints.

7. *Never* iron with a very hot iron, use one moderately hot; iron on wrong side with a piece of muslin between iron and flannel.

To clean marble, use SUNLIGHT SOAP.

To Wash an Eiderdown Quilt.—Put the quilt into water prepared as above, leave it to soak for twenty minutes well under water, then plunge it about thoroughly for ten minutes, drain off dirty water, refill with tepid water, work for ten minutes, drain and rinse in tepid water, squeeze well, *do not wring*. Hang out of doors (always choose a bright, breezy day for this work, otherwise the down will not dry properly). While drying shake well several times.

To Wash Silks.—Dissolve a tablet of SUNLIGHT SOAP in a gallon of water as above. Lay silk on table and wash all over with nail brush or stout sponge dipped in the soap water. Wash both sides, wipe off soap, *rinse without squeezing* in tepid water. Hang on line dripping, and when nearly dry iron on wrong side with warm iron.

To Wash Velveteen.—Velvet will *not* wash, it must be dry-cleaned. Velveteen washes perfectly *if* the washing be properly done, but if not properly done the material will be destroyed. Follow these instructions carefully. Make a soapy lather as given above. Three parts fill a tub or bath (not a zinc one), and in this shake the velveteen as directed for woollens. (If it is a skirt it is better unpicked from waist-band.) On no account rub it. When the water is cool and dirty pour it away and repeat process with fresh hot soapy water, but while this is being got ready *do not* leave the material in a heap, but hang it on a line, shake through this water till clean, rinse in tepid, then in cold water; do not wring it. Stretch it over two lines, or, if a skirt, pin it out to its full extent by the hem with pins, *not* pegs. It will take a day or two to dry, then stretch, and clap the back to raise the pile, or better still, let two hold it, or pin it over the backs of two chairs and iron the wrong side from underneath, but it *must not* be ironed on a table.

To wash Gloves.—Chamois, light kid, or suéde and white evening gloves of all sorts, can be beautifully washed as follows, and will be found fragrant and fresh, not smelling of benzine, and so betraying their visit to the cleaner. Mend all holes, take off any rings, put on the gloves and button them. Wash the hands with SUNLIGHT SOAP and hot water, rub any very dirty part with a soft nail brush. Without removing, rinse in tepid water, and dry on a clean

To clean laces, use SUNLIGHT SOAP.

towel. Hold the hands to the fire, gently working to keep the gloves soft. Take off, when dry, and stretch to shapen, smooth and press in paper between two boards.

To make Soap Jelly.—When a large washing of flannels, prints, etc., has to be done, time will be saved by making soap jelly the day before. Cut up 1½ tablets of SUNLIGHT SOAP thinly, add to a gallon of water, and boil till quite melted (taking care it does not boil over), pour into a pan—when cool it will be a jelly. When required, mix a portion with hot water to form a lather, instead of making it as directed on page 266.

How to use Sunlight Soap in a Washing Machine.—When big things—blankets, sheets, quilts, etc.—have to be washed, a washing machine is a great help—not that they save all hand labour, for they do not. Half-fill the machine with hot water, add jelly as above to make strong lather, wring the things out of the cold soak, put into the machine and turn the handle. About fifteen minutes in this machine is usually needed for each lot of things.

(NOTE.—SUNLIGHT SOAP jelly answers the purpose of soft soap, but as it does not contain potash it will not have any deleterious effect on the things washed with it.)

Starching, Ironing, Mangling.—Linen keeps longer clean if well starched. Starch varies greatly in quality. Much adulterated and inferior starch is sold. Rice starch is the best.

Hot Starch.—For table linen, muslin, &c., put two table-spoonsful of starch into a basin, blend with same quantity of cold water till smooth, add one quart of boiling water stirring all the time, or the mixture may be boiled instead.

Cold Starch.—For shirts, collars, cuffs, and things that need to be very stiff, use soft water, or soften with borax (1 teaspoonful to pint). Hard water will make the linen streaky. One table-spoonful of starch, half-pint of cold water—blend till quite smooth—stir a piece of SUNLIGHT SOAP in either kind of starch for half a minute, it will prevent the starch sticking to the iron, and is much better for this purpose than turpentine, which often makes the linen yellow and is very inflammable. A little borax may be

To clean feathers, use SUNLIGHT SOAP.

also added with advantage to hot starch. *Remember in making starch that the water basins, &c., must be absolutely clean, as the least scrap of black or dirt in the starch will cause a smudge on the linen when ironed.* Starch for this reason should be kept in a covered jar.

To Starch and Iron Shirts, Ladies' Blouses, &c.—Do not trust to the kitchen-table for ironing, but have an ironing-board. It should be quite smooth, with no uneven joins, and be covered with two folds of blanket without seams, and have a clean sheet or calico tacked over it, this should be free from patches, seams, or darns, which mark the linen. For ironing shirts and blouses a *shirt board* is necessary. It should be about 16 inches long and 10 inches wide, and covered with double fold of flannel and thin calico; also a polishing-board, the same size, but covered only with calico, is needed. A sleeve-board is a great convenience—it should be the same as the shirt-board, but smaller. Besides box, or flat-irons, a polishing iron is required. It can be bought at an ironmonger's for 1s.

Two things are absolutely needed to do up shirts, &c., nicely. 1. The irons *must* be scrupulously clean. Any particle of dirt will cause failure. 2. The irons must be *exactly* the right heat or a good result cannot be obtained. If too hot they will scorch. If not hot enough the starch granules will not be ruptured in the linen, and it will not stiffen. Only practice and experience can lead to successful "getting-up" of starched linen, but with patience and care it is soon learned. A paper or board, with silver-sand or bath-brick, and a piece of linen should be kept at hand, and before an iron is used it should be rubbed on the sand and then tested on the linen, soiling and scorching will thus be obviated.

To Starch Blouses.—If these are of cambric or muslin, starch with boiled starch (may be used hot or cold). If they have stiff fronts, collars, and cuffs, they must be done like gentlemen's shirts.

To Starch with Boiled Starch.—Muslins, table-linen, &c., are done by this method: Wring out of rinsing water, turn inside out and dip in the starch (it must not be too thick), squeeze, shake, pull smooth, and clap between the hands, then roll in a dry clean cloth, in which leave them for some time. Before they are quite dry, *iron on the wrong*

SUNLIGHT SOAP revives colours in art muslins.

side, the way of the selvedge, with a thin cotton between iron and material. If they have got too dry, sprinkle with water.

Starching and Ironing Shirts, Cuffs, Collars.—St arch made with cold water must be used for these. Make it *quite smooth* and as thick as cream, stir well up from bottom of basin. The things must be *quite dry* before being put into it, or they will not absorb enough starch to make them properly stiff. Dip each article in and soak it in the starch for a few seconds. *Only the cuffs, collars, and fronts of shirts may be put in, not the body of the shirt*, squeeze out, and roll up tight in a clean cloth, and leave them for an hour, so that the starch may soak in.

Fine Lace.—Wash as directed for flannels, by shaking in hot SUNLIGHT SOAP lather, rinse, dry. Put three lumps of loaf sugar in a half-pint basin of hot water, when dissolved dip the lace in, hang up dripping, draw out with fingers when dry and clap between the hands. A weak solution of isinglass is used with good effect for stiffening lace. It should never be starched.

Mangling.—Linen must be quite damp before mangling, and should be placed *quite smooth and selvedge-wise* between the rollers. If possible, one person should hold and smooth the linen as it passes through the mangle, while the other turns the handle: creasing will thus be prevented. Mangling before ironing greatly improves linen. Mangle large things and small things separately. If things are put in of unequal thickness some will not be properly pressed. Properly mangled things should come out quite smooth and glossy and not need ironing, except for special articles. Buttons, hooks, etc., should be inside the folded linen, or they will be broken by the rollers.

For washing silver, SUNLIGHT SOAP has no equal.

HINTS FOR THE TOILET.

The Care of the Skin.

"Beauty commonly produces love, but cleanliness preserves it."—JOHN ADDISON.

To understand how injurious corrosive substances, such as soda and potash, must be to the skin when soap is used in which the alkali is "free," * one must know something about the nature and functions of the skin, and must remember that it is one of the most important organs of the body, whose health and freedom from disease largely depend upon its being in good condition.

The human skin is a very complicated organ, possessing important functions. It is composed of two layers, the cuticle, or *epidermis*, which is the upper layer, and under it the true skin or *derma*. The cuticle itself is composed of two layers, the under one being made up of tiny cells, which multiply quickly, the older ones being pushed to the surface, becoming flattened out and forming mosaic-like layers of protective cells, on the same principle as a brick flooring a hundred layers thick. As these cells rise to the surface they take the form of tiny scales, and as they are rubbed away, fresh ones take their place. This property of reproduction possessed by the skin is one of the most wonderful of all our bodily functions, neither the liver, the lungs, or any of the other important internal organs reproduce themselves continually as the the skin does; it is in a state of perpetual growth, and is always being renewed. Beneath the double-layered cuticle is the true skin, called the *derma*. Ramifying the true skin are the ends of nerves, and tiny tubes or glands of two kinds whose mouths (pores) open into the cuticle, these are the sweat glands and the oil glands. If drawn out (they are embedded in the skin in curls) they would measure *twenty-eight*

* That is, not properly combined with the fat which neutralises the corrosive property of the alkali.

Dirt comes out easily with SUNLIGHT SOAP.

miles! The oil glands secrete nourishment for the hair of the body—the sweat glands secrete and pour out part of the waste matter of the blood, if this were not removed the body *would die from its own poison.* From one to three, or more *pints* of waste matter are taken from the body *by the action of a healthy skin* in every twenty-four hours. All this sweat is not visible, much passes through the outer layer or cuticle to keep it soft, this is the insensible perspiration. If this were not exuded the skin would be in the burning, dry state it is in fevers, when it is said "not to act."

The ramifications of tubing which run through the *skin* has been compared to the drainage system of a city. Tennyson spoke of the body as "a little city of sewers."

The idea, though coming from a great poet, is not a pleasant one, but it is physiologically correct, and it is well for us to remember that it is just as necessary for the health of the body that the drainage system of the skin should be unimpeded, as it is necessary for the welfare of a town that its sewerage should be in good working order, because, if the mouths of these little drains are choked up, that is, if the pores are stopped so that the waste matter of the blood cannot be excreted by them, it is *thrown back into the blood* and, either poisons it, or is got rid of by the lungs or kidneys, and causes them to be overworked, as they, without this, have their own fair share of waste-removing work to do.

The pores are often choked by want of cleanliness. The "scarf skin," which is really the dried-up cells that are constantly being pushed to the surface, if not got rid of by washing and rubbing, remain and block the mouths of the oil and sweat glands, so that the deleterious waste secretions cannot escape. This is practically the reason why cleanliness is so important for health. The skin breathes to some extent, and oxygen is taken into the blood by it, and the poisonous gases of the body escape through it; but if the surface is blocked up its myriads of tiny mouths are rendered useless and their functions are destroyed.

The above is a very brief sketch of the skin; but it is enough, however, to show its nature and the necessity—1, for keeping it clean; 2, and in good condition. It will also enable anyone to understand the importance of washing it with a soap that will keep it healthy and will not injure those important little mouths that cover its entire surface. How small they are we may imagine when we know that on every *square inch* of skin there are from 2,000 to 3,000 of them; there are nearly 3 million of them altogether on the skin. Being so small they are easily closed or shrivelled up, when, of course, they cannot act. Alkalies (soda and potash) existing as they do in a "free" state in most soaps, have this injurious effect on the pores of shrivelling them up, and stopping their action. This is why washing with coarse soap causes such smarting to the skin, which in actual fact has been *burned* and dried up by the caustic effect of the soda, which also so thoroughly removes the natural oil from the skin that it is rendered rough and harsh, and this is why the use of a really good toilet soap is not merely a matter of luxury, but is one which to a great extent affects the general health of the body, and certainly influences its beauty, for without health and a good skin neither man nor woman can have any claim to good looks . . . An ideal toilet soap is one which, while thoroughly cleansing, will not injure the pores nor dry up the oil and insensible perspiration which nature provides to feed the skin and make it supple, and such a soap, *absolutely pure*, has been produced by a new process at Port Sunlight, and is known as STARLIGHT, THE ROYAL TOILET SOAP.

As to the "quality of the ingredients," it ought to be

the best soap for washing pigeons.

generally known that in the composition of the soaps manufactured at Port Sunlight *pure vegetable oil*, such as is largely used for cooking in most kitchens, and of a kind that does not readily turn rancid, has a prominent place. This is one of the secrets of the purity of the Port Sunlight Soaps, and one of the reasons that, even in the unscented varieties, they are always fragrant.

The firm of LEVER BROTHERS, LIMITED, have oil mills both on the Mississippi and in Australia, from whence the oil is imported to the home factory to be manufactured in their world-known soaps, and it is no doubt the presence of this oil which makes all the soaps produced at Port Sunlight so valuable, not only for cleansing purposes, but so softening and emollient for the skins of those who use them.

Starlight Soap for Shaving.—Gentlemen who "do their own shaving at home," are to be congratulated on the appearance of STARLIGHT SOAP. One gentleman, who has had a quarter of a century's experience of shaving his own face every day, has just said to the writer of these lines, after trying the soap:—"STARLIGHT SOAP is *the best* shaving soap I have ever used."

Bathing Infants and Children.—It is very necessary for mothers and nurses to know that the skins of infants and children are remarkably sensitive to outward influences. Extremes of heat and cold affect young children more than adults, and soaps and toilet powders which contain any injurious ingredients will produce much more serious results if applied to the skin of a baby or young child, than it would do to that of a grown person. For this reason, the soap and dusting powder chosen for nursery use should be carefully selected. Common, coarse soap, containing as it does, an excess of alkali in a "free" state (in many such soaps it can actually be seen glittering on the surface of the soap) produces cutaneous eruptions when young children's skins are washed with it — and an immense deal of suffering is caused to the little creatures from the chafing that results from the use of such strong soap. *Any soap that contains free alkali is utterly unfit for washing infants and children.*

The soap *par excellence* for the nursery is STARLIGHT SOAP,

because it is proved by careful analysis, as testified to by *The Lancet*—"To be absolutely free from alkali," and to be composed of ingredients the quality of which is "beyond reproach." It is, indeed, largely made of pure vegetable oil, which has a soothing, refreshing and nourishing effect upon the skin, and children washed with it will not be troubled with chafing, breakings-out, rashes, and the other skin troubles that often cause mothers so much annoyance.

The best toilet powder for the nursery, or indeed for anyone, is either fuller's-earth, or boracic-acid powder. A harmless little powdered *orris* root perfumes them delightfully. Both have the advantage of being cheap.

Things to remember when washing the Baby.—1. The bath water should never be hot nor cold, but barely warm, a hot bath draws the blood away from the internal organs, into the skin—this is why it is so invaluable in convulsions, as blood is drawn from the brain, but this is not a desirable result for daily use. A cold bath sends the blood into the internal organs, but it quickly returns into the skin when people are strong—this is called re-action and has a tonic effect; but young children are not robust enough to get a quick re-action and may be seriously harmed by bathing in very cold water. 2. Never bathe little children more than once a day, a bath night and morning is too much for them. 3. A warm bath has a sedative effect, therefore it is better to give the bath at bed-time—children sleep better for it. Besides this, it is very unhealthy for them to go to bed dirty.

SUNLIGHT SOAP.

They should, of course, be sponged in the morning. 4. Always where there are little children running about, put cold water into the bath first, then hot. Children have been scalded by falling into the bath of hot water while the nurse was fetching the cold. 5. It is better to grease between baby's legs with vaseline than to powder them—it is a better protection from chafing. 6. The nurse should have a large flannel apron to wear while bathing the baby. 7. Draughts, as from the open door, should be carefully avoided while the child is undressed. Many a child's illness and death has resulted from exposure to currents of air while being bathed. 8. Provide soft, warm towels for drying, and *dry well*, especially the ears and hair, as neuralgia and earache comes from damp. 9. Be as expeditious as possible in washing and dressing. 10. Don't undress the child till everything is at hand for the bath. 11. Remember that a screen is a great safeguard—surround the bath with it. 12. Remember that STARLIGHT SOAP, being a particularly firm soap, is the most economical, as well as the most beneficial for nursery use.

Advice to those who want to look young.—No one can look young without a fresh, healthy-coloured skin, and no skin can look fresh which is not kept clean. As a rule, soap when applied to the face causes a smarting sensation, especially to the lips, and makes the skin shine in a very unbecoming manner. If STARLIGHT SOAP be used, instead of smarting, a soothing sensation will be experienced, and it will be found to exercise a *tonic* effect upon the cuticle, *and this is most important for the prevention of wrinkles*, because these unsightly heralds of the advancing years are caused by a wasting of

tissue which renders the skin flabby and relaxed. The use of STARLIGHT SOAP braces up the skin so that folds, puckers and seams are not so quickly formed upon its surface. Early hours, plain wholesome food, and the substitution of milk or milk and barley-water(more digestible than plain milk) for beer, are all helps towards the preservation of a youthful appearance.

Useful Hints for the Toilet.

Chafing, to cure.—Wash the part with thick barley water, dry gently, grease with boracic ointment.

Baldness, to prevent, or cure if the hair roots be not destroyed. Equal parts of crude cod-liver oil (can be obtained cheaply from most fishmongers) and juice squeezed from chopped Spanish onions; the yolk of two eggs. Whisk all well, and rub a little in every day. May be scented to taste.

Bruises.—If skin not broken, rub with fresh butter or olive oil, apply frequently for an hour or two. A black eye may be prevented by this treatment if applied in time. If skin broken, bathe in water mixed with tincture of marigold. Raise bruised part to keep blood pressure off.

Complexion.—To preserve from severe sun burning during exceptional exposure—as in a mountain climb. Grease well and powder thickly with fuller's earth. This has not the ghastly effect of white powder and protects as effectually as a mask. Sleeping in hot rooms and under heavy bed clothes spoils and dulls the complexion.

Eyes, to brighten.—Bathe frequently in cold water. Do not work or read in a bad light. Avoid reading or writing at a table directly facing the window.

Eyes, inflamed.—Bathe in strong, cold tea (an astringent) or milk and water. Apply well-washed chopped parsley in small muslin bags, dipping these in cold water from time to time. A lotion of rose water and zinc, or a weak boracic lotion gives much relief. Spotted veils are bad for the eyes and sight.

Eyebrows.—To darken and thicken. Rub in cocoa butter, to be procured from any chemist.

Freckles, to remove.—1. Scrape two table-spoonfuls of

horseradish into half a teacupful of sour milk, cover and keep for three days, then smear the freckles frequently. 2. Rub the freckled part often with a piece of cut lemon.

Feet, to harden during walking tours.—Mix whisky and tallow, and apply at night.

Feet, perspiring or tender.—Wash night and morning with LIFEBUOY SOAP.

Hair Wash.—Shred an ounce of SUNLIGHT SOAP, pour over it one quart of boiling water, whisk till dissolved, when cool add the whisked yolks of one or two eggs, and a tablespoonful of spirits of rosemary. This makes a delightful hairwash. Cork closely, and shake well before use.

Hair, light, to wash.—Lady Mary Shelly highly recommends SUNLIGHT SOAP as a wash for fair hair. Make a lather as for washing flannels, p. 266, thoroughly wash the hair and rinse well.

Hair, *superfluous, to remove.*—Apply *Sulph.-hydrate of Calcium* either by spreading it on paper and laying this like a plaster on the hairy part, or smear it over the skin rather thickly. After three or four minutes, wash it off. The hair will generally wash off with it, if not it can be scraped off with a paper knife. If the skin smarts apply zinc ointment.

Sulph.-hydrate of calcium cannot be had from small local chemists, but most chemists in a large way of business can supply it, from 1s. upwards, according to quantity. It can be had also through the large Bond Street and Oxford Street chemists. The odour is disagreeable. The chemist will scent it if asked to do so.

Hands, to whiten.—Wash with STARLIGHT SOAP, dry, and then rub in a mixture of cream or milk, and lemon juice in equal parts.

Hands, to soften and keep in good condition.—After doing rough and dirty work, wash well in STARLIGHT SOAP and hot water, dry, and rub in a little LEVER'S GLYCERINE and ROSE WATER, mixed in equal parts. A bottle containing this should always stand on the washstand for use after washing, It keeps the hands beautifully soft and white. LEVER'S GLYCERINE is specially recommended for

this purpose because of its *guaranteed purity*. It is shewn by chemical analysis that it will stand all the tests instituted by the British Pharmacopœia to prove the purity of glycerine. Many glycerines containing arsenic and other noxious ingredients are sold, they damage the skin seriously.

Hands, to remove stains from.—Use salt and lemon juice. Vinegar will remove stains from fingers. Pumice stone is injurious to the skin.

Nails.—Wash at least twice a day with a rather stiff nail brush and STARLIGHT SOAP, and rub down the surrounding skin with a towel. Coarse soap and washing soda renders the nails chippy and brittle, so that they break easily and give a stumpy unrefined look to the hands.

Skin, to whiten.—After washing, rub in milk and lemon juice. Wash with rain water, if possible; if this cannot be had, keep a small muslin bag of oatmeal in the bedroom water jug, this helps to soften the water. STARLIGHT SOAP cleanses, softens and whitens the skin.

Tooth Powder, cheap and excellent.—Burnt bread, finely powdered and sifted through muslin so as to be *quite soft and free from grit*. Precipitated chalk is a first-class tooth powder, is cheap, and neutralizes natural acids of the mouth.

Warts, to remove.—Dab a little *aromatic* vinegar on the wart every day, keeping it off surrounding skin. The wart will turn black, can be picked out by the roots, will bleed, but soon heal. Not a trace of scar will then remain, and the wart will never return.

SUNLIGHT SOAP makes white pieces whiter.

WHAT TO DO TILL THE DOCTOR COMES.

Artificial Respiration.—When from drowning, or other causes, animation seems suspended, Sylvester's method of inducing respiration should at once be resorted to: Clear the mouth of any dirt or saliva and draw the tongue forward, holding it with finger and thumb, or securing it with a piece of ribbon or elastic band over the tongue and under the chin. To draw the tongue thus forward *is very important*, and should never be forgotten, as by this means the wind-pipe is opened. The patient should be placed on his back, with shoulders and head slightly raised, the operator should kneel behind the patient's head, grasp the patient's arms just above the elbows and draw them steadily and gently upward, until they meet above the head. Thus the chest is expanded and air drawn through the opened wind-pipe into the lungs. After allowing the arms to remain thus for a second or so, they should be lowered, bent to the side and pressed against the chest so as to force the air out of the lungs, and thus natural respiration is imitated. These movements should not be too hurried, but steadily continued at the rate of about twenty a minute, until the patient begins to breathe naturally or until all hope is lost; efforts for resuscitation should be continued for at least an hour, unless a doctor can certify death.

Drowning.—Use artificial respiration and endeavour to restore warmth by applying hot bottles and blankets; rub the limbs in an upward direction to favour the flow of blood to the heart. Some authorities question the value of a warm bath; but if used, cold water should be dashed over the chest and face to excite respiration. A warm bath should only be used when a patient is extremely cold, and continued for not more than five minutes unless a doctor orders.

Burns and Scalds.—Carron oil, which is a mixture of equal parts of olive oil, or linseed oil, with lime-water, is recommended. A cloth (cotton or linen) may then be wrung out of the mixture and laid over the burn. Bicarbonate of soda, or pure flour are also good remedies; they may be placed on the burn and then kept in place by being bound with a light handkerchief. A preparation of the American wych-hazel which has so much power in reducing inflammation may also be used. Carbo-

SUNLIGHT SOAP makes coloured pieces brighter.

lized oil is also used as an application; the proportions generally are one part of carbolic acid to 16 or even 20 parts of olive oil To relieve the pain a solution of permanganate of potash in cold water may be applied by means of cotton or linen rags, and it also promotes healing. Sheets of cotton wool may be laid over the affected parts. Carbolized zinc ointment may be used when the pain has gone and dead skin removed; it will be found very healing. Pure GLYCERINE (use LEVER'S, which is pure, and guaranteed to stand all the tests of the British Pharmacopœia) is an excellent remedy; it smarts at first, but this soon ceases, and the pain is relieved and the glycerine favours rapid healing. But if the burn or scald be at all extensive or severe the services of a doctor should be sought at once.

To Prevent Choking (as from fish bones, &c.).—Break an egg, and without beating it at all, give it to the choking person to swallow; if possible give the white of the egg alone, but give white and yolk if there be no time to separate them.

Fainting.—The sufferer should be placed in a recumbent position, clothes about the neck loosened and cold water applied to the face. People should not crowd round, depriving the patient of fresh air. Smelling-salts, sal volatile or ammonia should be held to the nose as a stimulant. Improve general health by a nourishing and digestible diet, and regulate the bowels.

Should your Dress Catch Fire, *lie down at once* and roll upon the floor or stifle the flames as you lie with a rug or table-cloth. Professor John Marshall, F.R.S., points out that as sparks and flames ascend, the injury done to the upper

SUNLIGHT SOAP has no rival.

part of the body is likely to be much lessened or altogether avoided if the person lie down or is made to lie down. "The flames still ascend," he writes, "but only into the air, and not encircling their victim . . . As soon as the horizontal position is assumed they have no longer much to feed upon, and may either go out, as the phrase is, or may be accidentally or intentionally extinguished as the person rolls or moves upon the floor." The person afflicted may crawl to a bell-pull to summon assistance, or crawl to a rug, but must not assume an upright position until the fire is stifled. If a man run to the rescue, he should take off his coat, or seize some other suitable covering, and stifle the diminished flames with it. If a woman come to the rescue, she should approach the victim from the head, or her own clothes may catch fire. If the victim does not lie down at once, the fire will rise and the flames, which do so much injury, will wrap round the body inside and outside the clothes. For treatment of burns see page 280.

Adder, Snake, and Dog Bites, &c.—For adder bites a teaspoonful of sal-volatile may be given in water every five or ten minutes, the dose being less for a child. For cobra-bites, take a teaspoonful of eau-de-luce (a solution of ammonia with oil of amber) every five minutes, while depression continues. For dog-bites, tie the wound tightly above the bitten spot until strong caustic can be applied. Even after a scratch, a stick of lunar caustic may be applied as soon as possible. The aid of a doctor should be sought at once; we only indicate what may be done until his arrival. John Hunter avers that out of twenty-one persons bitten by a mad dog, only one suffered from hydrophobia. Nervous apprehensions should be steadily crushed down; they may disorder the system and tend to bring on disease.

Wounds.—The first step is to stop the bleeding. A handkerchief should be tied tightly ABOVE the injured part and a small rod passed beneath the handkerchief and turned round so as to constrict the limb as tightly as possible and press the arteries against the bone, and thus prevent the flow of blood through them. This may check the bleeding until a surgeon comes (*see* a temporary tourniquet, &c., page 285). As a rule the best plan, directly a wound has been caused, is to remove all dirt or hair, and press the edges together and

Linen washed in the Sunlight way

immediately tie them tightly with cold water bandages, or a piece of linen rag, or of lint soaked in a preparation of the American wych-hazel. This lotion possesses the property in a marked degree of stopping bleeding and preventing inflammation. When the bandages are removed and it is found they adhere to the wound, they should be moistened with tepid water to loosen the adhesiveness and enable them to be taken away without re-opening the edges, or disturbing the healing process. When the bleeding has stopped, the edges of the wound may be kept in their places by adhesive plaster, or it may be necessary to sew the edges together with fine silk, or silver thread. If the injuries are severe the parts must have perfect rest, and the patient must remain in bed for a short time.

Antidotes for Poisons.

Send for the doctor immediately, and take an emetic as soon as possible, such as a mixture of mustard and warm water to induce sickness; two table-spoonfuls of mustard to a pint of water is a useful proportion; or, if possible, use the stomach pump. If neither can be obtained, then induce vomiting by placing the finger down the throat or tickling it with a feather. After the stomach has been completely emptied, milk may be taken freely.

For **Prussic Acid**, cold water should be dashed over the spine, and indeed the body generally; a stimulant may be taken, such as ammonia, or alcohol, and 30 drops of the solution of chlorinated soda in water may be given. Try also artificial respiration. Send for a medical man as soon as possible, who may employ subcutaneous injections of strychnine.

Strychnine is a deadly poison if taken in over doses. If too much has been taken, a mixture of mustard and water should be given to produce vomiting; then give strong tea and keep the patient quiet.

For **Arsenic** or **Fowler's Solution.**—Take a table-spoonful of mustard, and a table-spoonful of salt, in warm water, and then milk or sweet oil. Salt and water alone may do if you have nothing else, and several tumblers full may be swallowed; make the patient vomit freely, then give oil, milk, and strong tea, or two or three beaten up raw eggs.

For **Laudanum**, take mustard emetic; then give very strong coffee and keep patient walking about.

Opium.—Animal charcoal, and same as laudanum.

Bug Poison.—Quantities of white of egg or milk,

Acids (such as Oxalic Acid, Muriatic Acid, &c.)—Take magnesia or soap, dissolved in water. In Garrod's "Materia Medica": "Magnesia, chalk, and diluted solutions of alkaline carbonates" are recommended for acids generally. Take milk freely afterwards.

Carbolic Acid.—Though so useful as an antiseptic and disinfectant, this substance acts powerfully on the mucous membrane, and when concentrated and taken internally, it is an irritant poison; as it numbs the stomach it prevents the action of emetics. Give flour and water, or oil freely, also magnesia and raw eggs to the sufferer. Place patient in warm bed, and apply smelling salts to nose if there are signs of suffocation, also apply sponges or flannels wrung out of boiling water to throat. If collapse threatens, give stimulants.

Alkalies (such as Caustic Soda or Caustic Potash).—Take vinegar and water. Dr. Garrod also gives oil.

Corrosive Sublimate (Bi-chloride of Mercury).—Take much milk, or, better still, the white of two eggs.

Chloroform.—Dash cold water on head and face. Use artificial respiration as described on page 280.

Chloral.—Give emetics; then a stimulant, such as good brandy, and artificial respiration, which is sometimes successful even if the patient seems dead.

Lead Salts.—Give emetic, then Epsom salts. Dr. Garrod recommends sulphate of soda or magnesia.

Alkaloids.—Give finely divided animal charcoal.

Mercurial Salts.—Give white of egg.

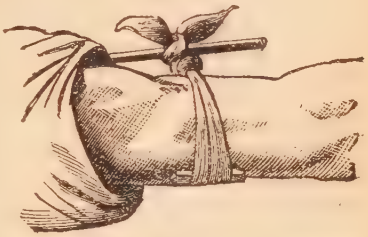
Nitrate of Silver.—Give common salt and other chlorides.

Gas Poisoning (such as suffering from an escape of gas, inhaling too much chloroform).—Give as much fresh air as possible, and use artificial respiration for an hour if necessary.

Phosphorus, Rat Poison, Matches.—Give emetics, then large doses of magnesia, or chalk and water and barley water. If chalk be not at hand, whiting may be used; but never give oil.

HINTS ON BANDAGING.

A temporary 'tourniquet' to stop bleeding.



Tie a handkerchief or strong tape above the wound if the blood darts out in jets of a bright red colour, shewing an artery is wounded; place a cork between the flesh and the handkerchief, as in the illustration, and then tighten the bandage by twisting a stick in the bandage and turning round and round. If the blood be dark coloured and flow in a continuous stream, it is from a vein, and the bandage should be placed below the wound.

Bandaging a wound to the thumb.

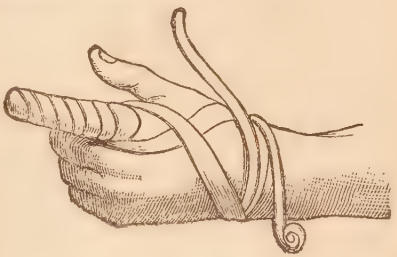
Take a tape or narrow bandage, turn it first round the wrist to fix the bandage, then bind round the thumb and wrist as shown here, and as though you were making a series of double loops like the figure 8. Begin as low down as necessary on the thumb, and make each fold overlap the one preceding.

Bandaging a wound on the palm of the hand.

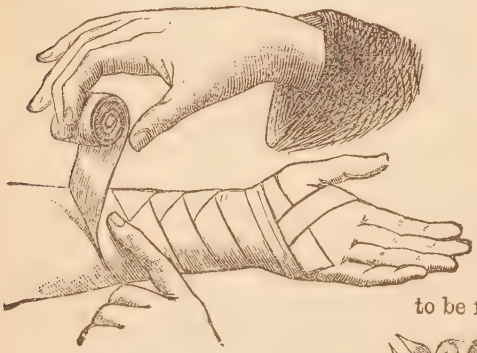
Wrap a slice of cork in a piece of linen and bind it firmly on the bleeding part, applying the bandage as shown here around wrist and hand, crossing the bandage at the point where the pressure is required. If assistance cannot be obtained soon, bandage also the fore arm tightly as shown in the illustration on next page.

Soapmakers to Her Majesty the Queen.

Bandaging a badly-cut finger.



For small cuts, plaster may be employed and a bandage used over it if necessary; but if large a piece of lint should be placed on the wound, and over this a bandage firmly wound as shown here. The tape or bandage used should have about ten or twelve inches left loose when you begin to wind, so that you can wind that afterwards and have two ends to tie together tightly.



Bandaging fore-arm.

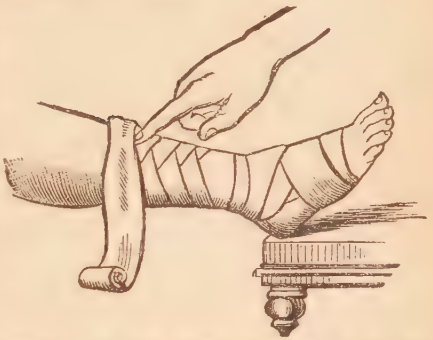
Begin as for wound in palm of hand and then take the bandage once or twice round the wrist and continue as shown here, turning down the bandage when the shape of arm does not permit it to be flat on injured limb.

A sling for injured arm or hand.

Fold a handkerchief like a cravat, place limb in loop of the sling, bring the front of handkerchief forward over the opposite shoulder, and the other end over the shoulder of the same side, the two ends to be tied behind neck. Thus the arm will be drawn forward, and can be easily raised, —which is most important when bleeding occurs—moreover, the sling will not slip as when tied in opposite way.

Use SUNLIGHT SOAP according to directions.

Bandaging a foot.



Raise foot and secure bandage by crossing the end in front of ankle and bringing band tight round foot over the end; then carry beneath foot and again round ankle, and then round leg, each turn overlapping the preceding one. When calf is reached turn down bandage on outer side of limb, each time it surrounds the leg, in order to make it fit properly. Do not draw bandage tight till after turn has been made. If the finger is placed on the bandage to fix it at the point where the turn is to be made (as shown in illustration) it will assist in bandaging neatly and firmly.

HOUSEHOLD REMEDIES.

Abscess.—Fomentations of hot flannels wrung out of boiling water, or linseed poultices may be applied; about ten minutes before the poultice is used the abscess should be smeared with a mixture of equal parts of LEVER'S GLYCERINE and extract of belladonna. The abscess should be allowed to discharge itself and not be pushed or pressed with the finger. People should live on pure and wholesome food, practise great cleanliness in person and dress, using plenty of SUNLIGHT and LIFEBUOY SOAP, avoid all inflammatory drinks and exhausting excesses, and they would in all probability never suffer from these painful sores. The patient should be careful to live well, but on plain, nutritious and digestible diet.

Anæmia.—Tonics such as quinine and iron are useful, and the patient should take plenty of wholesome and nourishing digestible food, not omitting fat, and exercise in the fresh air. Dialysed iron does not constipate the bowels. Cod-liver oil and iron also form an excellent remedy.

Angina Pectoris.—Severe pains in the chest with feeling as of death coming on through suffocation; is associated with disease of the heart. A competent medical man should be con-

SUNLIGHT SOAP is upheld by public opinion.

sulted; all excesses should be avoided, also excitement of the mind, or any over-exertion of the body; hypodermic injections of morphine are sometimes given to relieve the pain, also ether or chloroform is inhaled; while the inhalation of nitrite of amyl in some cases acts almost like a charm.

Apoplexy.—A rush of blood to the head, with great pressure on the brain, producing insensibility. Send for a doctor at once, raise head above level of body and apply cold water bandages; place the feet and legs in a hot bath and well rub when taken out; all clothes around neck or throat should be loosened or removed; a motion of the bowels should be obtained as soon as possible. Attention should be given to premonitory symptons, such as excessive drowsiness, intense and throbbing headache, anything which suggests fulness of blood in the head. Abstemiousness in diet should be cultivated, attention paid to regular action of the bowels, and cold water bandages applied to the head.

Asthma.—Smoking well-dried stramonium leaves is a good remedy. The plant, which is also called "thorn apple," can be grown in any garden, and can be smoked in an ordinary tobacco pipe; Stramonium cigarettes can also be bought. Fumes of burning nitre paper are efficacious when inhaled. In bad attacks the application to the chest of a thick flannel wrung out of boiling water, and sprinkled with turpentine, is beneficial. Asthmatic patients need plenty of fresh air, and badly ventilated rooms make them much worse. Should patients not like to smoke stramonium, an infusion in hot water may be inhaled.

Atrophy (wasting away).—If plenty of wholesome, nourishing food, fresh air, and cold bathing, *judiciously* practised, do not effect a cure, a reliable tonic, such as steel or cod-liver oil or syrup of hypophosphites may be taken. A skilled physician should be consulted.

Biliousness is due to the insufficient secretion of bile by the liver; or when the bile, after secretion by the liver, does not flow into the intestines: it frequently accompanies indigestion, and is also a companion of constipation. A blue pill (2½ to 5 grains) may be taken, followed by a seidlitz powder in the morning. Blue pills, however, should be used carefully. Nux vomica pilules are sometimes found beneficial. Persons likely to suffer bilious attacks should pay great attention to

C. M. Campbell, M.D., says of SUNLIGHT SOAP:

diet. They should never take very rich or greasy food, not too much fat, or beer or stout; salmon, eels and herrings, goose and pork should be avoided; while they should always attend at once to signs of constipation, and avoid chills, wearing wool next the skin. Chills seriously affect the liver, and render it inactive. A little mustard or cayenne pepper may be taken to assist digestion.

Boils.—Hard, inflamed spots which sometimes enlarge to the size of a pigeon's egg. After a few days they break, but will not heal until the *core* is discharged; poulticing with bread or linseed meal should be continued until this is the case. The treatment may be almost the same as for an abscess. Take wholesome, nutritious and digestible diet, and entirely avoid alcoholic drink.

Bronchitis.—Sometimes called "cold on the chest." Sufferers should keep their bed; temperature of the room should be maintained at 65 degrees, but should be well ventilated. If the patient is strong enough, hot foot-baths should be taken. Flannel should be worn next the skin, and large linseed poultices may be applied to the chest, and also in severe cases to the back and frequently renewed—say every three hours. Layers of hot cotton wadding covered with oiled silk and bandaged on with flannel may in slighter cases answer the purpose. A kettle may be kept boiling on the fire and permitted to puff out the steam into the room to moisten the air. The warm moisture is said to relieve the cough and in severe cases the patient may even inhale the steam. A few drops of Ipecacuanha wine in a table-spoonful of water helps to loosen the phlegm. Chloride of ammonium is also regarded as a useful remedy, but a medical man should be consulted.

Chicken-pox.—A feverish rash, consisting of little round spots, not depressed in the centre, as are the spots in small-pox. They shrivel up in a few days, and there may be sore throat with spots on palate and tongue. Children should be kept in bed in a warm, well-ventilated room; temperature, 62 degrees. Milk, barley-water, and curds-and-whey form a good diet. A mixture of LEVER'S GLYCERINE and Eau de Cologne will allay the irritation of the eruption. This complaint is very contagious, and all utensils, &c., used in, and near, the sick-room should be washed with LIFEBUOY SOAP.

"I can recommend it with confidence." L

Cholera.—There are two kinds—British cholera or bilious diarrhœa, and Asiatic or pestilential cholera, also called cholera morbus. In the former case, unless the diarrhœa continues for some hours it should not be suddenly stopped, as it is Nature's method of expelling morbid or poisonous matter. When the griping pain ceases in the bowels, a few drops of tincture camphor may be taken. In *Asiatic cholera* the discharge is not bilious, as in the former case, but thin, colourless, and watery, and is called "rice water evacuation." At the first symptoms *the patient should be put to bed and the doctor sent for at once.* If the patient be over seventeen, twenty drops of laudanum may be given; but if under, *only one drop for every year of age.* Give ice in small pieces, as much as the patient likes. Apply a *large* linseed and mustard poultice as hot as possible over the abdomen, or flannels wrung out of boiling water, also, hot water bottles or bags, and rub the body with hot flannels. Brandy or whisky in *moderation* and mixed with soda or seltzer water may be useful. Attendants on cholera patients only risk infection from the discharges of the patient, not from the air of the room. Disinfect your clothing or hands as soon as possible. Nothing should be eaten in the sick-room, and the hands should be thoroughly scrubbed with hot water and LIFEBUOY SOAP before placing near the lips. Into all utensils receiving the evacuations of cholera patients (bowel or vomit) a pint of chloride of lime solution (four or eight ounces to a gallon of water) should be poured; after ten minutes the utensil may be emptied and well washed with LIFEBUOY SOAP. The operation of this soap on cholera microbes in Dr. Karl Enoch's experiments was very remarkable, and showed the soap to be in the highest degree a disinfectant. These were taken from Hamburg water, and showed that, "With the two per cent. mixture, cholera microbes were dead within five minutes." The use of plenty of LIFEBUOY ROYAL DISINFECTANT SOAP, to keep everything clean, may be regarded as a great preventive.

Cold in the Head.—The homely remedies of a hot foot-bath, hot gruel, and a good night's rest should be used at once, and bronchitis, pleurisy, &c., may be avoided.

Constipation.—Take fruit with breakfast, or before it, and use fruit constantly in the daily diet. Baked apples and stewed prunes are very useful. Salad dressed with salad oil

"Myra's Journal" says: "SUNLIGHT SOAP

may be taken freely if digested, also green vegetables. Some persons find a glass of hot, or cold water, according to taste, before retiring to bed, and also before rising in the morning, useful. If due to weakness, rest is desirable; practise the habit of soliciting the bowels at the same time every day, and never delay the call of nature in this respect. Purgatives should not be indiscreetly used, but rather avoided, unless under medical advice; an injection of a teaspoonful of glycerine (LEVER'S) may be taken to procure a motion; small glass syringes may be bought cheaply at the chemists for this purpose.

Consumption is too serious for treatment here. Impure air, poor food and want of good exercise are among the causes; consequently plenty of fresh air, of wholesome and digestible nourishment and avoidance of dissipation, are among the sound remedies.

Convulsions.—Place the child in a hot bath. If the mother's elbow can be comfortably borne in the water the temperature is about right. Give a dose of castor oil and send for the doctor.

Colic.—Violent pain in the bowels. A teaspoonful of castor oil should clear off the cause, while the child's stomach may be rubbed with a warm hand, and a hot linseed poultice, or hot flannel applied. A hot bath may be given in severe cases or an enema of warm water; a teaspoonful of dill-water gives relief.

Coughs.—Usually an accompaniment of some other complaint, as cold, bronchitis, &c. A flannel chest protector is an excellent preventive and even cure. When the lungs are affected, the back needs protection as well as the chest. A mixture of equal parts of LEVER'S GLYCERINE and lemon juice taken in teaspoonful doses from time to time is an excellent cure for a dry, hacking cough. (*See also* Colds, Bronchitis, &c.)

Croup.—A teaspoonful of Ipecacuanha wine and repeated after ten minutes until the child vomits freely and expels the suffocating secretion. A sponge wrung out of hot water should be put to the throat until a hot bath can be made ready and a linseed poultice can be obtained. A volume of steam may be raised near the child by holding a wet blanket before the fire and dropping a hot brick into a pail of hot water. If

has attained a high reputation for purity." L2

suffocation seems imminent a bougie may be gently and carefully put down the throat. Send for the doctor at once.

Diarrhœa.—Rest in bed—*lying on the back—is most important.* Take no fish, flesh, fowl, vegetables or fruit; but boiled bread and milk, arrowroot, plain or with a little port wine or brandy in it, or rice boiled with milk and cinnamon. Isinglass is valuable; dissolve a heaped teaspoonful in a little warm water and take it in a cup of warm milk. Everything should be taken *warm*—not HOT or *cold.*

Diphtheria.—Medical assistance must be sought at once. The nurse should frequently gargle her throat with chlorate of potash and water (one ounce to a pint) and disinfect her hands with plenty of LIFEBUOY SOAP. Give a free supply of fresh air to the patient.

Earache. — Warm a small teaspoonful of LEVER'S GLYCERINE by holding it in a spoon over a candle, pour gently into the ear, lay a pad of heated cotton wool all over the ear, and fasten on with a flannel bandage. The glycerine should be quite warm, and may be mixed with an equal quantity of laudanum or tobacco tied in a piece of muslin. The ear should always be well dried after washing it and draughts avoided.

Eczema.—Small vesicles appear on different parts of the body, and bursting, leave the surface painful and tender; distressing itching occurs; sometimes the eczema is dry and irritable. Lint wrung out of cold water, or lead lotion, will be found useful, and a four-per-cent. solution of tar in a lead lotion will afford relief. Nourishing, wholesome, digestible food should be taken. Stimulants should be avoided.

Fever.—If the bulb of a thermometer be placed under the tongue, and the instrument register over 100 deg., the patient is regarded as having fever or being feverish. There are several kinds of fever. Medical assistance should be sought at once, and LIFEBUOY SOAP should be freely used for washing the vessels, &c., in use in the sick-room.

Inflammation of the Eyes.—A preparation of the American wych-hazel used in warm water will often reduce inflammation and allay pain. Gently syringing the eye with warm water will remove foreign bodies, or a camel's hair pencil may be used. *Stye on the eye* is really a little boil and

should be poulticed with warm bread and water; the eye should be protected from light by a shade.

Indigestion.—Also called dyspepsia. Appears in many forms and from various causes. The golden rule is to masticate food thoroughly. A useful medicine is bi-carbonate of soda and water taken occasionally after meals, or bismuth, or charcoal lozenges; dilute hydro-chloric acid has been recommended; 15 drops in a wineglass of water half an hour before meals. This may be continued for a week, and the treatment suspended for a few days. One or two teaspoonfuls of LEVER'S GLYCERINE occasionally after meals is said to be very useful, and sufferers should sweeten their tea, coffee and food with it instead of sugar. Nux vomica pilules form also a very good remedy in adding strength and tone to the digestive organs.

Itch.—When retiring to bed take a hot bath, using LIFEBUOY SOAP; then rub sulphur ointment thoroughly into the affected parts. The complaint may yield at once, or it may require a week's treatment night and morning. Clothing worn previously must be burned or boiled; some say that subjecting it to a heat of 180 degrees in an oven will kill the parasites and their eggs which cause the complaint.

Jaundice.—Keep in bed and live on a light milk diet. Apply to a doctor.

Lumbago.—Rheumatism round the loins; an affection of the muscles of the back. Apply a hot-water bottle, or a bag of hot salt or sand; flannels wrung out of boiling water and sprinkled with a tablespoonful of turpentine, the flannels being covered with a waterproof; chloroform liniment may be rubbed in. A hot iron may be applied *over* the parts affected, and it is said that a linseed poultice made of crushed linseed with the oil *still* in the seed, and not pressed out, is useful. In rheumatic affections, LEVER'S PURE GLYCERINE is recommended for sweetening instead of sugar. The patient should lie between blankets and take hot barley-water, to which sweet spirit of nitre has been added in the proportion of a dessert-spoonful of the spirit to a pint of barley-water. *No* beer or meat should be taken. Derangement of the stomach often occurs, and Gregory's Powder, or black draught, assists a cure.

"Have never found it injure colours."

Measles.—Begins like a cold; feverishness, headache, cough supervenes. About the fourth day a rash appears, usually first on the face, raised above the skin and running into half-moon shaped blotches; spreading downward it covers the body in twenty-four hours. It should be encouraged to come out; there is great danger in suppressing a rash; great care should be taken against chills, especially at night; and the room should be warm but well ventilated. The special danger is trouble with the lungs; bronchitis and pneumonia may arise. There may also be diarrhœa, sickness, inflammation of the eyes and of the windpipe. The complaint is highly contagious, and LIFEBUOY SOAP should be plentifully used, not only in washing every vessel used by the sick person—but the nurse should also wash her hands repeatedly with LIFEBUOY SOAP; it is her great source of safety.

Mumps.—A very infectious complaint; commences with feverishness, then the gland of the throat under the ear, called the parotid gland, swells. There is usually much pain and soreness, and a difficulty in moving the jaws. Carefully avoid cold and draughts, and on no account should the swellings be made to subside suddenly or be treated with cold applications, or even exposed to cold air. If so, the inflammation may fly to more vital parts of the body. Keep head and throat wrapped in flannel; apply hot linseed poultices, or heated cotton wool covered with flannel; only liquid food, such as milk and broth, should be given, and the bowels should be kept open.

"Journal of Domestic Art" says: "Sunlight Soap

Neuralgia.—A grain of quinine may be taken three or four times a day. The red cinchona bark affords a useful and cheap tonic for those who cannot take quinine. Hot fomentations, such as sponges or hot flannels wrung out of boiling water may be applied to ease the pain. Neuralgic sufferers, it is said, need fat; if they cannot digest the fat of meat they should try cream, eggs, milk, cod-liver oil. Neuralgia often arises from bad teeth.

Piles (also called Hemorrhoids).—Painful tumours, situated inside and sometimes outside the opening of the lower bowel. Sometimes they bleed and the patient becomes weakened. Avoid indigestible food and alcoholic drinks, eat plenty of ripe fruit; baked apples are very useful. Bathe with a good preparation of the American wych-hazel; but in some instances a surgical operation is necessary.

Rheumatism.—(*See* Lumbago.)

Ringworm and Shingles.—Rings or patches of small vesicles which appear on the head and itch considerably. "Ringworm" on the waist, appearing in clusters of inflamed patches, and circling the body like a belt, is called shingles. It is very infectious, and the patient should be strictly kept from others. Dissolve a piece of washing soda the size of your fist in just sufficient water to melt it; cut the hair away from the affected part, and dab on the soda two or three times, taking care it does not trickle down. Keep a cap on the head. Take plenty of wholesome, nourishing food, cod-liver oil, and sea air if possible. Tobacco water and ink should never be employed. Absolute cleanliness is essential, and the patient's towels, brush and comb, &c., should never be used by others. Use plenty of LIFEBUOY SOAP.

Scarlet Fever.—Consult a doctor at once or take patient to fever hospital. Hot linseed poultices may be applied to the throat, and ice given to suck at the same time. The skin may be anointed with eucalyptus oil to allay iritation, and to assist in preventing infection. Good ventilation of the bedroom in infectious illness is most essential; keep in bed; take milk, gruel, beef tea, lemonade, &c.; keep scrupulously clean. On the eighth day the eruption has generally so far faded as to be scarcely recognizable. The peeling of the skin then commences and shreds off from the whole of the body in large flakes. This "desquamation" of the skin is most important

is admirably adapted for washing paint."

and the patient must be regarded as an invalid until it is over. Sometimes the process occupies four or five weeks, though, by suitable means it may be hastened. LIFEBUOY SOAP is now most valuable—perhaps in no disease is it more valuable; as soon as the doctor permits a bath, the patient should be freely lathered with the LIFEBUOY SOAP and hot water. It does good to the skin and disinfects the particles that peel off in flakes.

Sick-Headache (Megrim).—Half a teaspoonful of bicarbonate of soda in a wine-glass of water; or a tumbler of mustard and water drunk quickly. This is an emetic, and clears the stomach and stops nausea. Some persons find great benefit from a cup of strong tea or coffee, which should be thoroughly well made, brisk, not flat, and of good quality.

Sore Throat.—Hot salt may be applied in a flannel bag, while a useful gargle is made with an ounce of chlorate of potash dissolved in a pint of boiling water and used hot or cold; gargle frequently. Relaxed sore throat indicates general debility, and a good tonic should be taken, also plenty of wholesome, digestible and nourishing food.

Toothache.—If caused by a hollow tooth, press into the cavity cotton wool with a little chloroform dropped on it. Have the tooth stopped as soon as possible. Take quinine as an internal remedy to tone up the system. Brush teeth daily both sides with STARLIGHT TOILET SOAP, both in the evening and morning, with a soft tooth brush. (*See also* Toilet.)

Small-Pox.—Send for doctor at once, or remove to a hospital. Keep room well ventilated; use plenty of LIFEBUOY SOAP (*see* special use of LIFEBUOY SOAP page, 297), and smear the eruption with bacon fat daily, when it is well out; sponge patient with tepid water, as it soothes and aids convalescence. Never permit patient to feel chilly. After pustules have burst, continue the sponging and dust powdered starch over them to absorb discharge. Insist on absolute cleanliness, thorough ventilation without chilliness or draughts, and removal of all dirty linen worn by the patient.

Whooping Cough.—A piece of flannel may be swathed round the abdomen. A liniment made of one teaspoonful oil of cloves, two teaspoonfuls oil of amber, and two tablespoonfuls camphorated oil, well shaken up together in a bottle, should be rubbed into the pit of the stomach and into

Stanley Wild, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., writes:

the spine every night. The best food is broth, milk, eggs, curds-and-whey and barley-water. Infection remains while cough continues. A doctor should be consulted, and in some instances complete change of air is necessary to ensure recovery.

Weights and Measures of Medicine.—One tablespoonful is equal to half an ounce. 20 ounces equal to one pint. Two pints equal to one quart. Four quarts equal to one gallon.

Rules for giving Medicine.—1. Before giving medicine, the label on the bottle should always be read. 2. Never give medicine to sick people without the doctor's orders. 3. Never substitute some of your own choosing for that which the doctor has ordered. 4. Always ask the doctor: (*a*) If the medicine is to be taken before or after meals? (*b*) If the patient is to be roused from sleep to take it? (*c*) If it is to be given through the night? (*d*) If it is to be continued after the first bottle is finished? (*e*) If any special precautions are to be taken against catching cold, as some few medicines predispose to cold? 5. Always keep the medicine bottle in a place by itself, not mixed up with liniments and other bottles that may contain poisons. Always give medicine punctually. 7. Always be sure to note if the medicine has had the effect it is intended to have. It is very important to be able to tell the doctor whether the medicine has had the desired effect or not. 8. *Never* give children medicine ordered for *grown-up* people. *Never* give opium or laudanum to a baby. *One drop of laudanum has been known to kill a baby.* 9. *Never* give medicines or prescriptions that have done good in some cases, to other patients that *appear* to be suffering from the same symptoms. 10. Occasionally, medicines contain strong poisons; after a time people taking such become able to take a larger dose without harm, and the quantity taken may be increased by the doctor; but when such medicine is left off, it should not be resumed without medical leave.

A Special Use of Lifebuoy Soap.

In infectious cases every utensil used by the sick person should be frequently washed with LIFEBUOY SOAP; the nurse should also wash her hands frequently with the same soap—*this is her great source of safety.* There should always be a table outside the sick-room with warm water, clean towel, nail-brush, and a piece of LIFEBUOY SOAP ready for the

"I never used a more cleanly soap."

doctor to wash his hands after his visit. The infected room is better without any carpets; if it has any small strips they should be burned afterwards. There should be no upholstered furniture. Curtains should be of dimity, which can be boiled. Table-covers, antimacassars, and all articles not actually needed should be banished. There must be no coming and going between the sick-room and the rest of the house. All crockery, tea-cloths, glasses, &c., required should be brought up at the beginning of the illness, and

should not go down again. All food and drink which has to be brought up daily, should be received in vessels put at the top of the stairs ready for them. A bath or pail should stand on the landing, with a lather of LIFEBUOY SOAP and water (best made with hot water), all clothing of nurse or patient should be placed in this for some hours before it is removed to be washed and boiled. A large sheet soaked in the same and hung before the sick-room door, up to the ceiling, and down to the ground, is a means of intercepting and destroying the disease germs from the sick-room.

"Bow Bells" says of SUNLIGHT SOAP:

HOUSEHOLD RECIPES.

Boots may be Quickly Brightened by rubbing them with a piece of orange, then, after allowing the juice to dry in, polishing them with a soft brush. They will shine like glass.

Boots, to Soften.—Rub well with kerosene oil. All leather goods may be rendered soft and pliable by this means after being hardened by wet.

Boots, to Waterproof.—Let the boots stand in linseed oil for a few hours; the oil should cover the soles; when taken out wipe them well. This method renders them waterproof to an extent, and entirely prevents them from creaking.

Table Silver, to Clean.—After using, wash in hot SUNLIGHT SOAP suds. Then, at least, once in the week, after thus washing, rub with a soft rag dipped in a paste of precipitated whiting and water, and after allowing this to dry on, rub off with a soft plate-brush and polish with a chamois leather. If the silver should have been neglected and have got into a bad condition, make a paste of hartshorn powder and spirits of wine, rub it over the silver lightly, and finish as before.

To Renovate Mildewed Linen.—Mix a little powdered starch, half the quantity of salt, and the juice of a lemon with SUNLIGHT SOAP, and apply the mixture with a paint brush to the stain of the mildew on both sides of the linen, which may then be placed on the grass night and day until the stain disappears.

The Value of Turpentine.—"Turpentine," says *Woman's Life*, "is the best friend housekeepers have, and a supply should always be kept on hand. It is good for burns, excellent for corns, good for rheumatism and sore throat, and a quick remedy for fits or convulsions. It is a sure preventive against moths, a few drops rendering garments safe from such invasion during the summer. It drives away ants and bugs from cupboards and corners by putting a few drops on the shelves. It effectually destroys bugs, and injures neither furniture nor clothing.

To Clean Fruit Bottles or Jars.—Half fill with hot SUNLIGHT SOAP suds, then add a handful of carpet tacks shake vigorously and rinse out thoroughly well, twice or thrice if necessary.

Cloudy Tumblers.—Never wash tumblers used for milk in hot water until they have been rinsed in cold. The hot water causes the milk to give the glass a cloudy appearance, which can seldom be removed afterwards, or, if so, only with difficulty.

To Clean Decanters.—Dip a tablet of SUNLIGHT SOAP into warm water and rub it thickly on brown paper. Tear the paper into little bits and put a handful of them into the decanter; fill three parts with warm water and shake vigorously until clean; then rinse till clear; the decanter may be held under a tap of running water. Tea-leaves and vinegar are excellent for brightening furred decanters. Should the glass be stained with port-wine, put salt and vinegar in the decanter and shake well after the mixture has stood a while.

Greasy Stoves may by Cleaned by mixing methylated spirit with the black lead into a paste. Common paraffin oil is the cheapest thing with which to clean iron, such as stoves —which, of course, at the time of cleaning, must be fireless— also tarnished brass; kerosene may be used if paraffin is objected to.

To Keep Flowers Fresh.—Dissolve a small piece of camphor in fresh water and place the bouquet of flowers in it.

To Clean China.—Always use SUNLIGHT SOAP, for it does not injure the most delicate gilding. This is sometimes actually washed off the china when coarse soap is used containing a large amount of free alkali. SUNLIGHT SOAP has been proved by chemical analysis to contain no free alkali, and it is, therefore, pre-eminently the soap with which fine drawing-room china should be washed.

To Keep New-Laid Eggs Fresh. — Eggs may be kept as good as new for months, if they are smeared all over the same day as they are laid, with LEVER'S GLYCERINE. It is best to do this while they are still warm from the nest. Lever's Glycerine being absolutely pure, will not become rancid as will butter or grease. Eggs should be kept small end uppermost.

Cabbage Water, To Stop the Smell of.—If the water in which greens or cabbages have been boiled be allowed to remain till cold, or cooled, and then poured away, it is said

---

"Ladies' Journal of Costumes" says:

that it will not smell badly as is otherwise the case. Others say—Boil a crust of bread in the saucepan with the cabbage. If, however, green water has been poured down the sink warm, and a bad odour does arise, sprinkle permanganate of potash into the sink and pour plenty of water after it. But, as a rule, never pour it away down the sink, but down a drain in the back yard, or on the earth, and if poured away cold no effluvium should arise.

To Distemper Walls.—Distemper is coloured "whitewash" with size in it, and may be purchased ready mixed at any decorator's. Or, if you should desire to make it yourself, place two cakes of common whitening in a pail and mix them into a thin paste with warm water; melt 1 lb. of double size in an old saucepan and add to the whitening in the pail; a small cake of laundry blue, previously dissolved, should be added, and finally a tablespoonful of ground alum. The mixture will effervesce when this is added, and when the bubbling is over, the stuff must be strained through a fine sieve of coarse canvas; when cold it is ready for use. Any tint may be given, by colours procured at the house decorator's. Add quarter-pound of SUNLIGHT SOAP for the first coat. Wash off the old whitewash and dirt before applying. If the distemper be bought at a decorator's, the SUNLIGHT SOAP should be added for the first coating, for the reason that it stops the suction and makes the second coat when put on look much better.

To Cure Damp Walls.—Take some finely powdered glass, which has been rubbed through a hair sieve, and add with it some slaked lime, to two quarts of tar which has been boiled for a quarter of an hour with two ounces of kitchen grease, in an iron saucepan. The proportions are two parts of the lime to one of the glass, and worked to the consistence of a thin plaster. The stuff should be used as soon as ready, or it will become too hard, and it may be plastered on an inch thick; or if the wall be very damp, two coats may be used. This plaster may be painted over, and finally covered with paper.

To make Black Paper for Tracing Patterns.—Rub a little lamp-black smooth and mix it with sweet oil. Paint the mixture over the paper and dab it dry with a piece of fine linen. If, then, this paper be placed between the pattern

and the material on which you wish to trace it, you can go over the lines of the pattern with a hard point, when they will be found outlined on the material.

To Remove Ink Stains from Woollen Materials and Carpets.—Rub in milk directly with a damp flannel. The milk should be poured on at once, and then rubbed in with the flannel. Repeat the process until the ink disappears; then wash with water and flannel and rub dry. Or, if you can spare the milk, let the spot be in milk in a plate, or dip it in a cup of milk, and then rinse in cold water. Or, the ink spot may be washed with a teacupful of warm water, in which a teaspoonful of oxalic acid has been placed. Rinse the spot thoroughly with clean cold water afterwards to take out the acid, and be careful to throw the acid away safely, as it is poisonous.

To Remove Ink-stain from Wood.—Rub the stain on the mahogany, or floor, with spirits of wine; it may be rubbed on with a cork. Wash off with water.

To Remove Oil Stains.—Make a paste of fuller's earth and water, and apply to the stain on the floor, or on the carpet. Should the material be coloured, a little ox-gall will preserve the colours. Do not let it be touched. Leave it from twenty-four to forty-eight hours and then brush it off. It may be necessary to apply the paste several times, and when dry it can be brushed off.

To Preserve Furs and Woollen Clothes from Moths.—Camphor is the best preservative; but chips of red cedar, and also cayenne pepper, are good.

To Remove Tea and Fruit Stains from Linen.—As soon as possible after the linen has been stained, steep it in warm water, then put stain over a basin, cover stain with salt, and pour boiling water over it. Should the stains have dried in, spread the stain over a dish, and cover with salt and lemon juice, leave it soaking, occasionally rubbing lightly, and repeating application if necessary until stain is removed.

To Remove Paint from Clothing.—Saturate the spot with turpentine, and when softened wash out thoroughly with SUNLIGHT SOAP and water.

How to Renovate and Clean Black Cloth.—Mix half a teaspoonful of spirits of ammonia with a pint of water and a tablespoonful of alcohol. Rub with a sponge, and also use a

nail-brush if necessary to clean soiled spots. Then rinse well with clean water and hang it to dry.

To Prevent "Wet" Gas Meters from Freezing.—Unscrew the brass tap on top of the meter, and pour in a quarter of a pint (four ounces) of LEVER'S GLYCERINE. This should of course be done at the very beginning of frosty weather. It may be mentioned that sometimes in exceptional frost the gas is "frozen" at the main pipe outside the house; under these circumstances no treatment of the meter will, of course, be of any service.

The Stains of Marking Ink may be removed by painting the mark with a camel-hair brush dipped in saturated solution of cyanuret of potassium, which you can purchase at a chemist's; then wash well in cold water.

A Splendid Furniture Polish.—Place 3 ozs. bees' wax which has been shredded, 1 oz. white wax, 1 oz. SUNLIGHT SOAP into a clean jar, add 1 pint of soft hot water. Then place in oven, stirring now and then until thoroughly mixed; add one pint of turpentine, and mix well. In two days it will be ready for use. When using, place a little on flannel and rub the furniture and polish with silk handkerchief. Always keep it well corked in a bottle.

To Cure Chilblains.—Take three parts of sulphuric acid and one part of LEVER'S GLYCERINE, diluted with same quantity of water; paint the mixture on the affected parts, and it will allay intense itching.

A Capital Way to Wash Doors and Painted Woodwork.—Soft (rain) water is the best, or, if it cannot be had, boil the water in order to soften it. To wash the surface, commence from the bottom and work upwards to prevent dirty marks running downwards. First wipe over with a dry duster; then, having prepared two pails of slightly warm water, in which three-quarters of a tablet of SUNLIGHT SOAP has been dissolved (first shred the soap finely, and pour about a pint of boiling water over it, beating with a stick until dissolved); wash with the soapy water and clean flannel gently but thoroughly. Then with the other pail of water rinse well with a clean sponge, and dry with a soft cloth. Hot water, or very warm water must not be used, as the paint will soon wear off.

have a peculiar freshness."—"Christian Herald."

How Milk Stains may be Removed from Door Steps.—Make a paste of fuller's earth and water and apply to the stain. Let it remain on for about twenty-four hours and then wash off. If the stain is not removed, repeat the same process.

To Remove Grease Spots from Your Carpets.—Scrape off as much as you can with a spoon, which will not cut the carpet. Then place a double fold of blotting paper over the grease spot, and iron over with a hot flat-iron, then do the same with clean paper until the grease is out.

How to Take Care of Carpets.—Sweep them at least once or twice a week with a good brush, sprinkling the surface first with tea leaves, which have been thoroughly rinsed.

To Wash your Carpet.—Take it up, and dissolve half a tablet of SUNLIGHT SOAP by shredding it fine and mashing it out in four quarts of boiling water; when comfortably hot, wash about one yard of the carpet—not more, as the carpet will be soaked—with the soapy water and a scrubbing brush, rinse well with a cloth and soft warm water, and then rub as dry as possible with a clean cloth, and proceed to the next yard. If the carpet cannot be taken up, use very little water and rub very dry, also open door and windows to let in a current of air, to assist in the drying, or else your carpet will rot. This manner of carpet washing should only be done on a very fine dry day.

The Use of Salt for the Household.—For neuralgia in the feet and limbs, use salt and water as hot as can be borne both night and morning, then rub the feet well with a rough towel. Two teaspoonfuls of salt and a half-pint of warm water answers as an emetic. Small doses of salt sometimes check hemorrhages of lungs and stomach. Salt and water is a good remedy for inflamed eyes. To remove tea stains from cups, rub with a little salt. Rinse any cotton goods in salt and water, and it will help to keep the colour.

Tea.—Never let tea stand with the tea leaves for more than seven minutes. Pour the tea off into another teapot to prevent tannin. Earthenware teapots are the best in which to make tea. The water should be poured on the tea as soon as it boils thoroughly, and also should be poured on boiling.

"Fanciers' Chronicle" says of SUNLIGHT SOAP:

If the water have boiled too long the tea will be flat; if it be poured on after it has ceased to boil the tea will also be flat. Use freshly boiling water.

To Exterminate Rats and Mice.—A journal called the *Scientific American* prints the following:—"We clear our premises of these detestable vermin by making whitewash yellow with copperas, and covering the stones and rafters in the cellar with a thick coat of it. In every crevice where a rat might tread we put the crystals of the copperas, and scattered the same in the corners of the floor. The result was a perfect stampede of rats and mice. Since that time not a squeal of either rats or mice has been heard about the house. Every spring a coat of the same yellow wash is given to the cellar as a purifier as well as a rat exterminator, and no typhoid, dysentery, or fever attacks the family." We may add that chloride of lime is said to drive away rats, as they are believed to dislike its odour immensely.

To kill Crickets.—Place a little ginger cordial in a dish before the fire; the insect will sip the liquor, which will kill it.

To kill Cockroaches.—Sprinkle borax about the room infested with them. Cucumber skins, it is said, will kill black beetles; leave the parings, at night, about the room infested with them.

To Boil a Cracked Egg.—A teaspoonful of vinegar put in the water will prevent the egg from boiling out.

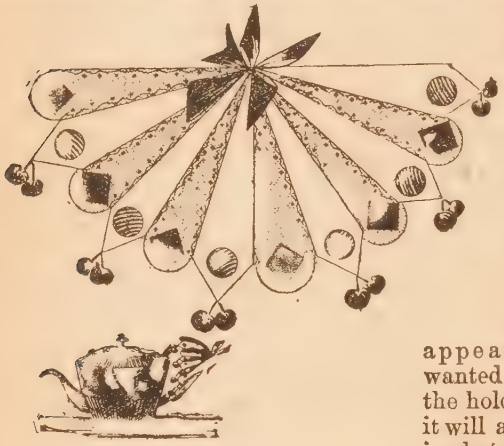
To Remove a Tight Glass Stopper.—Wrap round very hot rags or flannel, wrung out of boiling water; or pour a little salad oil on the top and let it remain a week, then pour more oil and let it remain; when the oil has soaked between the bottle and stopper it ought to come out so easily that if the bottle be turned up, the stopper may be shaken out.

A Cheap Bed Quilt.—Odd as it may seem, good brown paper placed between the coverlet and sheet, adds to the warmth on a winter night, while an excellent cheap bed quilt can be made by sewing cotton wool between folds of brown paper. It is both light and warm, and while sufficiently warm coverings are necessary, yet too great weight should be avoided.

"No superior for canine ablutions."

LADIES' FANCY WORK.

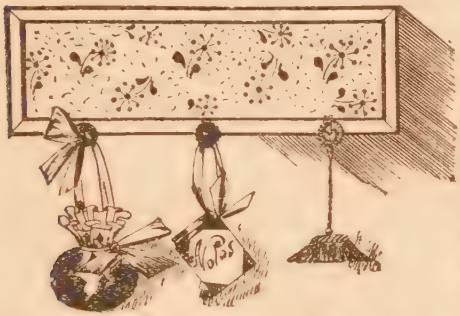
A Teapot Holder.—Cut two rounds of any pretty material and line them with thin flannel, then join them neatly together. From the centre fasten strips of ribbon radiating to the edge, or work any design which may be liked. Pompons fastened round the edge at intervals will add to the appearance. When wanted for use, double the holder in half, when it will appear as shown in sketch.



How to make a Scissors' Case.—Cut two pieces of cardboard into the triangular shape shown in the sketch; cover both with silk or satin, or any thin fancy material you may like; line with soft flannel or thin material, and then sew the sides tightly together. Cut a piece of cardboard to the required size for the flap, and cover it in the same way; fasten it to the top part of the case, and edge the case all round with thin silk or tinsel cord. Place a pretty coloured bow at the point of the flap where it can be fastened by a button, and one at the end of the case.

A single trial of SUNLIGHT SOAP is convincing.

To Hold Small Articles.—Take a piece of brocade and stiffen it at the back with cardboard; surround it with dark-coloured velvet, which will look like a frame, as seen in the accompanying sketch. Then sew to the lower edge three fancy brass hooks, upon which may be hung a small work-bag, a notebook, and a dusting brush. Or, if it is preferred, a button-hook and hat brush may be suspended. At the back of the frame a cord is fixed to hang it to the wall. Any piece of material which is fancied by the maker may be used.



A Fancy Cushion.—These cushions may be square, or long and narrow, and will not exceed 1s. 3d. in cost. Take a piece of pretty green material or silk, and draw the accompanying design on the centre, for the front of the cushion, with white chalk. Work the design with crewel silks, using "outline" and "satin" stitches. Gold silk will go admirably with the green. Stuff with feathers, etc., having for the back of the cushion the same coloured stuff as the front; fasten round the edges with silk cord, and at each corner fasten pretty coloured bows.

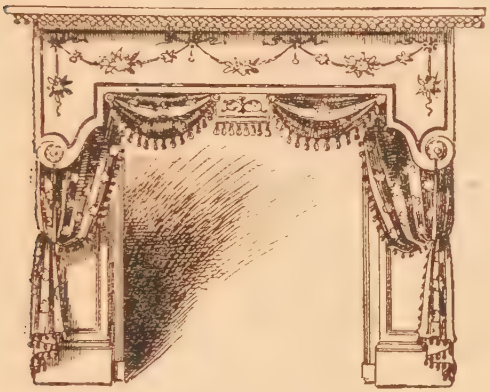
SUNLIGHT SOAP. Less Labour, Greater Comfort.

Pretty Drapery for the Window or for the Door.—The shaped piece at the top, as seen in the picture, should be of some light and pretty silk, say green with gold decorations, and the drapery hanging over the cords and through the shaped piece may be of some deep olive green plush with yellow fringe. Gold would go well with the above-mentioned colours with a green fringe. The straight curtain on the right side should be of lace, with a pretty but simple border, and on the left side of light green silk. We have mentioned silk plush in these suggestions, but ladies of dainty taste will no doubt be able to meet with many pretty and less expensive materials, such as cheap "art" serge, muslins, Oriental textile fabrics, &c. Housewives will also bear in mind that too much drapery about a house is apt to collect the dust.

A Cheap Pillow.—A cool and healthy pillow can be cheaply made by tearing old letters, or waste paper into scraps, and filling the pillow-case with them. Printed paper, however, should not be used for this purpose, for when heated it may give forth an odour. Should you use feathers to stuff a pillow be sure that they are well dressed and have been baked in a very hot oven, so that all germs and parasites are killed, and they are rendered quite odourless and harmless. If you pluck poultry and subject the soft, downy feathers to very great heat in an oven, there is no reason why you should not keep the feathers and stuff pillows, &c., with them.

Sir Charles A. Cameron, M.D., says:

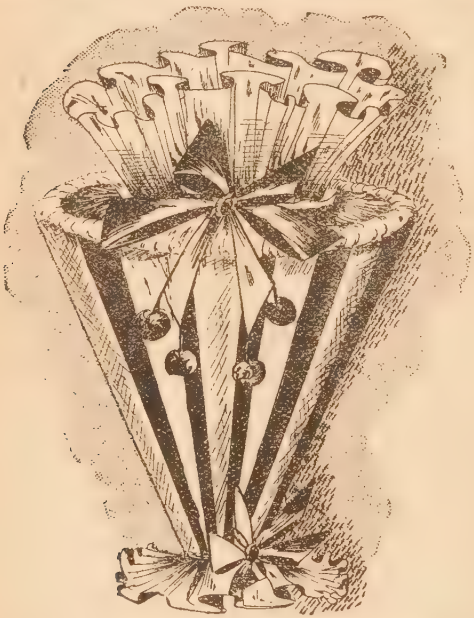
A Pretty Design for the Fireplace.—The accompanying picture shows a pretty design for draping the mantelpiece, and it will be suitable for the introduction of crewel work which can be indeed well displayed in this design. The piece of material just below the mantel-shelf is silk of a rich gold colour, the flowers & leaves worked in their natural colours; ribbons also may be added in harmonious colours. The curtains below may be a pretty green or terra-cotta plush; if liked they may be worked with a simple pattern, and the trimmings of the rich gold colour used above. This design may be worked out in any colours which are liked and that will harmonize.



Hints on Learning to Cut Dresses, etc.—A very good way to learn how to cut out and make dresses is to unpick an old dress and turn it and make it up again, or to keep it unpicked as a pattern. If you have a friend who is able to help you, all the better, it will teach you still more. When you have a dress which fits well, unpick it carefully and take out the threads; paste one front piece, one side piece, and half the back upon tissue paper. When quite dry cut with sharp scissors along the line where the seams were sewn and where the marks of the stitches remain; you will then have an exact pattern without turnings. Treat the other half in the same way, only leaving the turnings. Write the name and date on both; and with care and attention you will not have much difficulty in cutting out a dress in the future.

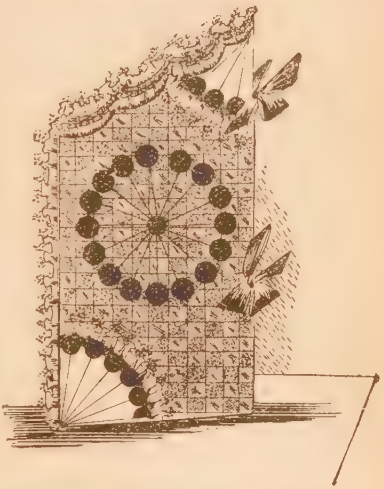
"I employ SUNLIGHT SOAP myself."

A Knitting Bag.—Twist two rounds of zinc wire, one small for the bottom, and the other larger for the top. Stretch some stiff silk from one ring to the other, allowing about ten or eleven inches distance between the rings, and fasten securely. Then add a frill of silk at the bottom, ending with a bow, contrasting in colour to the former silk. Fasten another frill, six inches deep, to the top ring, and about two-and-a-half inches from the ring fasten a ribbon all round it, and draw thread, so that the bag may be closed or opened; the remainder of the frill will stand up as seen in the illustration. The top frill may be lined throughout with pretty coloured material, which will add to the appearance.



How to Make a Handkerchief Case.—Take a pretty piece of soft, cream-coloured silk, or suitable material, twelve inches wide and half-a-yard long; fold it crosswise, leaving two inches more on the top piece than on the bottom. Then stamp or draw several pansies in a circle on the top piece (the pansies may be about two-and-a-half inches wide), and should not all face the same way; embroider the pansies in long

and short stitch in heliotrope and yellow silk. Then cut the material round to the circle of pansies, and fasten two yards of fine lace, gathered very full, round by the pansies. Line with sateen to match in colour, and a layer of wadding between, sprinkled with satchet powder. The piece underneath is finished square; turn in the corners so that they will not show. Fasten a silk cord at the back where it folds.



A Unique Candle Screen. — Twist strong wire into a framework, representing the shape in the accompanying sketch. When two of these are made, cover them with muslin or very thin silk. These can be painted, or adorned by sewing on sequins, with silk thread. Fasten the two leaves by bows for hinges; round the top and remaining two sides, fasten a small frill of lace. If the muslin is to be painted, cover it first with white paint thickly, after which the design may be painted easily. The candle, of course, is placed between the two leaves when they are opened wide.

Crewel Work.—The term Crewel work is believed to be a corruption of clewel work, belonging to clew, an old English word, signifying a ball of thread. Hence, to work in crewels, means to work in threads, also in threads of wool or worsted. It is a very old form of work, and used to be exceedingly popular ages ago; of late years it has been again revived. Suitable needles should be provided, and may be purchased for the purpose, and the best wools are cheapest in the end. The materials on which the wool is worked are very varied, such as oatmeal cloth, "crash" or suitable coloured cloth. In fact, when the worker becomes experienced there is scarcely any material she may not use. The

"SUNLIGHT SOAP is the greatest boon of the age."

difficulty in working is to avoid puckering on the one hand, and looseness on the other; therefore, beginners may commence with the coarser materials. If the work should get puckered, smooth it by holding it, wrong side downwards, over a basin of boiling water, and when saturated with the steam, stretch the work on a board or in a frame until dry; or you may iron the work on the wrong side with a damp cloth placed between the work and the iron. All kinds of pretty patterns may be worked in crewels or suitable materials—care being taken that the colours harmonise; and numbers of useful and pretty things may be made for the house in crewels, such as antimacassars, curtains, small tea cloths, &c. New patterns and materials may be seen at a good shop where art needlework is sold.

Wall Pockets.—Cut out a piece of cardboard to the shape given in the illustration, and cover with brown holland, or any washable material, then make the pockets in the front. Bind all round with red braid, and embroider each pocket with a design in red thread. Fasten a brass ring at each end, by which the pockets are hung on the wall. Make the pockets loose and full.

Crewel Work Stitches.—There are three of these, and they have been used for ages. The first is called the *stem stitch* or crewel stitch; second, the satin stitch; and third, the French knot. The first is made like "back stitching," thus, take a small stitch, then go back half-way along the stitch and take another, passing the needle through the cloth at the middle of the first stitch, at the left side of it, but close to it. Then go a trifle higher up the work and come back to the middle of the second stitch, as before, and continue. In filling up the outlines of the design, the stitches may be a trifle longer. In the *satin stitch* you sew over and over the space to be covered in smallish stitches, inserting the needle on the outer edge of the pattern, and working the stitches

The "Christian World" says of SUNLIGHT SOAP:

straight or slanting according to the design. In this stitch, as much wool is seen on the wrong or under side as on the right side. The satin stitch is often used for small stems or flowers, or leaves. In the *French knot* the needle is brought up through the material at the spot where the knot is to be; then the wool is held down on the cloth by the left thumb of the worker at about an inch from that point where it comes through the cloth. Now twist the wool two or three times round the needle by passing the needle over and under the wool as often as required, then pass the needle back through the cloth very near the same spot as where it came up, and draw tight, leaving, of course, the "knot" or twisted wool on the top or right side of the cloth. The stitch is very effective as the centres of flowers or for blackberries.

HINTS ON ETIQUETTE.

The best general rule for good manners and for etiquette is to "do unto others as you would that they should do unto you." In other words, thoughtful care for the feelings of others is one of the best guides of courteous conduct throughout life. Nevertheless, there are certain rules which may be found useful, and which a courteous feeling should prevent from stiffening into artificiality. Thus,

When new neighbours come to live near you, if the acquaintance is desired, you, being the older resident, should call first. They will return the call in a few days, or in two or three weeks, if they also desire the friendship.

When a man enters a drawing-room he should not take his hat and stick or umbrella in with him. In former times the opposite was the rule, and punctilious gentlemen still take their hats with them into the room when making a short call, but umbrellas and sticks are best left in the hall.

When introduced to a complete stranger, there is no need as a general rule, to shake hands, but to bow.

Women need not rise when shaking hands with a child or man, unless he be elderly, when it is more gracious to do so, but she should always rise when greeting another woman.

When at a party you may speak to those next to you, even if you have not been introduced.

"Practice shews it to be invaluable."

When calling on a friend you do not leave your card if your friend is in, but of course you do so, if she is out. If she is an utter stranger and does not know your name you give your card to the servant.

If you are calling on friends and your husband is not able to be with you, you should leave two of his cards as you retire, one for the husband and one for the wife.

A host should place the lady he takes in to dinner on his right hand at a dinner table, and the gentleman who takes in the hostess should sit on her right hand. The host, with the lady to whom he offers his arm, always leads the way from the drawing-room to the dining-room, and all the guests follow them, and the hostess leaves the drawing-room last.

The host takes in to dinner the oldest married lady, or the principal or most honoured lady present. The hostess will arrange her guests partly according to age and general suitability. She will not place gentlemen of the same business too near together, or they may be likely to become too engrossed in conversation with each other.

No hostess should try to dress more elaborately than her guests, although on the other hand she should honour her guests by taking pains with her toilette.

A lady should always bow first on meeting a gentleman.

The principal lady at a dinner-party leaves the dining-room first to enter the drawing-room, the others following; the gentlemen remain behind, and after a short time join the ladies in the drawing-room.

A gentleman should always take off his hat to a lady when he sees her, before shaking hands with her.

On receiving any invitation from friends always reply promptly to accept or decline courteously.

It is correct to place serviettes on the left side.

Puddings and Sweets should be eaten with a fork, unless there is juice, or it is found awkward, then a spoon may be used.

A gentleman should always walk on the outer side of the pavement if he is with a lady; *i.e.*, the lady should be on his right hand.

If you have an "At Home" day, you should always make a point of being in, unless you are away or ill, when you should subsequently write and explain the reason of your absence to those who called, and instruct your servant to do so at the time.

The "Young Ladies' Journal" says:

A gentleman should precede a lady in a crowded street, in order to clear a way for her.

A letter of introduction should be given to the bearer unsealed.

As a general rule, leave any wrap you may have with you in the cloak-room, and do not take it in with you to the ball-room, unless you are delicate, then probably your chaperon would carry it for you.

When passing bread the platter should remain in its place, and the slice of bread passed on a plate placed for the purpose, or on a bread fork.

If a gentleman is walking with ladies and they meet any of their lady friends, he should raise his hat out of courtesy, even if he does not know them, or is not introduced, though if he meets them afterwards alone he need not recognise them.

It is fashionable now for a bridegroom to wear lavender suéde gloves, and they need only be held in the hand. If they are put on, they must be taken off before the ceremony begins.

Small knives and forks are generally used at high tea; the size of the plates are those in a dinner service known as "pudding plates."

If, on being introduced, people say they are glad to see you, you should reciprocate their cordiality and reply, "I too am glad to meet you," &c., &c.

Always bear in mind that the great secret of success socially is to be naturally courteous and polite; avoid artificiality and insincerity like the plague.

When calling on a friend do not give a long and tremendous knock at the door as though you were a footman announcing Royalty; a ring at the visitor's bell is much better taste, and is quite enough.

When asked your name by a servant maid, or page, who wishes to announce it to the lady or gentleman you desire to see, say pleasantly, Mr., Mrs., or Miss Smith, as the case may be, and designate your proper prefix.

If you are ushered into an empty room to await your host or hostess's arrival, sit down, and rise directly any member of the family appears. The well-known "How do you do?" is the best greeting; and "Good-bye" the best leave-taking.

"SUNLIGHT SOAP is excellent."

WHAT YOU SHOULD WEIGH.

(Partly based on the Report of the Anthropometric Committee of the British Association, 1890.)

A TYPICAL Englishman 5 ft. 7½ in. high weighs about 10 stone 10 lbs.

A lady 5 ft. high should weigh about 100 lbs. (7 stone 2 lbs.)

A lady 5 ft. 2 in. high should weigh about 113 lbs. (8 stone 1 lb.)

A man 5 ft. 2 in. high should weigh about 126 lbs. (9 stone).

A lady 5 ft. 4 in. high should weigh about 130 lbs.

A lady 5 ft. 6 in. high should weigh about 144 lbs.

A lady 6 ft. high should weigh about 180 lbs.

The average height of men in England is 5 ft. 7·36 in., and weight 155 lbs.

The average height of women in England is 5 ft. 2·65 in., and weight 122·8 lbs.

The average height of the Scotch is 5 ft. 8·61 in., weight 165·3 lbs.

The average height of the Irish is 5 ft. 7·90 in., weight 154·1 lbs.

The average height of the Welsh is 5 ft. 6·66 in., weight 158·3 lbs.

The average length of a child at birth is 18 in., and weight between 6 and 7 lbs., but great differences are found.

A child may lose in weight during the first week after birth; at end of the second week the child should have regained its weight, and afterwards it should gain about 4 oz. weekly. If not, it would seem there is some defect in the nutrition.

The heaviest Englishman who ever lived is supposed to have been Daniel Lambert, who weighed 740 lbs., or 52 stone 12 lbs. He died on June 21st, 1809, at Stamford, Lincolnshire, aged 40.

Another remarkable instance of weight was that of a tallow chandler named Bright, of Maldon, Essex, who scaled 616 lbs.; he died Nov. 12th, 1750, aged 29. Seven ordinary sized persons could be enclosed by his waistcoat.

A gentleman died at Surbiton in May, 1898, who weighed 35 stone.

"Weldon's Ladies' Journal" says:

HOW TO MAKE A WILL.

To make your will, write clearly your wishes and sign the writing in the presence of two witnesses who do not in any way benefit by the will. The witnesses must sign their names. One of the shortest wills on record is said to have been that of the late Mr. Matthew Arnold,—"I leave everything to my wife," he wrote. He signed it, and two witnesses signed it, and it was perfectly valid. The witnesses need not see you write the whole will, indeed, you yourself need not write it; only your signature. Remember also that marriage after a will is made, revokes that will. A married woman can make a will as regards her own separate property. A soldier or a sailor may make his will verbally (by word of mouth) if on active service and as regards his personal estate only; for his real estate he must make a will in writing. Personalty means furniture, money, and stock in the funds; while realty consists of land, freehold houses, and rights connected with land. If your will should be other than of the simplest kind it is best to entrust it to a solicitor.

A person making a will must be over twenty-one years of age and must not be lunatic or intoxicated when signing it. If so the will is void; it is also null and void if the person be subject to "undue influence," when coercion or fraud must be proved. The will ought to be written in ink, and should appoint one or more persons as executors. These may benefit by the will.

The form of a will may be as follows:—

"This is the last will and testament of me, John Jones, of No. 5, Blank Ter.
"race, Blanktown, in the county of Blankshire, Baker, being of sound
"mind and in full possession of all my faculties. I give and bequeath
"——, &c., to ——, &c., &c. And I hereby revoke all former wills and
"codicils, and I hereby appoint — — [give full names and addresses] as
"executors of this my last will and testament.

"Signed by the said John Jones in the presence
"of us, both present at the time, who have thereupon "JOHN JONES.
"signed our names in the presence of each other and
"in his presence as witnesses.

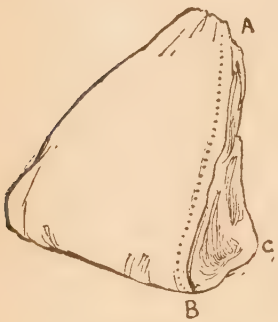
"PETER SMITH,
"12, High Street, Blanktown, Saddler.

"WILLIAM BROWN,
"34, Broad Street, Blanktown, Grocer."

"SUNLIGHT SOAP is, without exception, the best."

COOKERY RECIPES.

It is almost impossible to over-estimate the importance of good cookery. Not that persons should be always thinking about eating; but good cookery makes food wholesome and *digestible*. Badly prepared food often, if not always, causes indigestion with its long attendant train of evils. Moreover, good cookery is economical; it teaches us to preserve and use every particle of nourishment in the food we buy. Thus if we boil meat we ought to keep the water in which it has been boiled, for it must contain much of the essence of the meat, and is therefore excellent for soup. Throw away this water, and you throw away that which will make nourishing food. We append



Aitchbone of Beef.

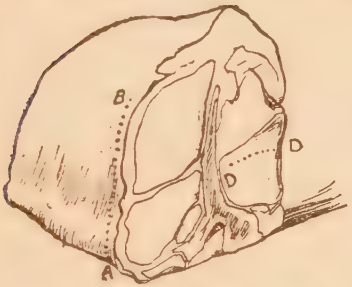
An easy joint to carve. Cut thin slices from A to BC. The first few cuts, however, are often over-boiled being on the outside; these should be distributed equally with more juicy slices cut afterwards.

A Few General Principles of Cookery,

applicable to various dishes, and also a selection of recipes.

Principles of Soup Making.—Stock is the liquid in which bones or lean meat have been boiled. The bones and lean meat are put in cold water; amount of water according to strength desired, generally a quart to a pound of meat. The meat should be cut up and bones broken. Take off the scum as the water heats slowly, and when the water boils let it continue to boil slowly and gently but steadily. Put in the vegetables desired for the soup when the scum appears to have been all removed before the water boils. The vegetables should be cut into dice, and may be about one or two turnips, parsnips, carrots, an onion and a few sweet herbs. When the meat is cooked add salt to taste. Any scraps may be used to make stock. Put them on the fire to simmer when nothing else is boiling; not, however, vegetable scraps, which should be boiled by themselves. Sometimes the stock is made one day

and the soup another; if so, when the stock has been made, set it aside until cool, when the fat may be removed.

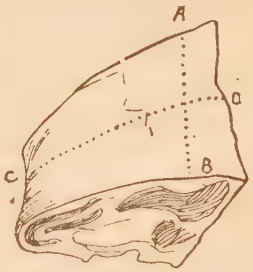


Sirloin of Beef.

Carve under-cut or fillet first, and do not cut the upper part until undercut is finished. This is cut across in thickish slices down to the bone, at DD. The top or rump is cut in thin slices A to B. Be careful to cut straight and *not* dig out tender part in middle.

"Cottage" Broth.—Chop up twopennyworth of bones into small pieces, thickly sprinkle with salt, put in oven until salt browns. Place them in a stewpan which contains rather more than a quart of cold water, a sliced onion, turnip and carrot. Let them slowly simmer for 2½ hours, taking off the scum frequently. When cool, remove fat and simmer with an ounce of partly-boiled rice or barley until it is done. Add lastly some crusts of bread.

Mutton Broth.—Clean 2 lbs. scrag of mutton with a cloth, take away fat and cut the lean into small pieces. Then place on the fire in a saucepan with a quart of cold water, and half saltspoonful of salt. When it has just boiled, skim with a spoon, then remove to the side of the fire, and let it simmer for three hours. Strain the broth and put in a basin; let it cool uncovered until the next day. When wanted for use take off the fat and put the broth on the fire to boil; wash a tablespoonful of rice and put it into the broth when boiling and let it boil for half an hour. If desired, pepper and vegetables may be added when the broth is first boiled. This makes a good dish for invalids. If pearl barley be used it ought to be boiled as long as the meat, and before



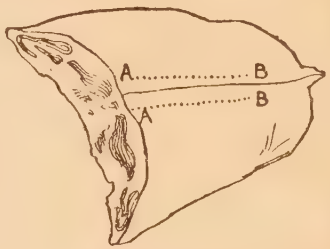
Loin of Mutton.

Cut slices along the line AB. This is the most economical way. Before roasting, cut off the end, which will make a good stew. But when carved thus, the loin must not be jointed, as each gash lets out the gravy. When jointed, carve from C to D, but in this way much of the meat is often only half taken from the bone.

"SUNLIGHT SOAP is a good neutral soap."

being added, it ought to be boiled for ten minutes in water, drained and added to the broth.

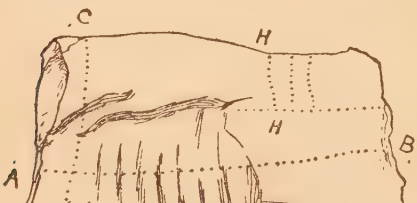
Veal Broth.—Put a knuckle of veal in about a gallon of water, adding 2 oz. rice or vermicelli, a piece of mace and a little salt. When the water is reduced about half, and the meat thoroughly boiled, the broth may be served with or without the meat.



Saddle of Mutton.

Cut thin even slices on either side of centre bone, along the lines AB. Saddle of mutton soon gets cold; have therefore very hot dish and plates, and relays of very hot gravy.

Hotch Potch.—Cut 2 lbs. of breast of beef (bottom part) into pieces, and place them in a stewpan with a few bits of veal or fat beef, and five pints of water. When this boils, add two large sliced carrots, two sticks celery, two onions, some pieces cauliflower and two turnips. Cover the stewpan, and gently simmer for three hours. Now melt 2 oz. butter in a small saucepan, and mix a tablespoonful of flour smoothly with it; when it browns, add a little of the hotch-potch broth with it, then put in ketchup to taste, and add it to the hotch-potch. Boil up once more, and add pepper and salt to taste. When served, the meat may be placed in the middle of the dish, the vegetables round it, and the broth poured over all. Mutton, lamb, pickled pork or fowl may be used, and the vegetables varied according to season.

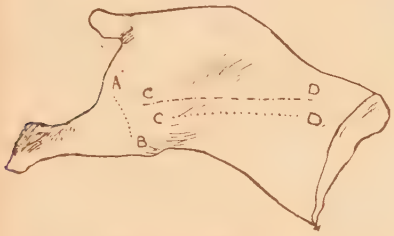


Breast of Veal.

The ribs should be broken across by the butcher; then cut from A to B. Cut ribs right through from C to D, and divide at broken bone. Short slices HH can also be cut.

No home is complete without SUNLIGHT SOAP.

Strengthening Broth.—Cut up 1 lb. neck of mutton and 1 lb. fillet of veal, and place in stewpan with six pints of water; add handful of chervil, a little wild endive and a couple of small lettuces all cut small. Boil the whole three hours over a gentle fire, strain and salt to taste.



Haunch of Venison.
Cut first A to B; then longer slices C to D. Fat will be found at D end.

Brown Soup (without meat).—Cut up in slices six carrots, six turnips, four potatoes, four onions and three heads of celery; fry these in butter (or good dripping if no butter is at hand); then place them into stewpan, with five quarts of boiling water, and stew for four or five hours; rub through sieve, add pepper and salt to taste, and boil up once more.

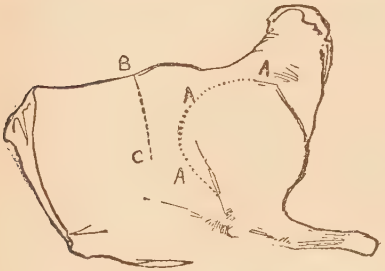
Pea, Lentil, Bean, Carrot and similar Soups may be made by taking good stock as basis (liquor in which meat or bones have been boiled), and then stewing the beans or peas or vegetables, chopped up, in the liquid, being careful to soak the beans, peas or lentils all night to soften them. For a good pea soup, which is to have several vegetables in it, a quart of peas would go to three quarts of the liquor; a little ham or ham-knuckle-bone in the stew adds a good flavour.

Loin of Veal.
Cut like a loin of mutton that has been jointed, *i.e.*, from A to B. If one of these cuts be divided, the under-cut is the more tender; the bone and upper part should be left together.

Purees are vegetable soups without meat stock. The vegetables, &c., should be cut up and simmered gently in water. Tomatoes and sweet herbs may be added after boiling about three-quarters of an hour, and then boil for nearly an hour. Mash through sieve

SUNLIGHT SOAP. Largest Sale in the World. M

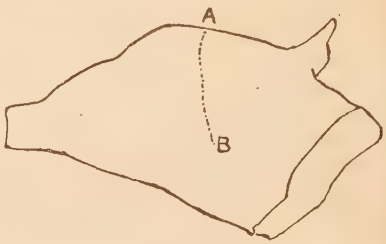
and thicken with flour if desired, *i.e.*, mix a little flour and water smoothly and pour into the soup when boiling, and continue to boil until the soup thickens.



Fore-quarter of Lamb.
First cut shoulder from other part AAA Then cut ribs B to C.

ROASTING.

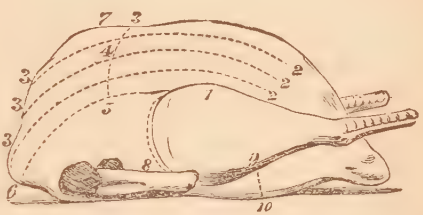
To Roast Meat.—GENERAL RULE.—Before roasting, the meat should be hung for a little while to make it more tender. Place the meat at first into a very hot oven, or before a fierce fire for about ten minutes, so that the outside will form a kind of case and prevent the gravy from escaping. Afterwards, the heat should not be quite so great. Baste continually. The average time for roasting is quarter of an hour to the pound, and an extra quarter of an hour. Lamb, veal and pork require rather longer. Meat requires longer roasting in cold weather than in hot. Always baste constantly. Mr. Buckmaster regards this as an essential to good roasting. Press the lean part with the thumb, and if the meat yield easily, or steam to the fire, it is done. The appearance of fowls when brought to table is improved by rubbing them over with lemon juice before cooking. Tie greased papers over the breast to prevent it from burning.



Leg of Mutton.
Cut slices A to B. The slice containing the fat and kernel known as the "Pope's Eye" is regarded as the tit-bit. A leg may be cut out of the room, by slicing it parallel with the bone, and when thus cut it looks like a haunch, and is practically the same thing.

Baking.—The rule for roasting for the most part applies to baking. Meat should be placed on a stand in the dripping tin, so that it does not soak in its own dripping. It should be

turned two or three times over, so that it is equally cooked. Pastry and cakes should *not* be placed in the same oven with meat, for the steam that rises from the meat makes them heavy. The oven must be hot when meat or cakes, etc., are put in. Game and poultry should be covered with greased paper, or pieces of fat placed on them; they will not then require such frequent basting. Meat pies, when brown, should be placed in a cooler part of the oven with a hole in the top of the crust to let the steam escape. The meat will then slowly cook. The same time is required for baking as for roasting meat, fowls, and game. Sucking-pigs 1½ to 2 hours. Meat pie 1 to 2 hours, half the same time on the top of the oven. Game pie 3 to 4 hours. Hare 1 to 2 hours. In baking pastry or bread *remember* that a very hot oven is required to raise it at first, then the heat may be cooler to permit the interior to be cooked gradually.



Turkey.

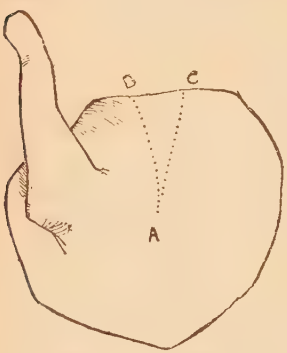
Get as many slices off the breast as possible. Cut therefore from 2 to 3; the seasoning should be found in neck part between 4 and 3; the meat can be cut down to wing bone, even lower than 5 to 6. Avoid leaving the breast-bone too bare, and the point 7 should have a little meat left as it will look better when the bird is brought up cold. In carving the legs, 1 to 9 can be cut from the thigh 9 to 10, and meat on thigh cut off, or the leg removed whole; 8 is the wing bone which can be cut off and stewed with drumsticks if desired.

To Roast or Bake Frozen Meat. — Thaw gradually before cooking. "The great secret that everybody has got to learn," said Mr. Lobley, secretary of the Liverpool Cold Storage Co., to a *Fish Trades Gazette* interviewer, "is that anything that has been frozen should be properly thawed before being dressed for cooking. We allow two or three days. When that is done properly, there are very few who can tell that meat or fish or game has been in a cold store. Two or three days is a nice time. The great thing is that the thawing be gradually done and not to force the thaw. It is certainly well that the public should know how to treat meat or things which have been frozen. If allowed to thaw for two or three days before cooking they are sure to be good. That is the main point.

"No home should be without SUNLIGHT SOAP."
M 2

Suppose you took a frozen leg of lamb or mutton home and had a chop cut off and cooked, I venture to say that it would be a very long time before you wanted another bit of frozen meat. Some people think it does very well to thaw the meat while cooking. That is wrong. If you allow two or three days to thaw, the meat will be as fresh as if killed that very morning."

Baked Cod.—Clean the fish well and place it in cold salted water for about half an hour, dry thoroughly and stuff with forcemeat, made as follows:—1 oz. of butter, 1 oz. of suet, 1 oz. bacon fat, ¼ lb. of bread-crumbs, 1 teaspoonful of chopped parsley, 1 egg, salt, cayenne and nutmeg. Then sew up the fish, dip in egg left from the forcemeat and cover with breadcrumbs. Bake from ¾ hour to an hour, according to size, in a baking tin, with good beef dripping, and baste continually.



Shoulder of Mutton.

Easy joint to carve, if you begin at the right side. Place the fork right through first. Cut through from A to B and the joint will yawn open as marked by the triangle BAC. Then slice as indicated by the lines BA and CA till bone be reached, when the joint can be turned over and the underneath part cut like a round of beef, by slicing it horizontally.

Boiling, General Rule for.—Meat should be put into fast boiling water and kept boiling for about five minutes or ten minutes, according to size of joint. Then it may simmer more slowly until done. The time required is from 15 minutes to 20 minutes to the pound. To place the meat in boiling water keeps the gravy in the meat, but if stock soup is wanted, or beef-tea, the meat is cut up and put in cold water and left to boil for some hours when the juices are extracted into the water. *Fish* must be put into cold water with a little salt, and left to boil slowly. Ten minutes to the pound is the average time. If the fish is done the flesh should easily separate from the bone. It is advisable to rub turbot on its white side with a cut lemon before cooking. *Fowls* must be put into boiling water and left to simmer. Moderate sized fowls about ¾ hour, larger ones 1 hour. Turkeys weighing 10 lbs. 2 hours, 15 lbs. 2½ hours.

The "Ladies' Pictorial" says of SUNLIGHT SOAP:

VEGETABLES.—The majority of these are put into boiling salted water with the lid off. Spinach is an exception, and is put in with no water, or scarcely any. Vegetables must always be thoroughly washed first. Old potatoes, dried peas, and beans and artichokes must be put into cold water. Vegetables require about twenty minutes to half an hour, according to size. Old carrots must be boiled a long time.

Pheasant.

Cut like a fowl; slice of breast A to B before joints are taken off C to D. When the bird has been hung, the thigh is usually considered the best part; the black pickings of the back may be served with wings, breast, &c., as without it some may think the white meat rather tasteless.

Boiled Fresh Herrings are delicious and cheap. Clean and scale them, sprinkle a trifle of salt over them and dip in vinegar quickly. They may be skewered with their tails in their mouths, and must be placed in boiling water and simmered gently for about 12 minutes, when they should be thoroughly done. They may be eaten with a little horse-radish, shrimps or parsley sauce.

Frying.—Frying is boiling in fat. Be careful to make the fat so hot in the pan that it is still, and see that the fish or other food to be fried is quite dry. Dip the fish, before frying, into egg and bread-crumbs, or flour. The quantity of fat must be deep enough to cover the food, which is cooked when thoroughly browned.

Grouse.

The back containing the black part is esteemed the best. There are several methods of carving a grouse. It may be cut in half by inserting the point of the knife downwards near the leg end of the breast, splitting the breast bone in two and cutting through the back; it may be carved like a fowl; or a few slices may be cut from the breast at A B, previous to cutting off the wing at C D. A part of the back should be served with each portion.

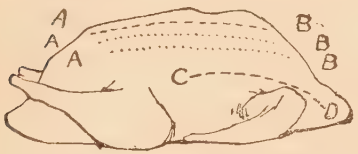
A FEW USEFUL RECIPES.

Cod Cutlets Fried.—Take a few slices from the middle of the codfish about an inch in thickness, flour them, and season them with pepper, salt, and pinch of cayenne, and drop or two of lemon juice, and put them in a

cloth for an hour, when they will be dry; then dip them into a beaten egg and cover with bread-crumbs; put into a frying-pan quickly, covered with boiling fat, and fry to a golden brown colour. Take them out and drain for a few minutes on paper, dish up, adorned with parsley. Eat with egg or caper sauce.

What to do with Cold Potatoes.—Mash cold boiled potatoes into flat biscuit shapes, and add milk if very dry. Flour them and fry in boiling hot dripping until brown.

Potato Pie.—Mince 2 lbs. of cooked meat, such as the remains of a joint, removing all fat; mix with it a few carrots and onions which have been previously boiled. Pepper and salt to taste. Then lay on the top about 2 lbs. of mashed potatoes, which have been boiled; bake in moderately hot oven, until nicely browned.



Goose.

As in poultry, the first endeavour of the carver should be to cut as many slices as possible off the breast, and the wing meat must be sacrificed for this purpose. Place the wing end near the carver, who should cut thin slices to the bone from A to B. In cutting the wings, cut from C to D, and bring the knife through the joint. To cut off the legs, turn the bird on its side, and cut sideways until stopped by the bone, then raise the leg with the fork and it will be easily separated from the socket. The legs make an excellent grill. The stuffing is removed with a spoon, through a cut with the knife at A A.

Fish Pie.—If you have any remains of boiled fish, make them into a fish pie. Cut fish into small pieces, and remove all bones, add anchovy sauce and one tablespoonful of chopped parsley; mix well and put in pie-dish, then cover with three or four mashed potatoes, which have been mixed with salt and pepper. Place in a fairly hot oven, with a cover over the top. When it bubbles and smokes, lift off the cover, and let it brown: then serve.

Curried Rabbit.—Clean the rabbit well and cut into small pieces, put in salt and water for the night. In the morning wipe very dry. Make 1 oz. of butter very hot and fry in it one onion chopped up finely, fry the pieces of rabbit in it, and when the sides are browned put in one apple chopped up, and one dessert-spoonful of curry powder, which has first been mixed with a little water, also add salt

Gardeners should use SUNLIGHT SOAP

and a teacupful of water; let it simmer for 1½ hours. Ea on a hot dish surrounded with hot dry boiled rice.

A Good Short Crust for Pastry.—Mix a pinch of salt (and a little sugar for fruit tarts) with 1 lb. of flour; break up ½ lb. of butter, lard or dripping in it with the tips of the fingers, until quite fine and no lumps remain. Mix thoroughly. Add water to make a stiff paste. Place in shape of a ball on a floured paste-board, and then roll out lightly two or three times from you, folding each time. *Remember* that the lightness of pastry is caused quite as much by a cool, light, quick hand in making it, as by a large amount of lard or butter. A beaten egg or a little lemon juice added to the water makes the pastry lighter; so also does a teaspoonful of baking powder to the flour, but baking powder is apt to make the crust dry if it be not used at once. If butter or lard be too expensive, beef fat or suet, if melted down gently and poured off before it burns, answers well. A mixture of lard and dripping is also excellent.

Fowl.

Roast and boiled fowls are carved alike. Plenty of the breast white meat should be cut with the wings, the knife being inserted at A and brought back to B with a steady cut. Turn the front end to the carver. To remove the leg and thigh, says an authority: "Insert the fork into the leg, and the knife underneath, and then raise the leg away" from the bird. Common sense shews the carver where to cut, as only a skin causes the leg to adhere, the thigh bone leaves the socket, and a little assistance of the knife frees the leg. The breast is esteemed the best.

A Good Crust for Boiled Puddings.—Take 6 oz. beef suet and chop finely, dredging a little flour over it while chopping. Mix 1 lb. of flour with it and add cold water to make a smooth, firm paste; then roll it out and it is ready to use.

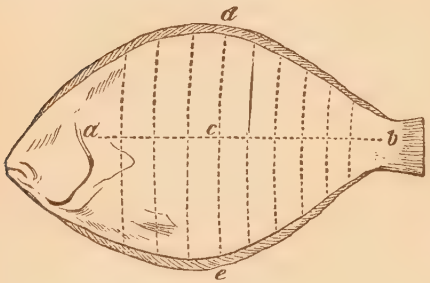
PUDDINGS.

Potato Dumpling.—Cook potatoes in the usual way, being careful to see that they are mealy and of excellent quality; then pound them smooth. Add wheaten flour in the proportion of one part of flour to three parts of potatoes with a little salt, and mix well together. Then make the mix-

to destroy Greenfly.

ture into a paste with milk, stirring in the milk as it is poured on the mixture and boil it thoroughly in a cloth or basin until it is firm and light. It may be eaten with stewed apples or prunes, treacle, jam, &c. If suet, currants, sugar, &c., be added, an agreeable plum pudding can be made (*see also* Plum Pudding).

Plain Bread Pudding.—Cut slices of bread (stale pieces will do) and place at the bottom of a pan or dish, put a layer of currants and a little grated nutmeg between each layer. Mix 1 or 2 eggs, well beaten, with milk sweetened to taste; pour over the bread, and the longer it soaks the better, then bake until a light brown.



Plaice.

Cut from A to B with first slice down to the backbone. Then cut slices sideways as from C to D and C to E, &c. Keep fish slice close to bone and bring off the slices without breaking them.

A Plum Pudding minus Eggs and Milk.—If you should desire to make a plum pudding, and find yourselves short of eggs and milk, use ½ lb. of carrots, ½ lb. of potatoes, and ½ lb. apples, all well grated. Mix them with ¾ lb. of sugar, ¾ lb. of flour, ½ lb. of currants, ¼ lb. of candied peel, ½ lb. of raisins. Salt and spice as required.

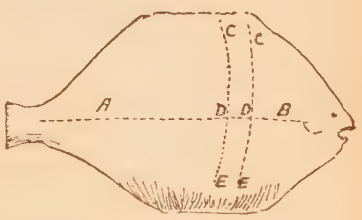
Plum Pudding.—Cut up ¼ lb. of beef suet very finely; add ¾ lb. of flour, ¾ lb. of bread crumbs, ½ lb. raisins stoned and chopped, ½ lb. of currants, ½ lb. of moist sugar, the peel of one lemon cut up finely, half of a nutmeg grated. After having mixed thoroughly, beat well 6 eggs and stir into the mixture, and add as much milk as required to make a stiff paste. Tie the pudding up into a floured cloth, not too tightly, leaving room for it to swell. Place into boiling water in a saucepan, and keep boiling fast for 5 hours. Do not remove the cloth until just before serving. Three eggs may be used with 3 big teaspoonfuls of baking powder, instead

SUNLIGHT SOAP is simplicity and purity.

of 6 eggs, if preferred. Add the baking powder next to the flour.

Cabinet Pudding.—Well grease a basin and fill it alternately with layers of raisins, bread and butter minus crust (stale bread will do) sugar and a small quantity of grated nutmeg Then pour over it 1 pint of milk which has been mixed with 2 beaten eggs. Let it soak thoroughly for half hour; cover over the top with a plate and steam for an hour.

Baked Batter Pudding, with Apples.—Peel and core apples, and cut into quarters sufficient to cover the bottom of the dish one layer thick, the dish being well greased inside. Pour the batter over this to fill the dish. Bake in fairly hot oven and serve immediately when done. The pudding, when removed from the oven, will be improved by placing on the top a few pieces of butter and sprinkling a little sugar (*see* Batter).



Brill.

Cut first along back-bone to A B and be sure you cut down to the bone; then slice across from D to E and D to C, also to the bone. When the top part is finished, cut bone, remove and serve the fish underneath.

Batter is made in the following manner:—Beat up 2 or 3 eggs and mix with ½ pint of milk; put a pinch of salt into 6 good oz. of flour and add the milk and eggs gradually; then add ¼ to ½ pint of milk, not making the mixture too thin. Beat out all lumps. It will not hurt to stand for some time, only stir before putting it into a dish.

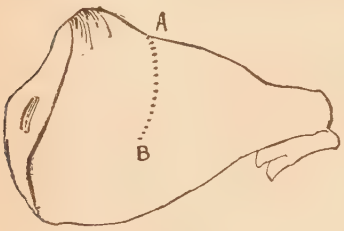
Dr. Dobell's Flour Pudding.—Mix 4 oz. flour, 1¼ oz. sugar, ¾ oz. suet, ¾ pint milk, and 1 egg; put in basin and boil well. This pudding is said to combine all nourishment desirable for the body in proper proportions.

Marmalade Pudding.—Shred ¼ lb. of beef suet, and chop finely. Place in bowl with teaspoonful of baking powder, ½ lb. of flour (or ¼ lb. flour and ¼ lb. bread-crumbs), pinch of salt; mix well; beat 1 egg with about ¼ pint of milk and add to dry ingredients, then add ¼ lb. of marmalade and mix well. Place in a greased basin, cover with greased

SUNLIGHT SOAP, Gold Medal, Paris, 1889.

paper, and steam for two hours. If boiled, tie a cloth round the basin and boil for 2 hours.

Kidney Pudding.—Skin and mince finely 6 sheep's kidneys, or 1 ox kidney; put in a basin and mix well with 4 teacupfuls of bread-crumbs, 2 teaspoonfuls of suet chopped finely, 2 teaspoonfuls chopped parsley, 1 teaspoonful of salt, ½ of a small nutmeg grated, and a little lemon thyme. Put 2 teacupfuls of milk to 2 beaten eggs, and stir both into the pudding. Then put pudding into a well-greased basin covered with a greased paper, and steam for 3 to 4 hours. Eat with brown sauce. For a small pudding, take half of these ingredients and steam for 1½ hours.



Leg of Pork.

Cut like a leg of mutton along the line A to B. If roasted and the crackling has been cut, the slices must be cut along these lines, and a piece of crackling served with each. If stuffing has been inserted under skin, ask if it is desired, as some persons object to taste of onions. Sage and onion stuffing is, in fact, best served separately; gravy should be very hot. Apple sauce may be eaten with this joint, served separately.

Boiled Rice.—Although apparently so simple to boil rice, these few hints may be useful. Put a pint of cold water into a saucepan and a small piece of butter, the size of a pea. Wash thoroughly ½ pint of rice and put into the saucepan. Let it boil gently until quite dry, and the rice will be tender. Serve up on hot dish and take with jam, or butter and sugar and milk.

How to make use of Stale Bread and Cake.—Instead of throwing stale bread or cake to the fowls or dogs, use it in the following manner: Put broken pieces and crusts of bread in a pan in a cool oven and dry them; when quite dry, crush them with a roller on a bread-board, then sift them through a coarse sieve; lastly, put them in a box or jar where they will be ready for croquets, cutlets, or oysters. Pieces of bread that are not too stale can be made into toast. Pieces of bread or cake make very nice cabinet puddings; and crusts of bread can be used for muffins, plain bread puddings, and queen puddings.

SUNLIGHT SOAP, Gold Medal, Edinburgh, 1890.

SUMMER DRINKS.

Home-made Lemonade.—Cut two or three lemons into slices, with the rind, and put into a jug; fill up with boiling water as much as desired and sweeten to taste; stir well, and then let it stand until cold, when it is strained.

Fruit Beverages of various kinds may be made by stirring 2 oz. of jam in a quart of water; may be taken with effervescing water if desired.

Barley Water.—Add a teacupful of pearl barley to a quart of cold water, which has been put into a saucepan; boil gently for ten minutes, after having let it come gradually to the boil. Pour the whole into a jug and let it cool, when it is ready for use. This drink may be flavoured with lemon, &c.

Rhubarb Drink.—Having cut up two or three sticks of rhubarb into small pieces, place them in a jug with a strip of lemon peel thinly cut. Pour on about 1½ pints of boiling water. Add sugar to taste. When cool, strain.

Oatmeal Water.—Good for harvesters. Mix ½ lb. of fine oatmeal, 12 oz. sugar, a lemon cut into slices, with warm water in a bowl. Add 6 quarts of boiling water and stir well, then let it cool. Do not strain, but stir before using. Half quantities may be used. This drink may be made more digestible by boiling for half hour after the boiling water has been poured on.

Dr. Kitchiner's Recipe for Ginger Beer.—Put 10 lbs. of loaf sugar, ½ lb. of bruised ginger, the peel of 4 lemons, the whites of 4 eggs beaten into a strong froth, into 11 gallons of water, mix thoroughly while cold and place in a copper. When it boils, skim it well and pour into a cooler, then add 2 oz. of cream of tartar and the inside of 6 lemons sliced, with the pips taken out. When nearly cold, place 4 tablespoonfuls of yeast into a cloth and then pour the mixture over it. When the working of the yeast is completed, bung it up and let it stand a fortnight; then bottle it off and it will be ready for drinking in about 10 days.

Ginger Beer—easier Recipes.—Dissolve 4 oz. of candied ginger (says Cassell's "Dictionary") in 2¼ gallons of boiling water, add 2 lbs. of sugar, 1 oz. of powdered citric acid when nearly cold and two tablespoonfuls of yeast; or take 1½ lbs. of common brown sugar or treacle, 1½ gallons of water, 1 oz. ground ginger and a lemon if liked. Boil and add yeast.

SUNLIGHT SOAP, Gold Medal, Jamaica, 1891.

Pickles. — Pickles are vegetables (or fruit) preserved in vinegar. Be careful that they are sound, not over-ripe and have been gathered dry. The best brown vinegar is the best to use. Never use metal vessels in making pickles as the vinegar acts upon the metal and produces a poison. Enamelled or stone vessels and wooden spoons should be employed. To boil vinegar decreases its strength; therefore to hasten the preparation, the vegetables may be partly boiled in brine first, then let them cool and become quite dry before the vinegar is poured over them; the vinegar may be heated by placing it in a stone jar and heating it on a hot hearth or stove. Pickles should be kept in glass bottles.

Jam Making.—All kinds of fruit can be made into jam. Be careful that the fruit is gathered *dry* and when the sun is on the garden. If gathered in damp or foggy weather, the jam will turn mouldy. Boil as soon as possible after gathering. For common jam the fruit may be boiled well, but not so much as to thicken it, before the sugar is added. Use wooden spoons for stirring and use always the best sugar, white or brown; it is the cheapest in the end. For raspberry and currant jam use ¼ lb. raspberries with 1 lb. red currants and equal weight of loaf sugar of the fruit used. In this case the sugar broken into small lumps may be put in the pan at the same time as the fruit. Stir occasionally till it boils and boil gently ¾ hour. For gooseberries use 1 lb. of sugar to 1 lb. of fruit. A little water may be added and boiled ¼ hour or till it jellies. Apricot jam requires less sugar, say 2½ lbs. to 3 lbs. fruit. Strawberries ¾ lb. sugar to 1 lb. fruit.

Marmalade.—Boil oranges till tender, and they can be pierced easily with the *head* of a pin. Cut them open, remove pips, separate pulp from rind, and take away the coarse parts of the orange and the white part of the rind; cut the rind finely—pound some of it if you like—and add to the pulp. Now add about 1½ lbs. sugar to 1 pound of

SUNLIGHT SOAP, Gold Medal, Ottawa, 1893.

fruit and boil till the mixture jellies. Some persons boil their minced rind and pulp, etc., in sugar syrup.

BUNS AND CAKES.

Good Buns.—Rub ¼ lb. butter into 1 lb. flour, and then mix with them ½ lb. sugar, ½ lb. currants, ¼ of a candied lemon, 1 dessert-spoonful baking powder, ¼ pint of cold milk and two eggs. Put into little pans and bake.

A "Cake Loaf" or Loaf Cake.—With 1½ lbs. of flour mix ¾ lb. moist sugar; add 1 oz. carraway seeds and eight eggs well beaten. Then mix a tablespoonful each of yeast, milk, and water, and stir these into the flour, etc. Put it aside and when it has risen, place it in a well-buttered tin and bake for about a couple of hours in a moderate oven.

Mrs. Brown's Gingerbread.—Thoroughly mix and beat up together ½ lb. treacle, ½ lb. flour, ¼ lb. melted butter, ½ oz. of ginger powder. Place in shallow tins and bake in oven directly.

Auntie's Cakes.—Partly melt ¼ lb. butter and beat well with ¼ lb. sugar, add a little grated lemon, then add two beaten eggs and ½ lb. flour alternately, lastly add ½ lb. currants and one tea-spoonful baking powder. Place in either small, or large, greased tins and bake for ¼ hour.

Sandwich Cakes.—Mix ½ lb. flour with 1 oz. sugar and a little water, not too much, until a paste is formed with no lumps. Place portions of 4 oz. butter on the mixture and roll; do this three times. Then cut into shapes. Cover some of the shapes with currants, and place the remaining shapes over the currants forming a sandwich. Bake in hot oven until brown. Jam may be used instead of currants.

Sunlight Soap in the Kitchen.—Sunlight Soap is an indispensable accessory in the kitchen—every wooden and china utensil can be washed quickly and thoroughly with it. It will keep kitchen and dish-cloths sweet and clean with a minimum amount of trouble.

Lifebuoy Soap is in a special manner the cook's friend. If she has to cut up "high" meat or game, she should *directly* afterwards wash her hands *and* the knife with plenty of Lifebuoy Royal Disinfectant Soap.

SUNLIGHT SOAP, Gold Medal, Kimberley, 1892.

A Special Use of

Lifebuoy Royal Disinfectant Soap

Every utensil used by the sick in infectious illnesses should be frequently washed with LIFEBUOY SOAP, also the hands of the nurse, *this latter is her great source of safety.* There should always be a table outside the sick-room with warm water, clean towel, nail-brush, and a piece of LIFEBUOY SOAP ready for the doctor to wash his hands after his visit. The infected room is better without any carpets, if it has any small strips they should be burned afterwards. There should be no upholstered furniture. Curtains should be of dimity, which can be boiled. Table-covers, antimacassars, and all articles not actually needed should be banished. There must be no coming and going between the sick-room and the rest of the house. All crockery, tea-cloths, glasses, etc., required should be brought up at the beginning of the illness, and should not go down again. All food and drink which has to be brought up daily should be received in vessels put at the top of the stairs ready for them. A bath or pail should stand on the landing, with a lather of LIFEBUOY SOAP and water (best made with hot water), all clothing of nurse or patient should be placed in this for some hours before it is removed to be washed and boiled. A large sheet soaked in the same and hung before the sick-room door, up to the ceiling, and down to the ground, is a means of intercepting and destroying the disease germs from the sick-room.

SUNLIGHT SOAP, Highest Award, Chicago, 1893.

12 GOLDEN RULES

TO PRESERVE HEALTHY HOMES.

LAVATORIES and sinks should be daily disinfected by pouring into them a solution of LIFEBUOY ROYAL DISINFECTANT SOAP in water. What has been previously used for the house work will suit.

IMMERSE all dirty rags, floorcloths, dusters and window cloths for an hour or two in a solution of LIFEBUOY ROYAL DISINFECTANT SOAP and water, washing them out in the same solution.

FEVER patients, and those found to have contracted any infectious disease, should be immediately isolated in a room previously washed out thoroughly with LIFEBUOY ROYAL DISINFECTANT SOAP and allowed to dry.

EVERY utensil in the sick-room, after being used, should be disinfected by washing with LIFEBUOY ROYAL DISINFECTANT SOAP, and such utensils should be kept for the sick-room only.

BACILLI, or microbes of disease in the washable clothing, should be destroyed by rubbing in LIFEBUOY ROYAL DISINFECTANT SOAP in warm water, and allowing the clothes to stand in the solution for a few hours.

UNDER no circumstances allow the patient's or nurse's clothing to go to the wash until disinfected with LIFEBUOY ROYAL DISINFECTANT SOAP. The soap will harm nothing but disease germs.

OCCASIONALLY wash the house throughout—floors, windows, and wood-work—with LIFEBUOY ROYAL DISINFECTANT SOAP, and the more used parts of the house the more frequently.

YARDS and outhouses must be kept scrupulously clean and disinfected by a free use of LIFEBUOY ROYAL DISINFECTANT SOAP.

SCRUB thoroughly all bedroom, cooking, and household utensils regularly with LIFEBUOY ROYAL DISINFECTANT SOAP and hot water. The cooking utensils should be afterwards rinsed before drying.

ON no account omit a regular cold or warm bath, according to constitution, lathering and rubbing the body freely with LIFEBUOY ROYAL DISINFECTANT SOAP.

ALWAYS have LIFEBUOY ROYAL DISINFECTANT SOAP in the bathroom and bedroom, for washing both the face and hands; it gives a health-glow to the skin.

PERSEVERE in the use of LIFEBUOY ROYAL DISINFECTANT SOAP, and your home will be as healthy as it is possible for you to make it.

SUNLIGHT SOAP, Gold Medal, London, 1897.

A GLANCE AT THE FASHIONS.

SEEK to be neither too showy nor too dowdy in dress. Extravagance, either in paying more than you ought to afford or in being too much in the height of fashion, is to be very strongly condemned, as are too gaudy colours, or too great a commingling of various hues.

Fig. 1.
A Dainty Juvenile Hat.

In the spring a young girl's fancy "lightly turns" to — thoughts of hats. Here is a dainty Juvenile hat which will make a charming "chapeau" for a little girl. It is from Paris, and is a green silk straw of the sailor type in shape, only it has a slight outspreading of the crown at the top. A scarf of green velvet is placed round the crown, and among the loose folds in front are set two bunches of primroses, one above the other, with folds of velvet intervening. The shade of both straw and velvet is that known as leaf-green. Few prettier hats than this, if any, could be found for a little maid of from eight to fourteen, or indeed, for older girls. Velvet, indeed, is one of the few materials that are never out of fashion, or out of season, Less, of course, is used in the summer than in the winter, but it may be seen all the year round, either as a whole or in touches. It is, indeed, an invaluable assistant in all millinery work; even summer hats and bonnets often owe the height of their effect to just that touch of depth a tiny bow, or piece of velvet alone can give, bringing the airiness and light tints into higher relief; while for late spring and early summer, even more than a touch of velvet can be sometimes used.

Fig. 2.
A Parisian Hat.

SUNLIGHT SOAP, Gold Medal, Ghent, 1889.

Many pretty hats, however, can of course be built entirely without velvet, and in Fig. 2 we have an example of a Parisian chapeau which will be found shady for sunny days, without being dowdy. The "shape" is of broadly plaited green satin straw. It has a deep brim, dipping considerably at the sides and turning up at a sharp angle at the back. The trimming is of bunches of mauve and white lilac flowers, with bows and ends of pink and also white glacé ribbon. Pink, according to fashion's dictates, combines well with mauve. The turned-up brim at the back of the hat is filled in entirely with the trimming and the hat is tilted forward very much.

Fig. 3.
A "Smart" Little Hat.

Fig. 4.
A Pervenche Blue Hat.

A smart little Tyrolese grey felt hat is shown in Fig. 3, trimmed with a broad band and bow of grey velvet, and in this case a grey and white bird, though, as some ladies quite rightly set their faces against birds as trimmings, some artificial flowers—suitable to the season—such as Marguerites for summer, Michaelmas daisies for autumn, daffodils for spring, &c., may be used instead. The edge is bound with narrow grey velvet. During the past year at morning entertainments many ladies who then wore large hats, removed them voluntarily, so that their neighbours could see the performance. If not,

Fig. 5.
Toque of Pink Roses.

SUNLIGHT SOAP, Gold Medal, Lyons, 1894.

something would have had to be done by managers, for "the large-hat nuisance" in obstructing the view was becoming very great. It is much more dignified for a lady to remove her hat if it should be too large, than to obey an order to take it off or have unpleasantness in the matter.

Fig. 6. A Holiday Hat.

Fig. 7. A "Clover" Hat.

The fortunate owners of fresh, clear complexions may indulge in blue hats, especially *pervenche*, with remarkably good effect; but to those of an indifferent complexion or worse, this shade is very trying, and may be, indeed, disastrous. Fig. 4 is a hat of silk straw, with moderately broad brim and low crown, and in colour a dark shade of the pervenche blue. The crown is encircled with a loosely folded scarf of much lighter pervenche chiffon, which spreads in a broad bow across the back, and is supplemented by a group of silk poppies in both light and dark shades.

Fig. 5 depicts a smart little toque of the turban shape; the crown composed entirely of pale pink crushed roses; the brim of folded white surah, veiled in white tulle with black chenille spots. Under the left side—which is tilted up—is a group of the crushed pink roses resting on the hair;

Fig. 8. A Cambric "Shirt."

springing from which are two black quill-feathers spangled with jet sequins.

Fig. 9. A Comfortable Morning Gown.

Another straw which has come into fashion is the novel "wood-brown," and Fig. 6 is an example of one as a holiday hat, trimmed with broad ribbon band with loops, and "frou-frou" aigrette on the left side. Panama straws are very suitable for "knock-about" hats, and if judiciously trimmed look extremely light and pretty. Felts are suitable for autumn and winter wear, as also are "Tam o' Shanter" caps for the seaside, or worn when travelling or in rough weather.

To turn once again to spring or summer, clover has been wonderfully well imitated by artificial flower makers, and very pretty hat or bonnet trimmings may be made with it. Such a one may be seen in Fig. 7, where a flat straw shape of green tuscan is covered entirely with clover flowers and leaves; an aigrette of green tulle and clover adorns, and at the back appears a "bunch" of green ribbon.

Fig. 10. A Paris Bodice.

Passing now away from head-gear we notice that white shirts have been worn; they have been far less "mannish" in style—a great improvement. They are very suitable for summer. The example here given (Fig. 8) is of white cambric, with slightly full front, prettily embroidered down either side of the fastening by pink-edged flouncing and rows of pink

Gold Medal, London, Canada, 1892.

feather stitching; the sleeves are moderate sized and of "Bishop" cut.

Almost always turned-down "Squire" or "Stock" collars and cuffs with rounded points, are worn with these shirts. Neat and clean collars and cuffs for morning wear look very fresh and "natty," and even make a shabby gown appear presentable.

Some ladies delight in morning gowns, and for these a cosy, useful, and pretty dressing-gown is sketched in Fig. 9. It is made of pale blue flannel or flannelette, with trimmings of black velveteen edged with narrow guipure lace. The girdle is made of black ribbon velvet, the ends finished with black "pon-pons." The velvet can be easily detached when the gown is washed, which should be done at home if possible, with SUNLIGHT SOAP, as directed in Laundry recipes for woollens and flannels, &c.

Fig. 11. An Evening Cape.

Fig. 12. A Skating Gown.

A pretty bodice from Paris is shewn in Fig. 10. With the skirt it is made in pale fawn cloth and its special novelty lies in the fact that it is without fastenings. It is cut open at the neck, with revers back and front, consisting of pale fawn velvet, edged with a tiny quilling of white satin ribbon. The opening is large enough to pass over the head, the waist of the bodice being run on a

ribbon to draw in under the skirt band, a velvet waist-belt being worn over that again. An under-bodice of accordioned white satin is also worn and fastened at the back. The collar of white satin in folds turns over in velvet points, edged with quilling. A pink straw-bonnet, broadly trimmed with fawn velvet and pink "mercury" wings, dotted with silver spangles, may be worn with this bodice. The tiny quillings such as are used on this costume will be found useful and pretty for edging capes, etc., and are always of white satin. With some blouses velvet or velveteen always looks well in suitable weather; and a neatly-made velvet bodice looks charming; but care should be exercised in choosing velveteen, for much depends upon the quality and make of that material as to whether it is a success or failure. Some makes are so excellent that in good shade of colours they might easily pass for velvet; again, some of the good corduroys are also satisfactory, and look well when fastened with steel or good metal buttons.

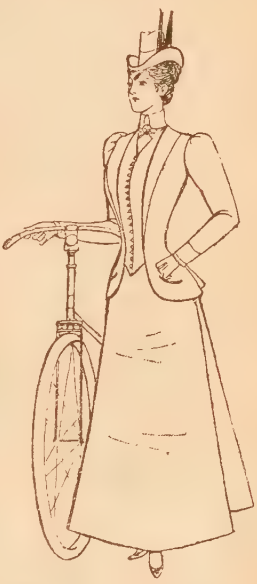


Fig. 13. A Cycling Suit.

A pretty evening cape is seen in Fig. 11. It is made of salmon-pink moiré velours, fitted with a high collar round the neck and pointed yoke back and front edged round entirely with salmon-pink feather trimming. From the yoke at back, the moiré velours falls in three pleats, and over each arm—forming sleeves as it were—falls a very full flounce of white lace the same depth as the cape. The lining is of white satin. Feather trimming has been a favourite for evening wraps, sharing this honour with various kinds of furs.

Turning from evening apparel, we see a neat skating gown in Fig. 12. It hails from Prince's Skating Rink and is a smart gown of light grey cloth, braided with narrow grey braid in cross bars. The collar is cut in four

Gold Medal, Kingston, Canada, 1892.

pieces; the two at the back being of the same cloth as the gown, but the two in front of light grey Astrachan revers; the edging and muff also to be of light grey Astrachan. A light grey Tyrolese hat, trimmed with a band of grenat (a sort of scarlet) velvet and two grenat wings, completes a charming costume for wintry weather.

From skating to cycling is not far, and Fig. 13 illustrates a cycling costume. The material used is a dark green cloth, the skirt is long enough to cover the ankles, moderately full, and lined to give it sufficient weight. The bottom is turned up inside with a band of dark green leather, which is kept in place by rows of stitching, forming the hem, about six inches from the edge of the skirt. Particular attention is paid to fasten off everything neatly and firmly, so that there may be no chance of accident. The coat is "eased" slightly at the back and over the hips, having flat revers and pockets on each side. An extra pocket is cut on the left, and may be found useful for ticket, or watch, or small change. The vest, which is tight-fitting, is of tan-coloured leather, and fastened down the centre with tiny gold-coloured buttons; at the neck it is finished with a fancy tie and a collar known as the "Squire," with rounded edges. A closely-fitting hat may be worn with this costume, of dark green felt, with two dark-coloured wings at the side. The cycling shoes may be of patent leather and worn with tan-coloured gaiters.

Fig. 14
Cambric Morning Gown.

Another variety of dress is seen in Fig. 14. It is a dark blue cambric morning gown, pretty and economical. Over the shoulders hang two flounces of white embroidery—Swiss embroidery looks very well—and there is an insertion of the same material round the yoke and also outlining both sides of

the full front, down to the feet. Ruffles of white muslin, or plain linen collar and cuffs finish the throat and wrists. This kind of morning dress may be adapted to suit convenience and taste. Since the tea gown has come into vogue less interest has been taken in the morning gown, and there are many women who are considered to dress well later in the day, but are sadly slatternly in the morning. Anything will "do" at that time they think, and so they are, as Goldsmith phrased it, "by turns a slattern and a belle." But there is no excuse for a woman not to appear neat and tidy; and in a loose morning gown there is twice the wear of a day gown, as there is so much less strain and friction on it. Inexpensive flannelette for winter, and print or cambric for summer, will be found to answer every purpose.

Fig. 15.
A Little Girl's Frock.

Glancing at children's dress, we see a pretty little frock in Fig. 15 which may be made out of remnants sometimes bought at a sale. The material may be dark green cashmere, nun's veiling, crepon, or silk. The skirt is prettily tucked, not only at the bottom but also above the waist line and round the sleeve at the termination of the small puff. The yoke and epaulettes are of dark green velvet or velveteen, covered with cream-coloured guipure lace, which can be omitted if convenient—the neck and wrists being edged with ruche or ruffle of narrow lace to match the guipure *in tour*. Black stockings with green "clocks" and green kid or tan-coloured suéde shoes would well suit this costume.

Soapmakers to Her Majesty the Queen.

HORTICULTURE.

From Month to Month in the Garden.

The love of Gardening seems well-nigh universal. In many a crowded street you may see carefully-tended flowers in the window, or in the narrow strip of earth beside the door. It is surprising what excellent results can be obtained even under unfavourable conditions by those who love plants and bestow some care and attention on rearing them. Curiously enough Plants are much like children, they will not thrive unless they receive loving attention. To sow a seed and expect it to spring up and bloom freely without care is something of a mistake. The seed may sprout and grow, and blossom may appear under favourable circumstances; but you will not get such excellent results as another who bestows more care and pains upon his plants.

Crocus Versicolor.

Crocuses are welcome flowers in early Spring; there are several varieties, some of which flower in Autumn. For Spring flowering, plant bulbs in Autumn.

Convolvulus (Minor).

Sow in pots of light soil in February or early in March, in-doors; re-pot singly when large enough; plant out-of-doors in May. When sown out-of-doors, select good weather, from middle to end of April. The soil should be light but rich.

If not continued too long at a time without rest, gardening is both healthy and enjoyable, and even persons who are not enthusiastic lovers of horticulture may yet usefully employ a little

leisure now and then in cultivating a few flowers, or provide themselves with wholesome vegetables by attention to a small kitchen garden. We have heard of fruit raised on housetops in the grimy city. WATCH FROM TIME TO TIME the effect on plants of what you do, and learn by experience. The following hints will be found useful as to the work that may be done from month to month. But first we may note that

A GOOD COMPOST FOR INDOOR PLANTS

is one part of leaf-mould, mixed with about three parts of loam and a little sand, which will lighten it. This soil will be found to answer generally for such plants. Leaf-mould is made by burying withered leaves in the autumn.

To destroy insect pests in a garden.—The paper called *Gardening Illustrated* recommends SUNLIGHT SOAP in the proportion of 2 ozs. to a gallon of water. This insecticide is cheap, easily made, and used in these proportions is not in the least harmful to plants. (*See* page 355.)

Carnation (Picotee).

A variety, double-flowered, of the Clove-Pink; those with edges bordered with different colours from the yellow or white colouring of the other part are named Picotees. Carnations may be propagated in summer by "layering" (*see* June).

January.—During frost, hard-wooded plants should have artificial heat; forty degrees at night and fifty by day are sufficient. Soft-wooded plants, such as cinerarias and primulas may be allowed to grow if they will. Do not water succulents such as geraniums, but growing plants indoors, such as ferns and window plants must not be allowed to get too dry. Morning is the best time to water plants. Re-pot such plants as need it. If you intend to force any shrubs, take them to a greenhouse or a warm pit to prepare them and soak their roots. Plant any bulbs for spring that have not been planted, and prune any vines or fruit trees that have not been pruned and that may require it. Cut dead-wood from climbers and nail shoots neatly but not over tightly. Any bulbs that are sprouting up through the ground may be pro-

Gold Medal, Brantford, Canada, 1892.

tected with bracken, &c., in sharp frost. Remember that all plants—except some that may be growing within doors—are at rest in this month, therefore they will not as a rule need water; still do not withhold it entirely if they look very "bone-dry." As a rule no sowing should be undertaken this month; but if you have a sheltered sunny border of light soil you may sow an early pea, bean, or onion, which the seedsman would be able to recommend. The weather must be the guide. If severe weather supervene after sowing, place dry litter on border, such as bracken or straw. Make

Narcissus.

Flourishes best in a light, rich soil and may be propagated by offset bulbs and also by seed.

up good cabbage beds. If you have rhubarb in open ground, cover it with sea-kale pots or old boxes to help it forward.

February.—Plants growing freely may be watered more abundantly this month than last. Ventilate greenhouse and all plants kept indoors, but protect from cold wind. Edgings may be planted to beds and borders; rockeries should be made, walls and lawns tended. Roses and flowering shrubs and trees may be planted; in fact all deciduous trees should be planted without delay. Dig up borders but be careful not to damage roots and bulbs.

Iris (English and Spanish).

Also called the Flower-de-Luce. There are many varieties, and the Spanish Iris has received great attention from florists. The Yellow Iris, or Corn Flag, is abundant in Britain; there is also another variety called the English Iris. The roots of all are exported from Holland.

SUNLIGHT SOAP,

Whenever you plant any seeds or bulbs, &c., at any time, you should always mark the spot. If the bed is very full, or you do not know where roots are buried, the forking up of the border must be omitted. Plots of kitchen garden intended for crops should be made ready without delay; liberally manure, and dig ground deeply for cauliflowers, peas, beans, broccoli and onions. Plant fruit trees and strawberries if they were not planted in the last autumn. All necessary pruning must be finished. If possible choose ground for sowing potatoes, where cabbage, broccoli, or celery has been cultivated, and where manure was lavishly spread last year; potatoes should now be planted on dry soils. Sow also peas, broad beans and radishes in sheltered positions. A good plan is to sow beans and peas at wide distances in beds or borders, with early potatoes between the rows.

Azalea.

There are several varieties of Azalea, but a very beautiful species, the *Azalea liliiflora*, an evergreen, introduced from China, is believed to be quite hardy. Cuttings of Azaleas should be struck in August or September, and woody shoots selected with growing points; the pots may be filled two-thirds with drainage, then sandy peat; and silver sand on surface. Keep under bell-glass or in frame.

March.—Plants begin to grow in this month; cinerarias, calceolarias, &c., coming into bloom should have plenty of water, and flowers at all pot-bound or requiring new soil should be moved. Borders should be forked over very lightly, so as not to injure roots, especially of herbaceous plants. Bedding plants should be propagated. Sow seeds of flowers called the hardy annuals towards end of month, being careful to mark the spot where they are sown. Pot out ferns and geraniums if the weather be at all suitable. Sow half-hardy annuals in a warm, sheltered

Gold Medal, London, Canada, 1893.

place, or gentle heat. In sowing seeds be careful not to sow so thickly that the sprouting seeds shall be too crowded. If they should grow up too closely, thin them out and plant in suitable positions those you have taken up. Toward end of month train ivy, trimming also the growth on walls, and leaving one layer of shoots, or leaves to be removed so as to expose these shoots to sight. Turf may be laid down where necessary, and gravel paths turned. The lawn will benefit by a dressing of soot, wood-ashes, bone meal, or well-decayed manure. Carnations and pinks may be planted; they are beginning to grow, and will easily divide, and can be replanted. Indeed, all hardy perennials may be thus planted. Cuttings may be taken of fuchsias, geraniums and chrysanthemums, though not of the latter if intended for exhibition. Such cuttings, however, should not be placed yet in the open air. Early variety potatoes may be planted, also those suitable for the principal crop. Numbers of vegetables may also be sown, such as early cabbage, lettuce, &c. Graft fruit trees and protect fruit blossom with sacking, &c., hung over it to protect it from sharp frosts.

Tomatoes.

Sow seeds in February or March in a friable soil with potash as manure, and in temperature about 60 degrees; the plants should be reared under glass and not placed out of doors till June, and then against a sunny, well-sheltered wall.

April.—Sow early the seeds of hardy annuals and perennials, and plant out the more tender flowers toward end of month. Turn and roll garden walks if necessary; part old

SUNLIGHT SOAP, Gold Medal, Isle of Man, 1892.

roots of chrysanthemums, phloxes, &c., and plant out dahlia roots. Plant pansies, hollyhocks, wall-flowers, Canterbury bells, and all biennials. Sow beet seed and celery, and also various vegetables to obtain successions of kitchen crops. Tomatoes may be potted for planting out in about six weeks' time. Cuttings may be taken of soft-wooded plants. Sow French beans and scarlet runners toward end of month, the latter should be sheltered and dry until May 1st, when almost any situation will suit them.

May.—If successions of flowers of hardy annuals be required, sow again in this month to obtain blooms to follow those sown in March. The tenderer flowers, such as asters, may now be sown in open ground. Plant out calceolarias,

Cucumber.
Requires rich soil, heat, and plenty of moisture. Must be reared in a hot-bed. There are several varieties.

geraniums and the less tender flowers toward end of month, but be careful of late frosts and cold nights. Hardy and half-hardy perennials may also be sown. The roots of primroses and polyanthuses that have finished blooming may be parted and replanted. Carnations and picotees may be staked. When the foliage of hardy bulbs dies down the bulbs may be lifted and stored in sand in a cool place until the early autumn. Keep down weeds vigorously; give vegetable crops abundant supplies of liquid manure and of water; trench celery. Make up mushroom bed. Sow in third week vegetable marrows where they are to grow. Remove clay from grafts if

SUNLIGHT SOAP, Gold Medal, Ottawa, 1889.

the join is complete. Cut off suckers from bush fruits, and also runners from strawberry plants.

June.—All bedding flowers may now be planted out; pansies may be struck readily from short side-shoots, while perennials may be sown for blooming next season. Mow lawn grass early if it be thin and leave the mowings all day until evening, when they may be swept up. Any dahlias not staked should now be trained to sticks. Carnations, pinks, picotees, &c., running along the ground, may be pegged down toward end of month, when they will take root and will strike freely, especially under a hand glass in light soil. Carnations may also be propagated by "pipings," *i.e.*, short cuttings of shoots having two joints and that have not flowered. This may be done from end of June to beginning of August; when rooted, say early in October, they may be severed, potted, and kept from cold. If green-fly appear on roses, wash or syringe with SUNLIGHT SOAP used in the proportion of 2 oz. to a gallon of water. Fruit trees, such as the cherry, may also be syringed with the same preparation. Sow the main crop of turnips and beans, also salads to obtain a succession. Toward end of month cabbages and celery and tomatoes may be planted out; select ground before a sunny wall for the tomatoes; carrots may also be thinned out. The weather will probably be sufficiently warm for the sweet-scented tobacco plant and the castor-oil plant to be bedded out.

Dahlia.

Double Flower. Single Flower, or Dahlia, Variabile.

Dahlias are grown from roots which are planted out in the spring, and should be taken up and housed in a dry, warm place toward winter, as the earliest frosts destroy them. Many of the single kinds are grown from seeds sown in Spring; but roots are also divided.

July.—Bud roses, and take cuttings of various plants. Early morning after heavy rain is the best time for budding,

SUNLIGHT SOAP, Gold Medal, Cardiff, 1888.

as then the sap will be found to flow freely. Be careful to keep down vermin in the garden; earwigs on dahlias should be trapped by placing a flower-pot, with a little hay in it, on the top of the dahlia-stick, and then shaking out into salt and water the vermin which collect there. Carnations, and also strawberry-layering may be prosecuted with great success this month. Liquid manure may be given to late flowering roses. Be careful to water plants well, if the weather be dry, evening being the best time; the surface soil may be stirred up occasionally, care being exercised not to disturb the roots. Keep down all insect vermin with the SUNLIGHT SOAP solution already described. Take the strong-rooted strawberry runners to form new beds; the runners may be pegged down in well manured beds, or even in small pots, before planting out in new beds in September. A strawberry bed ceases to be remunerative after three years, and the ground should be dug up. Also dig up kitchen garden beds such as peas or beans. When crops are finished, plant out Brussels sprouts, savoys, cabbage, &c., after the ground has been dug deep; they may be placed between rows of peas. Plant out celery if this has not been already done, and earth up that which has been already planted, and also earth up potatoes. Sow for the last crop of French beans. Take up onions, &c., where ripe and store for winter.

Chrysanthemum.

Frost spoils them; wind and rain injure them; therefore bring them indoors before bad weather sets in. They may be propagated by cuttings struck in October in sandy loam and leaf mould, or, you may break up an old plant in March and pot rooted pieces in stiff loam and rotted manure, and get fine plants in July. Pinch off points of shoots up to end of July to get plenty of flowers.

August. — Strike verbenas, petunias, fuchsias from points of young shoots; also herbaceous plants, such as pansies, double feverfew, and hollyhocks. August is, in fact, the "striking" month, when cuttings may

SUNLIGHT SOAP, Gold Medal, Brighton, 1889.

be taken of various plants and, being put into good earth, will take root and become a separate plant. Chopped moss or peat should be used for striking. Broccoli, savoys, and all winter greens should now have been planted out, and should look strong and flourishing; if at all crowded, transplant some plants and make fresh rows of them. Cabbages may be sown for next spring, and the "Hammersmith" cabbage for winter, and in the middle of the month sow cauliflowers also, to be kept in the frames or hot-bed during winter; sow winter spinach and also black-seeded Cos lettuce. Be careful that chrysanthemums do not suffer from summer heat or drought. Giant stocks may be planted out. Protect ripening fruit from wasps and flies; thus, hang up a wide-mouthed bottle, partly filled with thick sugary water or beer dregs and sugar, and it will be found that this trap will entice many.

Carrot.

Sow in light somewhat sandy soil; or a peat soil also will suit it. The common carrot is a biennial.

September.—Plant bulbs this month for flowering in winter and spring; tulips, however, need not be put into open ground until October. Look over beds of seedlings and thin them. Toward end of month strike calceolarias and also put chrysanthemums under cover at any time, should frosts seem impending; strike cuttings of roses in light loam in sheltered spots. Pot carnation layers, and take such seeds as are ripe—nasturtiums, &c.—for sowing next season. Dig potatoes and store when dry in a cool, dry place protected from frost. Tomatoes, growing out of doors, should all be gathered toward the end of the month, and green ones should be kept in a sunny window indoors to ripen or colour red. Plant out winter cabbages sown last month, the place where onions have been growing will be found very suitable; thin out winter spinach and lettuce, but not too much, because if fairly close together the plants will protect one another in time of frost. Earth up celery if well grown.

SUNLIGHT SOAP,

October.—Stake chrysanthemums and water them well; plant bulbs not planted last week. Next month, however, will do for late tulips, while some authorities say that ranunculuses and anemones are better out of the ground until February. October is the time for transferring herbaceous spring-flowering plants such as primulas, polyanthuses, wallflowers, pansies, primroses, auriculas, &c., to the places they are to occupy, to bloom same time as bulbs. Plant out cabbages. Bring indoors tender plants, such as geraniums and anything that will not stand the winter. Prune gooseberry bushes and cut back centre shoots and those likely to cross each other; the bending shoots may be left untouched. The bush should be kept well open. Thin out black-currant bushes, and, indeed, all bush fruit should be pruned. Earth up all celery, and dig up any potatoes and carrots that may be left. Parsnips may remain awhile longer unless the ground is required; cover them with bracken or litter to preserve them from frost.

Parsnip.

More nutritious than carrot; likes an open rich soil but will succeed in a clay soil.

November.—Choice heartsease, carnations, phloxes, &c., everything, indeed, too tender to stand the winter must be brought quickly indoors and stowed in a frame. Take up dahlias, label them and protect them from frost and damp, also from too much heat. Roses should be planted in good loam and staked. Turf and gravel should be well looked after, and borders should be kept trim and neat. Prune fruit trees, and if too vigorous the roots may also be pruned. Chrysanthemums should be in full flower; they need plenty of air, and too much moisture will spoil their blooms. Trees and shrubs may be transplanted this month. Flowers and plants indoors will not need so much water. If you have some very sheltered ground you may sow early peas and beans. All dead leaves should be swept up and buried so as to make good leaf mould.

December.—Delicate roses, such as tea roses, should be

taken up if in exposed situations and the weather is likely to be severe, and their roots placed in mould in a shed to preserve them from frost. Fuchsias that are to remain out may be cut down and roots protected with ashes or litter or bracken. Choice flowers may also be protected. Dig round old fruit trees, and place manure half a foot thick round roots, but trees that seem sufficiently vigorous and luxurious will not need manure. Protect tender fruit trees and vines; canvas may be laid over them on boards placed against them in a slanting direction. Tender fruit trees, &c., require protection from very cold rains as from frost. Fork in manure round gooseberry and currant bushes, but lay manure over the raspberry bed. Plant rhubarb, asparagus, horse-radish, and seakale.

Budding is best done in the autumn, or even in July for roses—*see also* July, page 351. The bark of the growing rose-tree, or what not, is opened by making a couple of incisions—one across the top of the other, like the letter T, and the edges are slightly raised with a pruning-knife. The bud or "scion," is an "eye" detached from the branch of another tree with a strip of bark, but no wood attached to it, except a little under the bud. The small strip of bark belonging to the bud is to be placed within the opening of the bark of the growing tree; this bark is then to be pressed down all round it and the whole tied with worsted thread, leaving the bud peeping out. Though budding is best done in the autumn, it may be postponed till the spring; but it should be undertaken at a time when the sap is not flowing freely.

Grafting.—Unlike budding, grafting should be done in the spring—just as the sap begins to appear—*see also* March, page 349. There are several modes, the principle in each case, however, being the same, viz., to insert a cutting of the desired fruit tree, or what not, on the stock of another —generally inferior—tree. Oblique or cleft-grafting is accomplished by cutting a branch of the stock in a sloping or oblique direction and then cutting the point—or upper part of the slope—horizontally. An aperture is made with the pruning knife big enough to take the graft or "scion," but

Use SUNLIGHT SOAP.

not sufficient to split the branch. The graft should be a short, vigorous shoot with plenty of buds, and should be cut to fit the aperture; being inserted in the stock it should be tied and bandaged round with best matting and clay. The French use a grafting wax made of equal parts of black pitch and burgundy pitch, not quite so much yellow wax, a little less tallow and the same quantity of sifted ashes. The clay or wax should not be removed under three months, from the bark and wood, the grafting being cut obliquely on one side. SPLICE GRAFTING is accomplished when the graft stock are of the same size; they are then cut across obliquely so as to fit accurately and bandaged and clayed tightly together. The clay or grafting wax is to prevent the access of air. TONGUE GRAFTING is often practised on young trees. First cut stock and scion obliquely so as to correspond exactly, then make an incision in each and insert the tongue thus made in the scion into the incision in the stock; the whole if cut accurately will then fit very tightly together; bandage firmly and surround with clay. CROWN GRAFTING may be employed when you have a thickish stock and one or more young shoots or grafts. Cut the stock straight across; then make two clefts crossing at right angles, and insert shoots close to bark; bind up as before. Or, if the bark comes freely away from the wood, the grafts may be inserted between bark and wood, the grafts being cut obliquely on one side.

How to Free Plants from Insects.—"Make a solution of SUNLIGHT SOAP, about 2 ozs. to the gallon. It can be used for *dipping* plants of manageable size; or may be applied with a syringe to plants of larger growth, or to fruit and other trees. It is much cheaper than fumigating, for clearing off insects, caterpillars, &c."—*Gardening Illustrated.*

Cleanliness in Greenhouses and Conservatories is very essential. Dirty shelves and stands harbour swarms of mischievous insects. Keep the greenhouses free from these pests by frequently scouring shelves, stands, pans, &c., with LIFEBUOY SOAP and boiling water.

Full directions around each tablet. N2

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

What was Grown in Great Britain in 1897, compared with 1896.

	1896.	1897.		1896.	1897.
	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.
Corn	7,416,690	7,457,061	Green Crops	3,258,591	3,189,508
Permanent Pasture	16,726,476	16,512,868	Clover and Grasses	4,595,937	4,853,808
Flax	1,796	1,419	Hops	54,249	50,863
Fallow, &c.	432,375	384,757	Small Fruit	76,245	69,792

Further particulars of the Corn and Green Crops, &c.

GREAT BRITAIN.

	1896.	1897.		1896.	1897.
	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.
Wheat	1,693,957	1,887,805	Beans	251,076	228,912
Barley	2,104,764	2,035,249	Peas	196,561	190,656
			Potatoes ..	563,741	504,914
Oats	3,095,488	3,034,999	Turnips....	1,883,118	1,833,145

Thus it will be seen that there was *more* wheat grown in Great Britain in 1897 than in 1896; a little *less* barley and also *less* oats, a tendency observable in the previous year. There were less beans, less peas, less potatoes, and fewer turnips,

The following table shows the **estimated average yield** per acre of various crops in Great Britain:—

	1896.	1897.		1896.	1897.
	Bushels per acre.	Bushels per acre.		Bushels per acre.	Bushels per acre.
Wheat	33·68	29·09	Barley	33·63	32·82
			Beans	—	—
Oats	36·83	38·49		T'ns p.acre	T'ns p.acre
			Potatoes ..	—	—
Peas	—	—	Turnips, &c.	—	—

From this table it will be seen that 1897 was, in several crops, a less productive year than 1896.

Don't be prejudiced: try SUNLIGHT SOAP.

What was grown in Ireland in 1897, compared with 1896.

	1896.	1897.		1896.	1897.
	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.
Corn	1,420,721	1,407,845	Green Crops	1,147,717	1,115,409
Flax	72,301	45,576	Fallow ...	18,280	20,150
Clover, &c...	1,313,660	1,251,490	Permanent Pasture	11,215,439	11,384,279

Further particulars of Corn and Green Crops, &c.

	1896.	1897.		1896.	1897.
	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.
Wheat	37,919	46,880	Barley	173,014	170,634
Oats	1,193,604	1,175,467	Beans	1,1 7	1,377
Peas	318	440	Potatoes ..	705,652	677,765
			Turnips ..	308,494	308,942

There was more wheat grown in Ireland in 1897 than in 1896, but less barley; less oats; but oats are more largely grown than other things except clover, grass, &c.; more peas, more beans, fewer potatoes, and more turnips.

The following table shows the estimated average yield per acre of various crops in Ireland for 1895 and 1896, the last return available:—

	1895.	1896.		1895.	1896.
	Bushels per acre.	Bushels per acre.		Bushels per acre.	Bushels per acre.
Wheat	30·35	31·41	Barley	37·12	40·65
Oats	43·02	40·92	Beans	30 34	30·43
Peas	24·39	25·40		T'ns p.acre.	T'ns p.acre.
			Potatoes ..	4·89	3·83
			Turnips ..	14·33	15·50

Annuals are plants which are sown, grow, bloom, give seed and die in a year. There are hardy annuals which will grow entirely out of doors; and half-hardy which must be raised indoors and then planted out in warm weather.

Biennials are sown and will grow in the first year, but come to maturity, flower, give seed and die in the second year. They can also be propagated by shoots from base or by "layering."

Perennials live naturally more than two years and some longer than others.

Avoid hard rubbing; use SUNLIGHT SOAP.

From "SUNLIGHT" To "STARLIGHT"

And from STARLIGHT to SUNLIGHT

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION

is ever the dream of fair women. It is impossible by cosmetics or other art to make the complexion more attractive than Nature herself has made it, yet the beauty of the complexion

CAN BE PRESERVED

by the daily use of an absolutely pure Soap, a Soap that thoroughly cleanses the pores of the skin, and

. . BY . .

invigorating them to a healthy performance of their duty, ensures a healthy and beautiful complexion.

STARLIGHT SOAP,

the Royal Toilet Soap, is

An Absolutely Pure Soap,

made from edible oils and fats. It is exquisitely perfumed, is a soothing emollient, and

A Perfect Skin Tonic;

in fact, all that "Sunlight Soap" is for the Laundry, "Starlight Soap" is for the Toilet.

LEVER BROTHERS, LTD.,
Soapmakers to the Queen.

ASK FOR

STARLIGHT

THE ROYAL TOILET **SOAP**

Don't rub your clothes to tatters;

Press Opinions

on

Starlight Soap.

THE ROYAL TOILET SOAP.

THE QUALITY BEYOND REPROACH.

We have carefully examined "Starlight" Soap, and find that it fulfils all the requirements of a detergent intended for the skin. It has a greenish tint and is agreeably and delicately scented. According to our examination the quality of the ingredients used is beyond reproach. Our experiments showed the soap to be absolutely free from alkali or other objectionable substances. The soap contains a minimum of moisture, and while it lathers well it does not do so too freely or extravagantly.

"*The Lancet*," May 28th, 1898.

ITS FRAGRANCE WILL BE APPRECIATED.

Under the name of "Starlight" Royal Toilet Soap, Messrs. Lever Brothers, Limited, have given us a soap of an absolutely pure kind, and from the tonic effect it has upon the skin, it will take its place in the foremost ranks. Its fragrance will be appreciated by all lovers of a sweet and wholesome perfume.

"*Ladies' Pictorial*," April 16th, 1898.

RECOMMENDED FOR ITS QUALITY.

From the sample of "Starlight" Royal Toilet Soap which we have tried, we can safely recommend "Starlight" for its quality and delicacy of perfume.

"*Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News*," April 2nd, 1898.

DELICIOUSLY PERFUMED.

A quite dispassionate judgment based upon actual trial impels us to place a high estimate upon "Starlight," which is handsomely packed and deliciously perfumed.

"*Grocers' Review.*"

use SUNLIGHT SOAP.

CYCLISTS' LAMP-LIGHTING TABLE, 1899.

Cyclists' Lamps must be lit one hour after Sunset. In the following Table we give first the time of Sunset at London on the first day of each month, and then the variation of time of Sunset at some of the principal towns in the kingdom; the letter E means earlier than at London, and L means later. For the time of Sunset daily see the Calendar.

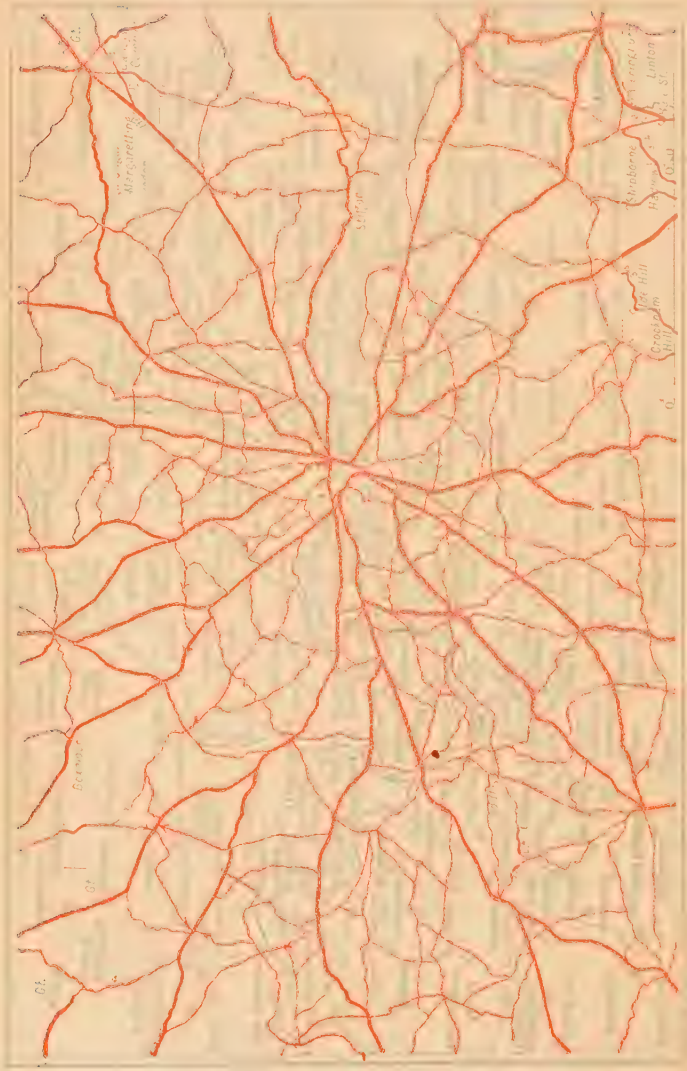
Name of Town.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
LONDON	3.59	4.47	5.37	6.30	7.20	8.4	8.18	7.47	6.46	5.38	4.32	3.53
ABERDEEN	E 24	E 13	—	L 14	L 28	L 21	L 44	L 33	L 18	L 4	E 9	E 23
ABERYSTWITH	L 11	L 12	L 15	L 17	L 19	L 22	L 22	L 20	L 18	L 15	L 14	L 12
BERWICK	E 18	E 9	L 1	L 13	L 24	L 34	L 36	L 28	L 16	L 5	E 6	E 16
BIRMINGHAM	L 2	L 3	L 6	L 8	L 10	L 13	L 13	L 11	L 9	L 6	L 5	L 3
BRIGHTON	L 6	L 6	L 5	L 4	L 2	L 1	L 1	L 2	L 3	L 4	L 5	L 6
BRISTOL	L 10	L 10	L 10	L 10	L 10	L 10	L 10	L 10	L 10	L 10	L 10	L 10
CARLISLE	E 7	E 1	L 7	L 15	L 24	L 32	L 34	L 27	L 18	L 10	L 1	E 6
CARDIFF	L 13	L 13	L 13	L 13	L 13	L 13	L 13	L 13	L 13	L 13	L 13	L 13
CARNARVON	L 9	L 12	L 15	L 18	L 22	L 26	L 26	L 24	L 20	L 16	L 13	L 10
DERBY	E 2	L 1	L 4	L 7	L 11	L 15	L 15	L 13	L 9	L 5	L 2	E 1
DUNDEE	E 17	E 7	L 5	L 17	L 30	L 41	L 44	L 34	L 21	L 9	E 4	E 15
EDINBURGH	E 13	E 4	L 6	L 18	L 29	L 39	L 41	L 33	L 21	L 10	E 1	E 11
EXETER	L 19	L 18	L 15	L 13	L 11	L 8	L 8	L 10	L 12	L 15	L 16	L 19
FALMOUTH	L 27	L 25	L 22	L 19	L 16	L 13	L 12	L 15	L 18	L 21	L 23	L 26
GLASGOW	E 9	—	L 10	L 22	L 33	L 43	L 45	L 37	L 25	L 14	L 3	E 7
HULL	E 2	L 2	L 6	L 11	L 16	L 21	L 22	L 18	L 13	L 8	L 3	—
INVERNESS	E 19	E 7	L 8	L 24	L 39	L 54	L 57	L 44	L 28	L 13	E 2	E 17
JOHN O'GROATS	E 34	E 17	L 1	L 20	L 39	L 58	L 62	L 46	L 25	L 7	E 11	E 30
LEEDS	E 1	E 4	E 1	L 5	L 10	L 16	L 18	L 13	L 6	L 1	E 1	E 7
LEICESTER	E 10	E 9	E 6	E 4	E 2	L 1	L 1	E 1	E 3	E 6	E 7	E 9
LIVERPOOL	E 2	L 2	L 6	L 11	L 16	L 21	L 22	L 18	L 13	L 8	L 3	—
MANCHESTER	E 2	L 2	L 6	L 11	L 16	L 21	L 22	L 18	L 13	L 8	L 3	—
NEWCASTLE	E 13	E 7	L 1	L 9	L 18	L 26	L 28	L 21	L 12	L 4	E 5	E 12
NORWICH	E 10	E 9	E 6	E 4	E 2	L 1	L 1	E 1	E 3	E 6	E 7	E 9
NOTTINGHAM	E 2	L 1	L 4	L 7	L 11	L 15	L 14	L 13	L 9	L 5	L 2	E 9
OXFORD	L 3	L 3	L 4	L 5	L 7	L 8	L 8	L 7	L 6	L 5	L 4	L 3
PETERBORO'	E 4	E 3	—	L 2	L 4	L 7	L 7	L 5	L 3	—	E 1	E 3
PLYMOUTH	L 22	L 21	L 18	L 16	L 14	L 11	L 11	L 13	L 15	L 18	L 19	L 22
PORTSMOUTH	L 6	L 6	L 5	L 4	L 2	L 1	L 1	L 2	L 3	L 4	L 5	L 6
SHEFFIELD	E 2	L 2	L 6	L 11	L 16	L 21	L 22	L 18	L 13	L 8	L 3	—
WHITBY	E 14	E 9	E 2	L 5	L 12	L 19	L 21	L 15	L 7	—	E 7	E 13
YORK	E 9	E 5	—	L 6	L 12	L 18	L 20	L 15	L 8	L 2	E 2	E 8

If you use SUNLIGHT SOAP you're right.

EXPLANATION TO THE SECTIONAL MAPS. No I TO 15

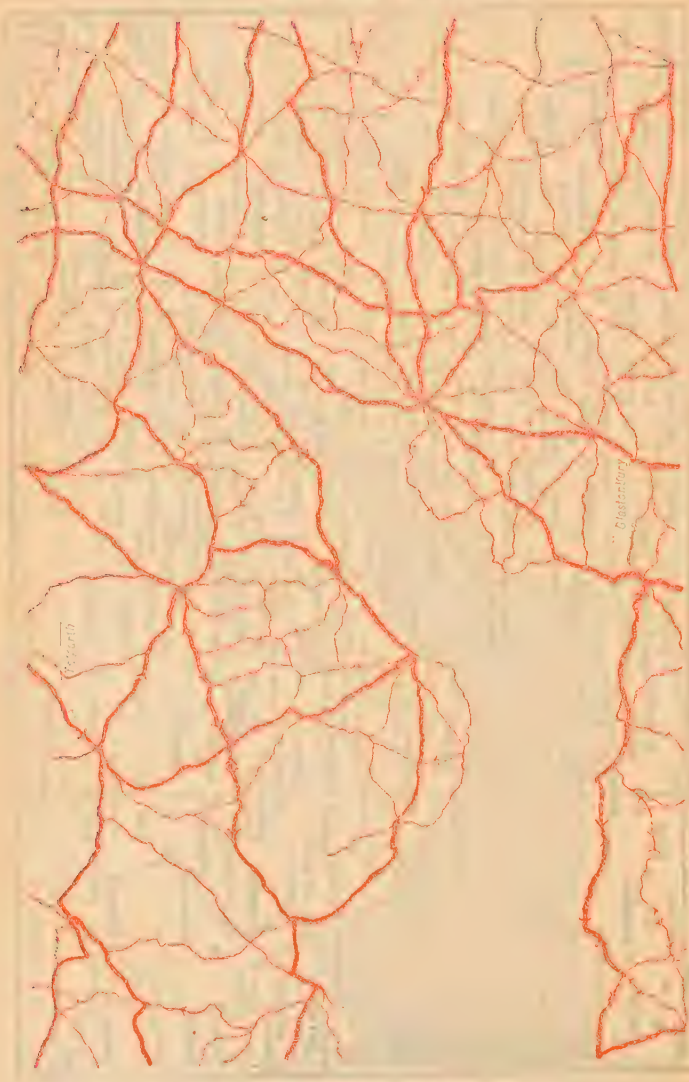
give the DISTANCES IN MILES between the towns and villages.

No. 1.—LONDON DISTRICT.



No. 2. SOUTH-EAST ENGLAND.

the Largest Soap Works in the World.


Pietersburg

No. 5.—EASTERN COUNTIES.

You can't do without soap!

Cheltenham
Gloucester
Bicester

Trefn. Llanrwst

clea clothes ar most any hing else.

Darton
Hardon
Todmorden
Rawtenstall
Rawtenstall
Bacup
Hollingden
Tarporley
Calveley
Sandbe

No. 10.—YORK AND LINCOLN DISTRICT.

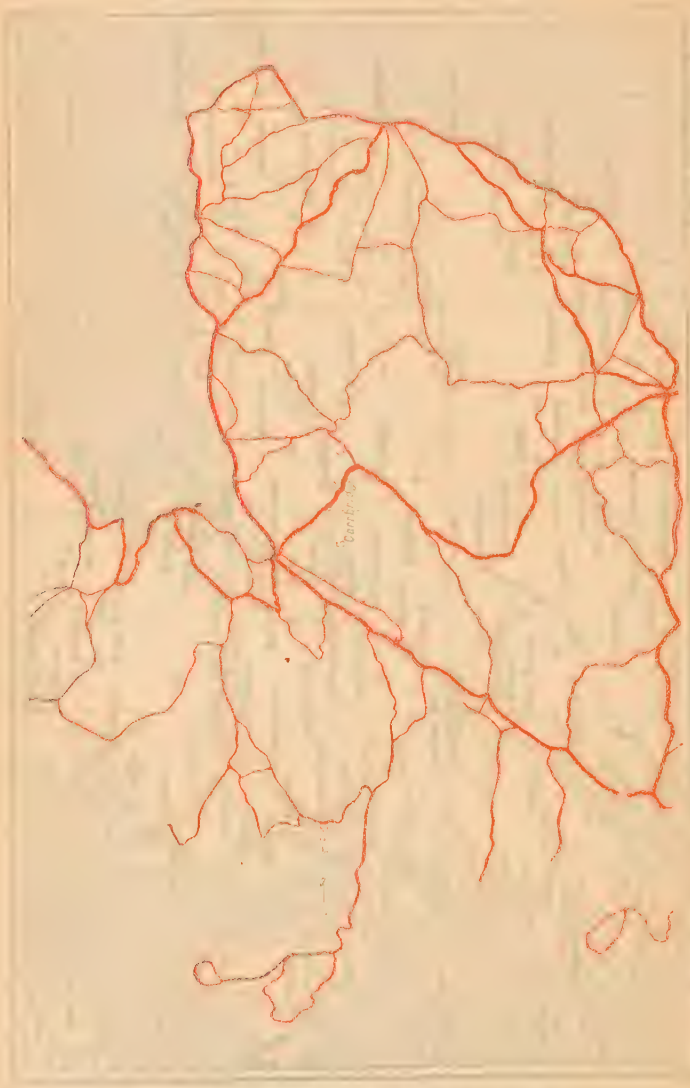
"S[illegible]IG[illegible] YEAR BOOK

No. [illegible] NORTH ENGLAND

A [illegible] is a [illegible]

No. 12.—SOUTH SCOTLAND.

No. 13.—NORTH SCOTLAND.



No. 14.—NORTH IRELAND.

quickly, thoroughly and well.

No. 15. SOUTH ISLAND

SUNLAND SHIP [illegible] absolutely pass soap.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

ATHLETICS.

Although amateur performances have naturally suffered somewhat on account of the disqualification by the A.A.A. of so many prominent runners, signs are not wanting that the check was only temporary, and that (probably by the time this appears in print) the average of former years will be at least maintained, if not surpassed. As it was, the AMATEUR ATHLETIC CHAMPIONSHIPS, held at Fallowfield, Manchester, on July 3, 1897, were fairly successful considering the weather, which was all against fast times. The most unexpected result was the defeat of H. C. Woodyatt (L.A.C.) by J. H. Palmer (Essex B.), in the 100 yards, which Palmer won by a foot in 10⅘ sec. against the wind. A. E. Relf (Finchley H.) won the Half-mile in 2 min. ⅔ sec.; S. Elliott (Salford H.) won the Quarter-mile in 53⅓ sec.; C. E. H. Leggatt (L.A.C.) retained the Long Jump, doing 21 ft. 4 in., adding to it the High Jump (5 ft. 9 in.). The mile went to A. E. Tysoe (Salford H.) in 4 min. 27 sec.; while C. Bennett (Finchley H.) secured the 4 miles in 20 min. 52⅔ sec. D. Horgan (Irish A.A.A.) retained his title in the Weight Putting Championship with the fine performance of 45 ft. 4 in., R. Sheldon (New York A.C.) being second with 44 ft. 5½in. T. F. Kiely (Gaelic A.A.) won the Hammer with 142 ft. 5 in. The Pole Jump was taken by J. Poole (Windermere), who did 9 ft. 10½ in., while A. Trafford (Birmingham A C.) won the Hurdles in 17⅔ sec. G. H. Lee (Polytechnic H.) won the 2 Miles Steeplechase in 12 min. 15⅘ sec. W. J. Sturgess again beat record in the 4 miles walk, the distance being this time covered in 28 min. 24⅔ sec., and the 3 miles record incidentally being reduced to 21 min. 14 sec. A week later Sturgess made another record (at 2 miles)—time 13 min. 24½ sec. Among the other notable events of the season may be mentioned A. E. Relf's performances in half-mile races at Havant and at the S.L H. autumn meeting at Kennington Oval, when he did the distance in 1 min. 58¾ and 1 min. 59⅔ sec. respectively. The latter meeting was also noteworthy by the defeat of J. H. Palmer, the 100 yards champion, by F. W. Cooper (Bradford Football Club) in the level 100 Yards Race in 10⅔ sec., Palmer suffering a similar fate in the Essex Beagles' 75 yards race shortly after. As Palmer has more than once been beaten in level

W. J. Sturgess.

Use the right soap—SUNLIGHT SOAP.

sprints in 1898, the 100 yards championship seems fairly open at the time of writing.

The chief cross-country events of 1897-98 resulted as follows:—MIDLAND COUNTIES CROSS-COUNTRY CHAMPIONSHIP: 1st, Birchfield H. (50 points); 2nd, Worcester H. (78); 3rd, Leicestershire Athletic (142). First men: S. J. Robinson (Northampton and County A.C.); W. Stokes (Worcester); A. H. Meacham (Birchfield H.).

SOUTHERN COUNTIES C.C.C.: 1st, Essex B. (77 points); 2nd, Finchley H. (79); 3rd, Highgate H. (93). First men—C. Bennett (Finchley H.); T. Bartlett (Essex B.); W. J. Pearce (Cavendish H.).

NORTHERN COUNTIES C.C.C.—1st, Manchester H. (90 points); 2nd, Salford H. (149); 3rd, Crewe Tally Ho (230). First men—J. Hosker (Farnworth in Widnes H.); J. D. Marsh (Salford H.); H. Harrison (Manchester H.).

NATIONAL C.C.C.—1st, Salford H. (83 points); 2nd, Essex B. (85); 3rd, Finchley H. (123). First men—S. J. Robinson (Northampton and County H.); T. Bartlett (Essex B.); H. Harrison (Manchester H.).

In consequence of a challenge sent by France an INTERNATIONAL CROSS-COUNTRY RACE was run on March 20, 1898, over a course at Ville d'Avray 9 miles 570 yards in length. The English representatives were the first 8 in the National C.C.C., who finished in the following order —S. J. Robinson (56 min. 39¼ sec.), 1; H. Harrison (56 min. 40 sec.), 2; C. Bennett (57 min. 18 sec.), 3; T. Bartlett (57 min. 26 sec.), 4; J. D. Marsh (57 min. 52 sec.), 5; J. J. Crook (57 min. 53 sec.), 6; A. H. Meacham and E. Barlow (58 min. 44 sec.), dead heated for 7th place. Tonquet, the first Frenchman to arrive, took 59 min. 8 sec.

The 10 MILES AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP, held on April 2, 1898, was won by S. J. Robinson (53 min. 12 sec.); C. Bennett (53 min. 18 sec.), being second, and E. Barlow (53 min. 22 sec.), third. A. E. Tysoe, the holder, did not defend his title.

A walk from ILFORD TO CHELMSFORD and back (44 miles 960 yards), promoted by the Essex Beagles on April 9, 1898, attracted 22 competitors, 9 of whom finished, the first 3 being W. Endean (Poly. H.), who took 7 hrs. 33 min. 20 sec.; J. W. Bonnett (Poly. H.), 8 hrs. 3 min. 40 sec.; J. W. Cole (Poly. H.), 8 hrs. 14 min. 37 sec. E. Knott, the Brighton and back record holder, was unable to start, not having quite recovered from the effects of a broken leg in the autumn.

The L.A.C. 2ND SPRING MEETING on April 23, was notable for the fine performances accomplished in most of the races for the Public Schools Championships; the best of these being the mile, which was won by B. T. Ward, of Rossall School, in 4 min. 32⅘ sec., a marvellous feat for a lad of 18.

Owing to the inclement weather, the INTER-'VARSITY SPORTS were postponed until June, 1898.

You cannot make a mistake

Among the most noteworthy performances of professional athletes may be reckoned F. E. Bacon's feat (on June 19, 1897) of running 11 miles 1,243 yards in an hour.

S. C. Bredin and C. H. Kilpatrick (the American ex-amateur champion) arranged a series of 3 matches for the WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP. The first, 600 yards, took place at Rochdale on July 31, 1897, and was won by Bredin by $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards in 1 min. 13 sec. (equalling the professional record for the distance). Bredin also won the second race (880 yards, at Stamford Bridge, London, on August 9, 1897) by 4 yards, in 1 min. $55\frac{3}{5}$ sec., in consequence of which the remaining one was abandoned. Later on (September 26, at Rochdale) Bredin beat Bacon for the 1,000 yards championship by half a yard, in the slow time of 2 min. $30\frac{2}{5}$ sec. In May, 1898, Bacon was beaten by Tincler in a mile race in 4 min. $16\frac{3}{5}$ sec.

John Roberts.

BOXING.

The AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIPS, held in London on April 5, 1898, resulted as follows; Bantam Weights (8 st. 4 lb. and under), F. Herring; Feather Weights (9 st. and under), P. A. Lunn; Light Weights (10 st. and under), H. Marks; Middle Weights (11 st. 4 lb. and under), G. L. Townsend. Townsend also won the Heavy Weights (any weight).

BILLIARDS.

Once again there has been little of real interest to record during the past season. John Roberts is still by far the best of the professional players at the "spot-barred" game, the form usually chosen for exhibition matches, while it is pretty certain that, were the "all-in" game to be revived, W. J. Peall would, as heretofore, find little difficulty in demonstrating *his* superiority to all comers at the spot stroke. Meanwhile matches, more or less of an exhibition nature, continue to take place between the different professionals with varying results. Two well-known professional players have passed away since the publication of the last YEAR-BOOK, H. Coles and H. McNeill. The latter, who held the Scottish championship, was at one time considered next best player to Roberts.

W. J. Peall.

by using SUNLIGHT SOAP.

CHESS.

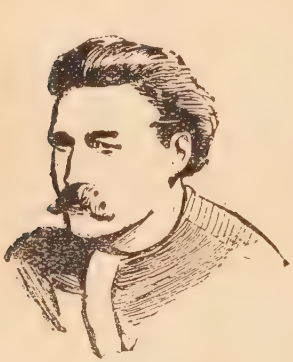
Among the more notable tournaments held during 1897-98 may be mentioned that at Berlin (September-October, 1897). There were 20 competitors, the first prize of 2,000 marks being won by R. Charousek (Puda Pesth). C. A. Walbrodt (Berlin) secured second honours and 1,500 marks, while the third place was taken by J. H. Blackburne (London), who received 1,000 marks. A sad fatality attended this tournament, B. English, who withdrew at the end of the 11th round, dying a few days later of cerebral paralysis. The Inter-'Varsity match resulted in an exact reversal of the previous one, Cambridge winning by four games to three.

Once more an International contest took place by cable between Great Britain and the United States in the early part of 1898, and we were again fortunate enough to secure the victory, the scores being: Great Britain $5\frac{1}{2}$, United States $4\frac{1}{2}$.

COURSING.

The 1898 WATERLOO CUP contest was chiefly remarkable for the way in which the better known and more fancied competitors were defeated in the early stages. Thus Gallant, the previous year's winner, was beaten by Peregrine Pickle in the second round, while Five by Tricks, his runner up, succumbed in the first round to Full Battery.

Happy Sight, winner of the WATERLOO PURSE in 1897 (now renamed In Sight) also went out in the first round, the 1897 PLATE winner, Under the Globe, surviving until the fourth round, when he was beaten by Wild Night.



M. Cordang.

Finally the latter, an extreme outsider, who started in the betting at 1,000-30 against, beat Lang Syne and won the CUP.

For the WATERLOO PURSE the stakes were divided between Real Turk and Cissy Smith, while the WATERLOO PLATE fell to Genetive, who beat Silver Lace in the deciding course.

CYCLING.

In the limited space at our disposal it is impossible to do more than refer to some of the more important events since the publication of the last YEAR-BOOK. Among the more notable records made—of course by professionals, since the art of record-breaking is far too developed now-a-days to afford much scope to

SUNLIGHT SOAP,

amateurs—may be mentioned those for the mile, covered by J. W. Stocks in 1 min. 35⅘ sec.; 2 miles (J. Platt-Betts), in 3 min. 27⅘ sec.; 5 miles (Stocks), in 7 min. 3⅘ sec.; 10 miles (Stocks), 17 min. 47⅕ sec.; and 1 hour, (Stocks), 32 miles 1,086 yards. As regards long-distance riding, the most noteworthy performance of 1897 8 was that of M. Cordang, a Dutch professional, who in September, 1897, at the Crystal Palace, covered the wonderful distance of 616 miles 340 yds. in 24 hours, and going on, completed the 1,000 kilometres in 24 hrs. 12 min. 21⅘ sec.

The FIRST PORTION of the N.C.U. CHAMPIONSHIPS took place on June 18, 1897, at St. Thomas' Ground, Exeter. J. A. Metcalf (Cardiff H.) finished alone in the Amateur Quarter Mile in 33⅕ sec.; the interest of the race being spoiled by the accidents that occurred. C. F. Barden (Putney) won the Five Miles Professional Race in 14 min. 3⅖ sec., while the 25 Miles Amateur Championship was secured by W. P. Fawcett (Leeds) in 1 hr. 3 min. 42⅗ sec.

The SECOND PORTION was carried out at Birmingham, on July 17th, under much more favourable climatic conditions, the result being an attendance of some 18,000 spectators. Unfortunately, the racing was not equally satisfactory, being for the most part confined to the last few hundred yards of each event. Thus T. Summersgill (Leeds) won the Amateur Mile Championship in 5 min. 52⅖ sec.; E. H. Ainsworth (Anglo-Irish C.C.) accounted for the Amateur Five Miles in 17 min. 42 sec.—F. W. Chinn secured the Quarter and Mile Professional Championships in 33⅕ sec. and 4 min. 24 sec. respectively.

The INTER-'VARSITY MATCH took place at Wood Green on June 29, when Cambridge, represented by F. A. K. Stuart and L. A. Kenny, won with the greatest of ease. Kenny won the Four Miles, while Stuart accounted for the other two events (1 and 10 miles).

THE CENTURY CUP (amateurs) was won by F. R. Goodwin in 3 hrs. 55 min. 22⅗ sec., while the CATFORD GOLD VASE (professionals) was taken by A. E. Walters.

On July 12, G. Hunt beat Holbein's 24-hours road record by 7½ miles, and five days later A. H. Harris won the Hundred Mile Race for the CARWARDINE CUP (amateurs) in 3 hrs. 44 min. 15⅖ sec.

Owing to difficulties with the N.C.U., the London County C.C. was obliged to abandon the 1897 race for the CUCA CUP (24 hours, amateurs). Both this and the Century Cup race have since been transferred to the Crystal Palace.

On September 25th, at Wood Green, A. J. Cherry (Catford C.C.) won the last of the Championships for the year (the Amateur 50 Miles) in 1 hr. 53 min. 45⅗ sec.

The WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIPS at Celtic Park, Glasgow, on July 30,

Soapmakers to Her Majesty the Queen.

and 31, and August 2, 1897, resulted as follows:—1 mile (ama.), E. Schraeder (Denmark), 3 min. 24⅘ sec.; 1 mile (pro.), W. Arend (Germany) 3 min. 11⅘ sec.; 100 kilos. (ama.), E. Gould, (England), 2 hrs. 19 min. 6⅘ sec.; 100 kilos. (pro.), J. W. Stocks (England), 2 hrs. 10 min. 52⅕ secs. The mile match between Arend and Schraeder was won with ease by the former in 2 min. 51 sec. A TEN KILOMETRE INTERNATIONAL TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP was won by England, whose representatives finished first in three out of the four heats. The SHIELD for the Champion Nation was likewise secured by England with 25 points, Denmark being next with 8, France scoring 6, Germany 5, and Ireland 1.

R. H. Jefferson

During the season T. Linton took part in many races and attempts on record, both in this country and on the Continent, but though he is a good rider, his performances, so far, are not equal to those of his brother, the late A. V. Linton.

The 1898 season was noteworthy by reason of the first meeting of importance—that of the Surrey B.C.—being held at the Crystal Palace track, on account of the non-completion of the alterations at Kennington Oval. The success of the meeting, which took place on April 30, was much interfered with by the bad weather. The SYDNEY CHALLENGE TROPHY (Half-Mile Amateur Scratch Race) was won by T. Davies (Manchester) by half a wheel from W. A. Edmonds in 1 min. 51⅘ sec., after a fine exhibition of "loafing" tactics.

T. Linton.

E. J. Callaghan (Polytechnic C.C.) beat I. Mc W. Bourke by a

SUNLIGHT SOAP is a trusty friend.

similar distance in the race for the SURREY CUP (10 Miles, Amateurs) in 24 min. 23¼ sec. In March, 1898, R. L. Jefferson, well-known in connection with other long distance cycle rides, started off on a ride to Khiva and back.

Tom Morris.

In May last, a 100-mile bicycle race took place between A. E. Walters and M. Cordang, the Belgian, who broke all the world's twenty-four hour records in 1897 at the Crystal Palace. Walters had previously beaten all the world's records from thirty-four to sixty miles. The interest in the race was soon over, for unfortunately Cordang ran into his pace-makers when about twenty miles had been covered, and was thrown violently to the ground.

GOLF.

Uncertain as the destination of the OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP appeared, few people considered it likely to fall to an amateur. Yet this was what happened. Mr. H. H. Hilton repeating at Hoylake his victory at Muirfield in 1892, and securing the title by one point from James Braid, the Romford professional. Mr. Hilton also secured the IRISH CHAMPIONSHIP. In March, 1898, Dr. A. J. T. Allan, the Amateur Champion, died of consumption following on an attack of influenza. Dr. Allan had little more than attained his majority at the time of his early death, a striking contrast to the veteran Tom Morris, who at close on fourscore was still playing in a way to excite the envy and admiration of many of half his age. The LADIES' CHAMPIONSHIP of 1897 was remarkable for the fact that Miss Pascoe (the holder) was beaten in the first round, while the final tie was left for decision between Miss Orr and Miss E. C. Orr, the latter of whom won after a close contest. Any hopes that Miss Orr might emulate Lady Margaret Scott, by securing the championship for a series of years, were disappointed when neither her name nor that of her sister were seen among the entries for the following year.

Lady M. Scott.

SUNLIGHT SOAP brings cleanliness and sweetness.

LACROSSE.

The SOUTH OF ENGLAND SENIOR FLAGS were won by Surbiton, who beat West London (holders 1897) by 6 goals to 5. Once again Stockport won the NORTH OF ENGLAND SENIOR FLAGS (this time outright) by defeating South Manchester by 9 goals to 1. As usual, the NORTH v. SOUTH MATCH was won by the North, their seventh successive victory being scored by 13 goals to 2. On April 30th, 1898, ENGLAND beat IRELAND (for the third time in succession) by 11 goals to 4.

Miss L. Dod.

LAWN TENNIS.

The ALL-ENGLAND LAWN TENNIS CLUB CHAMPIONSHIPS of 1897 resulted as follows: Gentlemen's Singles, R. F. Doherty; Ladies' Singles, Mrs. Hillyard, who by beating Miss C. Cooper (the holder) once more regained the honour, for the frequent possession of which she now successfully rivals Miss L. Dod; Gentlemen's Doubles, R. F. and H. L. Doherty. The Messrs. Doherty were extremely successful in other Championship matches, among their victories being the London Championship (H. L. Doherty); the Singles Championship of Scotland (R. F. Doherty, to whom his brother scratched in the final); the Doubles Championship of Scotland (a walk over); the Suffolk Championship (H. L. Doherty); and the Welsh Covered Courts Championship (R. F. Doherty, walked over).

Hon. R. Guinness.

ROWING.

In many respects the 1897 season was one of the most successful of recent years. Thus at the Henley Regatta, held on July 14, 15, and 16, good races and record times were almost the rule. There were 56 entries, including several foreign competitors. The final heat of the GRAND CHALLENGE CUP produced a splendid race between New College (Oxford) and Leander, the former winning by 2 ft. in the record time

Remember with SUNLIGHT SOAP there's no rubbing

of 6 min. 51 sec. For the fifth time in succession Eton won the LADIES' CHALLENGE PLATE, beating Emmanuel College (Cambridge) by half a length in 7 min. 1 sec.—another record. The STEWARDS' CHALLENGE CUP produced a third record, Leander B.C. defeating New College (Oxford) in the final by two lengths in 7 min. 30 sec. The SILVER GOBLETS AND NICKALLS' CHALLENGE CUP were won by E. R. Balfour and Guy Nickalls (Leander B.C.), who beat Bell and Fernie (Trinity Hall, Cambridge) in 8 min. 39 sec. The WYFOLD CHALLENGE CUP resulted in an easy win for Kingston R.C. over Jesus College (Cambridge) in 8 min. The DIAMOND CHALLENGE SCULLS, for which in previous years the Hon. R. Guinness and V. Nickalls had so keenly struggled, now passed to an American, E. H. Ten Eyck, Wachusett B.C., Worcester (Mass.), who beat H. T. Blackstaffe, Vesta B.C., by 1½ lengths in 8 min. 35 sec., time which would have been a record but for the fact that Blackstaffe, in his heat against McDowell, another American, had covered the course in 8 min. 34 sec., 2 seconds faster than the previous best. Much dissatisfaction was caused by the acceptance of Ten Eyck's entry, and it is significant that it was refused in 1898. The THAMES CHALLENGE CUP was won by Kingston R.C. by ¾ of a length from Christ Church (Oxford) in 7 min. 9 sec. In the race for the WINGFIELD SCULLS (the Amateur Championship of the Thames), H. T. Blackstaffe was successful over four opponents in 23 min. 58 sec. The 55th OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT RACE, which took place on March 26, 1898, was one of the most disappointing of the series. All appearances had pointed to a most close and exciting struggle, but everything was upset by the unsatisfactory climatic conditions on the day of the race, the toss for choice of stations being generally thought decisive of the contest, since the more sheltered Middlesex station meant an almost certain victory to the crew fortunate enough to secure it. The race itself needs little description. Oxford won the toss, and though Cambridge was in front for a very short while at the start, the Dark Blues soon took the lead, and eventually reached Mortlake about 300 yards ahead of the waterlogged Cambridge boat.

SWIMMING.

Apart from the serious difficulties between the Amateur Swimming Association and the Yorkshire clubs and the Southern Counties Association respectively—most of which have now been satisfactorily settled—the racing during the year 1897 was most interesting. Hitherto the Amateur Championships had always been considered certainties for J. H. Tyers, though occasionally J. H. Derbyshire pressed him hard. Now, however, the strange sight was observed of Tyers losing several of his titles, and yet on one or two occasions making new records. Another memorable event of the season was the visit of several foreign and colonial champions, who met with a fair amount of success in the various championships. Of these the chief resulted as follows; the ONE MILE AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP fell to J. A. Jarvis, of Leicester; Tyers being second, and A. Toepfer

Begin the day with SUNLIGHT SOAP. c

(German Champion), third. Tyers was again defeated in the 500 YARDS CHAMPIONSHIP, this time by Derbyshire, who won by 10 yards. In the LONG DISTANCE CHAMPIONSHIP (5 miles 100 yds.), decided on July 17, Tyers did not defend his title, and the race was won by Percy Cavill by 12 sec. from A. A. Green (Otter S.C.) in 1 hr. 6 min. 35 sec. Tyers was again a non-starter for the 1,000 YARDS CHAMPIONSHIP, which Derbyshire won with ease. Derbyshire also succeeded in beating Cavill for the HALF-MILE CHAMPIONSHIP in 14 min. 38 sec. Once again Tyers, though present, took no part in the race. Cavill had his revenge on Derbyshire in the QUARTER-MILE SALT WATER CHAMPIONSHIP, which he won in 4 min. 33 sec., Tyers once more being an absentee. On the following Wednesday (August 25, 1897), however, Tyers turned out for the ULPH CHALLENGE CUP (1,000 yards in the sea), which he won for the third time in succession, W. J. Hawes being second. This time Percy Cavill was a non-competitor. On September 10, however, Tyers and Cavill met in a so-called One Mile International Match in the sea at Blackpool, when Cavill won a somewhat unsatisfactory race by 100 yards in 24 min. 26 sec. Tyers again turned out for the 100 YARDS CHAMPIONSHIP on October 2, which he won for the sixth time by a few inches from Derbyshire and Hellings (Sydney) who dead-heated for second place, the time being 63⅘ sec. Shortly afterwards Derbyshire beat Hellings in a 100 Yards Race by 4 yards in 61⅘ sec. (record for a 30 yds. bath). Then Tyers, in the same week, took a turn at record breaking, swimming at the Bath Club 200 yards in 2 min. 23⅘ sec., world's record for a 25 yards bath. Tyers has now turned professional.

J. H. Tyers.

At **Water Polo** Manchester Osborne won the ENGLISH CHAMPIONSHIP, beating People's Palace by 9 goals to 2. Oxford beat Cambridge (by 5 goals to 2), while Scotland beat England, Wales, and Ireland. The PLUNGING CHAMPIONSHIP was retained by the holder, W. Allason (Otter S.C.), with a plunge of 68 ft. 11 in. in the minute.

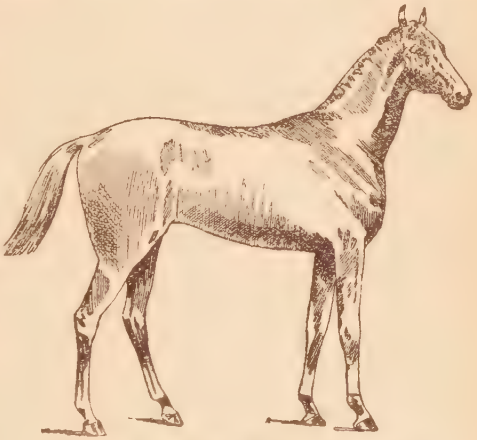
TURF.

The ineffectual attempt made by the Anti-Gambling League to have betting declared illegal was the most noteworthy feature of the 1897 season. So far as horses were concerned, the hero of the year was undoubtedly Mr. J. Gubbins's colt Galtee More, who won the TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS, the NEWMARKET STAKES, the DERBY (at the odds of 4 to 1 on), the PRINCE OF WALES'S STAKES at Ascot (33 to 1 on), the SANDRINGHAM CUP, the ST. LEGER (10 to 1 on), and the SANDOWN FOAL STAKES (100 to 8 on), with the top weight of 9 st. 6 lbs.; he attempted to secure the CAMBRIDGESHIRE also, but failed. Velasquez was second

Remember, that cleanliness is

in both the Two Thousand Guineas and the Derby. Persimmon started twice only during the year, in the Ascot Gold Cup and the Eclipse Stakes, both of which he won.

The 1898 season opened in curious contrast to the preceding one, the favourites being generally beaten. Thus the Lincolnshire Handicap, on March 22, was won by Prince Barcaldine by a neck from High Treasurer; Ravensdale, the favourite, being third, half a length behind. Again, the Liverpool Grand National fell to Drogheda (a 25 to 1 chance), who finished three lengths in front of Cathal, Gauntlet being 4 lengths further behind, while Ford of Fyne, the favourite, could get no nearer than sixth. In the Liverpool Spring Cup Golden Rule (starting at 100 to 12 against), won by a head from Amphidamas, Butter (the favourite) finishing 2 lengths away. No change in this state of things was seen in the Northamptonshire Stakes, won by Barford (10 to 1 agst.), by 1½ lengths from Marius II.; Villiers being 3 lengths further behind. Then, at length, the favourites had a turn, the Lancashire Handicap Steeplechase falling to Keelson by a dozen lengths from Donner; Barcalwhey, 4 lengths off, being third. Again the Jubilee Handicap Hurdle Race fell to another favourite, Regret, who beat Irish Girl by two lengths; Turkish Bath was third, 4 lengths away. The Great Metropolitan Stakes History won by 2 lengths, Villiers being 6 lengths in front of Oakdene. For the City and Suburban Bay Ronald finished 2 lengths in front of Newhaven II., Craftsman a head behind. The winner of the Two Thousand Guineas was Disraeli, the second being Wantage, and the third Ninus. The One Thousand Guineas was secured by Nun Nicer, who won by a length from Airs and Graces; Alt Mark being third, three parts of a length away. But the greatest surprise of all was the result of the Derby, Disraeli, the favourite, was hopelessly beaten, and the race was carried off by Jeddah (a 100 to 1 chance), by ¾ of a length from Batt—Dunlop, another outsider, being third.

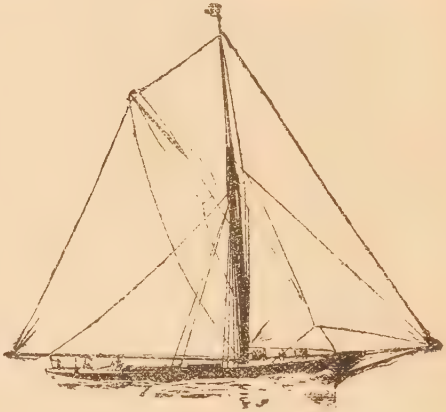


Jeddah, the Winner of the Derby, 1898.

the first step to comfort. O 2

YACHTING.

Although at the beginning of 1897 *Britannia* and *Ailsa* were most conspicuous, the honours of the year may fairly be claimed by the Duke of Abruzzi's new yacht *Bona*, as is shown by the totals of the races won by the principal yachts. Of these *Bona* started 26 times, winning 16 firsts and 2 second prizes; *Meteor* won only 13 firsts and 3 seconds, though starting in two more races; while *Britannia*, out of 18 starts, secured 12 first prizes, the Queen's Cup, and the Emperor's Shield. Besides these *Ailsa*, with 8 firsts and 2 seconds out of 18 races, compares rather badly. The race for the German Emperor's Jubilee Cup, from Dover to Heligoland, was won by *Freda*, *Ariadn* taking second prize, *Jullanar* third, and *Corisande* fourth. The commencement of the 1898 season was marked by some good racing between *Bona* and *Satanita*, the former, on the whole, having the best of matters, and, at the time of writing, appearing likely to maintain her superiority, and, though we are not likely to have a repetition of the excitement that attended the meeting of *Valkyrie* and *Vigilant*, every indication points to a series of good races and a season interesting as most of its predecessors.



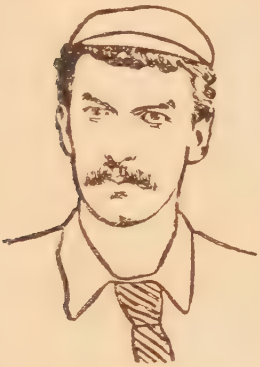
Britannia.

Meteor.

With SUNLIGHT SOAP to help you,

CRICKET AND FOOTBALL.

Our national pastimes of cricket and football still flourish exceedingly. Never before were there so many devotees to either sport, never before such mighty crowds to witness the prowess of their best exponents. In our opinion it is a healthy sign of the times that the popularity of these sports should so continually gather strength. There are a certain few critics who decry the increasing tendency to athleticism as harmful, but we consider that it is this same love of athletic sports and pastimes which has helped Great Britain to her supremacy amongst the nations of the earth. And for ourselves we should say it would be an untoward thing for this country if ever a declension in this respect were to set in.



T. Richardson.

Some of us are old enough to remember we are no longer young, and that we could not be athletic if we would. Not so Dr. W. G. Grace, who in his jubilee year (1898), was as ardent as ever in pursuit of the game wherein he has for so long a time pre-eminently distinguished himself. Indeed, we find him at the close of the season of 1897 with 1,532 runs to his credit for 41 innings, giving him an average of 39·11, and a good place in the batting averages of the year—not a bad performance for a man in his forty-ninth year, and by no means so slim as he used to be! It could hardly be expected that he should show such consistently fine form as of old, but on occasions he has treated us to an exhibition of something like his former brilliancy as a batsman. Another veteran who has, in a wonderful measure, maintained a big reputation is Arthur Shrewsbury — about as perfect a wielder of the willow, we suppose, as ever stood before a wicket. W. Gunn, not quite so old a veteran as Shrewsbury, came out with the fine average of 43·19 at the close of the 1897 season. Storer and Davidson, likewise old-'uns, are evidently still to be reckoned reliable players of first-class cricket. The former proved himself a very useful member of Stoddart's team which went to Australia in 1897. That popular Lancashire veteran, A. N. Hornby, has not, however, increased his reputation by his recent exhibitions; his star—

Ranjitsinhji.

a brilliant one in its day—must be considered to have set, so far as county cricket is concerned.

A. C. Maclaren.

But what of present-day cricket? Well, veterans and good old days notwithstanding, we should say it is better than ever it was. There are as brilliant players to-day as in years gone by, and though players like Grace, Shrewsbury, Gunn, and others of similar fame will always be remembered for an individuality all their own, yet we have splendid exponents of modern cricket in such men as Ranjitsinhji, A. Maclaren, S. M. J. Woods, A. E. Stoddart, F. S. Jackson, L. Palairet, and Abel, amongst batsmen; and Richardson, J. T. Hearne, Briggs, and Mold amongst bowlers. The particular stars of recent cricket are, undoubtedly, Ranjitsinhji and Maclaren. The former may be said to have infused quite a new interest into cricket by reason of the wonderful resource, no less than the charm of grace, which makes his batting as puzzling and tiring to the bowlers as it is delightful to the spectators. Playing always with consummate judgment, and with an extraordinary alertness of movement, he brings off successful strokes where other first-class batsmen would, in nine cases out of ten, fail. Without in any way despising the bowler's art he seems rather to regard it as something for him to play with than as if it were meant to be used against him. He does nothing carelessly; he takes nothing on trust; and it is not his fault, *apparently*, when he is given out at the wickets. He is the most finished and resourceful batsman of his day. Archie Maclaren is at all times a brilliant bat, and on his first appearance as a county cricketer scored a century. He has been twice to Australia, where he did splendid service for the honour of the Old Country. On the last trip he shared the honour with Ranjitsinhji of the highest batting average of the tour, Ranji's average being 54·88, whilst Maclaren's was 54·33. But the latter played one match less than Ranji, and scored 1,413 runs against Ranji's 1,372; he made the most runs of anyone on the tour. If he were able to play regularly through the season it would be a great gain for Lancashire. And what could not be said of such fine players as F. S. Jackson, S. M. J. Woods, L. Palairet, Abel, J. T. Hearne, Richardson, and a host of others, who have made present-day cricket so full of absorbing interest to many thousands of our sport-loving countrymen? One could easily fill

Lord Hawke.

Robert Tatlock, F.R.S.E., F.I.C., F.C.S., says:

New Pavilion at the Oval, Kennington, London.

"I consider SUNLIGHT SOAP a perfect soap."

volumes instead of scant pages like these with incidents of their careers and characteristics of their play.

The season of 1898 will long be remembered for the unpropitious state of the elements in its earlier stages, and the consequent frequency of draws. Up to about the middle of June no fewer than 23 matches out of the 36 competition games played by the leading counties were drawn. Yorkshire had, however, by that time managed to win five out of seven matches, and had established for herself a commanding lead in the championship table. There was no mistake about the way in which the county of broad acres worked for an advantage. Even when the wickets were all against the average cricketer, Yorkshire managed to do well, and the "tail" was always dangerous. In batting, bowling, and wicket-keeping, she fully deserved her success. Essex also played up splendidly, and it is difficult to think it was so short a time ago since she was only reckoned a second-class county. Kent has come back to something like the form of brighter days. With such batsmen as Mason, Rashleigh, Burnup, Stewart, and the new-comer, B. D. Bannon, they have a really strong batting side. Martin has bowled finely, and Mason has also developed his bowling as well as batting. Lancashire began the last season but poorly; it was a distinct misfortune for the county to go through half the season without Maclaren. Briggs is not so young as he was, and the sting of Mold's bowling has not been as dangerous as usual. Sussex still need the services of a good bowler or two; and Middlesex, another strong batting team, are still weak in respect of bowling. Nottingham, up to the middle of June had played five matches and drawn every one. She much needs a good infusion of new blood. Both Leicestershire and Warwickshire have done fairly well, as also Derbyshire, but Hampshire have gone decidedly wrong. Somersetshire have, as of old, proved themselves to be a dangerous county, and not likely to be caught napping, though their play has not been altogether consistent in quality. Surrey started badly, losing two out of the first seven matches played, winning one and drawing four.

Captain Stewart.
(Of the Everton Football Club.)

The new cricket pavilion at the Oval for the Surrey County Cricket Club, of which we give a sketch, was completed in May last at a cost of some £37,000. It is a fine pavilion, and was designed by Messrs. Muirhead and Baldwin, the first-named gentleman being the architect for the new pavilion erected for the Lancashire County Cricket Club at Old Trafford, Manchester, a year or two ago. The results of the tour of Mr. A. E. Stoddart's team in Australia in 1897-8 was a sad disappointment to Englishmen, so far as the test matches were concerned. Perhaps

SUNLIGHT SOAP

those unpalatable defeats may be avenged when the Australians meet us on our own ground, and under climatic conditions more favourable for our players, in the summer of 1899. Let us patriotically hope so.

As with the summer game so with the winter pastime of football, its popularity was never so great as now. During recent years the Association game has been tremendously developed in England, owing to the continual importation of Scotch players, and the adoption of professionalism. Sheffield United were the champions of the First Division at the end of last season, with Sunderland, Wolverhampton Wanderers, and Everton, taking second, third, and fourth places respectively. Burnley came first on the Second Division list, and Southampton St. Mary's first in the Southern League. Blackburn Rovers have fallen on somewhat evil days, for they had to be content last season with a match record which put them last but one on the First Division list, with the result that they have had to pass down into the Second Division and allow a Second Division team to come up and take their place. It is of interest to note, however, that last season, one of the few professional teams in the south—Southampton St. Mary's—won its way into the semi-final ties for the English Cup, and was only beaten by Notts Forest at the second time of asking, and then in the last ten minutes of the game in the face of a blinding snowstorm. Other southern professional teams that have acquired a certain reputation are Woolwich Arsenal, and Tottenham Hotspur. It is not always the most expensive team, however, which gets to the top of the tree, otherwise Everton, the wealthiest club in the kingdom, the executive of which are always ready to pay a long price for the man of their fancy, would never be anywhere but at the top. But it takes more than money to get a really good team together. There can be no doubt but that professionalism has given a vast deal more interest to Association than it ever had before. We may object, as we do, to an English club team being composed wholly of Scotchmen, as also to the fact that no single team can count on its players for more than a single season, and that the only qualification necessary for a player to join any particular team is to "sign on" in a specially prescribed form. But, all the same, professional teams draw the public, and the only amateur organisation able to in any way hold its own with the professionals are the Corinthians, composed chiefly of University players and the pick of the other amateurs of the country.

John Devey,
(Captain Aston Villa Football Club.)

Sheffield United, as champions of the First Division of the League in 1897-98, are entitled to the premier position amongst the Association clubs of the year. But Notts Forest won the English Cup, by beating Derby County in the final tie at the Crystal Palace. England defeated

is the best value you can get in soap.

Scotland at Glasgow, Wales at Wrexham, and Ireland at Dublin. But the Scottish League team defeated the English League team, thus avenging in part the Glasgow defeat.

The Rugby game, though it has shown no developments like Association football, yet retains a great hold on that large section of the public who appreciate the handling code more than the dribbling game.

The Northern Rugby Union has increased its membership during the season 1897-8, by the accession of Cumberland and Westmoreland, and on the whole, the Northern Rugby Union authorities can congratulate themselves on the present strength of their position. Our opinion is that the Rugby Union will still find plenty to do to withstand the insinuating nature of the tendency to professionalism. Of course the split has weakened the representative strength of England in the international matches. But in spite of this, England has fairly held her own. Her defeat last year by Ireland by one penalty goal and one try, was accounted for by weaknesses in the team, which in the succeeding matches with Wales and Scotland were remedied. In the match with Scotland the play was disappointing, a scrambling sort of game, resulting in a draw of one try each. But in the game with Wales, England fairly won premier honours by one goal and three tries to one goal and one try. Ireland was beaten by both Scotland and Wales, whilst, owing to the unfortunate dispute about the Gould testimonial, Scotland and Wales did not meet.

Thus, it will be seen that Scotland remained the only unbeaten team, and possibly would have done so even if they had met Wales. Practically, therefore, they occupy the premier position in the international matches. For county championship honours, the final tie was between Northumberland and the Midland Counties, the former winning handsomely by three goals and three tries to one try. In the North *v.* South match, the South won with ridiculous ease, by five goals and three tries to nothing. The winners of the County Cup competitions under the Rugby Union were :—Yorkshire, by Ossett; Northumberland, by Rockcliff; Cumberland, by Seaton; Surrey, by Sutton; Midland Counties, by Leicester; Kent, by Park House; Devon, by Crediton; Leicestershire, Leicester; and Durham, by Tudhoe. Guy's Hospital won the Inter-Hospitals Cup. Under Northern Rugby Union rules, Batley beat Bradford in the final, and won the cup. The Yorkshire Senior Competition was won by Hunslet, closely pressed by Bradford. The Lancashire Senior Competition fell to Oldham, with Swinton and Widnes as runners up. In sectional matches of the Northern Union, Yorkshire proved herself the premier county, beating Cheshire, Lancashire and Cumberland. The Inter-University matches was won by Oxford by two tries to nil. In the way of Club successes, the famous Blackheath Club stands out pre-eminently. The club played 26 matches, won 21, lost 3, and drew 2, scoring 49 goals, 4 dropped goals, and 56 tries, or 429 points to their opponents' 97. The defeats sustained were at the hands (and feet) of Oxford University, Cambridge University, and the West of Scotland, and the draws were with Cardiff and Richmond. The formation of an Irish Union in the Metropolis, with the brightest prospects of success, is also a fact worthy of being chronicled in the annals of last season's Rugby Union football.

Don't lose heart; use SUNLIGHT SOAP.

SOME INDOOR GAMES.

La Brosse.—In the game of La Brosse the players stand in a circle, each holding a round cord in the left hand; the other hand is held behind the back. One player holds a small hand-brush and hides it as best he, or she, can; then passes it on to another player behind their backs. All the circle dance round, singing or humming a tune and crying "Brosse! Brosse!" In the centre of the ring is a searcher, and when all stop singing and dancing round, the one who has the brush must brush her neighbour's dress so as to make the noise of brushing distinctly heard, and then pass on the

La Brosse (The Brush).

brush rapidly, before the searcher has time to find it. If the "brosse" (brush) has passed to a safe distance, some daring player may noisily brush the searcher's back or leg, and then pass it quickly on before the searcher can find it. One hand of each of the circle must always remain on the cord; and in time of great pressure the holder of the "brosse" may toss it across the ring; but of course at risk of the searcher catching it. When the searcher finds the "brosse," he goes out of the game, and the person on whom it is found becomes searcher, the cord being shortened as the number of players decrease; at last, when the number is reduced to about five or six the fun should be fast and furious indeed, and the

Clothes washed with SUNLIGHT SOAP will last.

searcher himself gets nearly all the brushing. The game is sometimes stopped when only four remain in the ring. A tune on the piano to accompany the singing and dancing round adds to the pleasurableness and "go." of the game, and all should follow the stopping of the piano, the player on the instrument really taking the control of the game.

Tableaux Vivants.—Mrs. Jarley's Waxworks.

Tableaux Vivants.—Persons dress themselves to imitate historic characters or scenes, and many folks think this great fun, but some people prefer there should be words. A good deal of amusement may be made by the actors arranging themselves as "waxwork" imitations of well-known characters (as in the illustration), and the exhibitor of the waxworks shewing them off by describing them in an amusing manner. If the figures enter fully into the spirit of the show and dress and act comically the effect is better.

There's honesty in SUNLIGHT SOAP.

The Merchants or Shopkeepers.—This is not only an amusing game, but it is informing as well. Each child chooses a trade, one being a draper, one a chemist, one a grocer, one an oilman, etc. The children stand or sit round in a ring, and one, say the chemist, begins. He says to his neighbour, "I have some LEVER'S GLYCERINE for sale, a most excellent preparation of constant use in every household, and guaranteed to stand all the tests of the British Pharmacopœia; is it animal, vegetable, or mineral?" The neighbour has then to reply, and if he make a mistake in his answer, he pays a forfeit, or loses his turn in asking a question, or both, as may be decided at first. His answer to the question should be:—"Either animal or vegetable," for glycerine may be obtained from either vegtable or animal fat, or both. If he is an oilman or chandler he might say, "I have some splendid SUNLIGHT SOAP for sale, which will wash anything with little or no labour and fatigue. Is it vegetable, mineral, or animal?" The answer is, "Both vegetable and animal," for both pure fat and also vegetable oil enter into the composition of the famous SUNLIGHT SOAP. In his turn, having decided to be perfumer and hairdresser, he says: "I have some beautiful STARLIGHT SOAP to sell, an exquisite, mild, and beautifully scented toilet soap; is it vegetable, mineral or animal?" To this the answer is similar to that for SUNLIGHT SOAP, "Both animal and vegetable," for both edible fats and pure vegetable oil enter into its composition. Having answered the question, he again in his turn asks another: "I am a grocer and general dealer, and finding that LIFEBUOY SOAP is in such great request, and is so wonderfully useful as a cleanser, purifier, and reliable disinfectant, I have ordered a large consignment from LEVER BROTHERS, LIMITED, for sale; is it vegetable, mineral or animal?" The answer to this question may be difficult. It is, "All three," because, like the famous SUNLIGHT and STARLIGHT SOAPS, pure animal fat and vegetable oil enter into its composition, but a large percentage of carbolic acid is also combined with it and renders it a disinfectant of such high quality. Now as carbolic acid is one of the coal-tar products, we may regard it as of mineral origin. LIFEBUOY SOAP is animal, vegetable and mineral. So the game continues, tea, coffee, silk, etc., being suggested. Probably several children

There is only one SUNLIGHT SOAP.

will answer that silk is "vegetable," but, of course, like wool, it is of animal origin, for silk comes from the silk-worm. Calico, again, is "vegetable" because it is made of cotton from the cotton plant. The game may be prepared by placing the questions on cards, and the interest may be increased by giving a small prize to the child who answers all, or most of the questions correctly. Each one may write his, or her, answer on paper and they may then be read out, one after another.

Prompt Replies, or Reading the Newspaper.—One of the party is selected to read a book or newspaper aloud. If a book be chosen, a simple narrative full of incident should be read; the other members of the party sit round in a circle and each one choses a business profession, such as doctor, butcher, draper, etc. The reader begins, but at every few words, he looks up at one of the party, who must instantly mention some article connected with his business, and the result is often very amusing, especially if the reading and the replies be very prompt and spirited. The person who fails to reply with the utmost promptitude, or who mentions something not connected with the business, pays a forfeit, and, to add to the interest, a small prize may be given to the child who never fails to answer readily and most suitably, *i.e.*, in a way to cause the most amusement. The giving of a prize is, however, entirely optional. The game might proceed something like this—the reader commences: "The Prince of Nova Zembla, who is visiting England, attended by—" "Fifty bottles of LEVER'S GLYCERINE," promptly replies the chemist, to whom the reader has looked. "When landing at Liverpool" (continues the reader) "he gracefully bowed at once to——" "SUNLIGHT SOAP," shouts the oilman, the reader having looked at him. "This personage met him directly on the quay (continues the reader) and expressed his appreciation of the immense benefit conferred on the world at large by——" "LIFEBUOY SOAP," cries the nurse, to whom the reader looks. "As the Prince was driving through the streets, he remarked on the beautiful——" "STARLIGHT SOAP," hurriedly replies the doctor. "Forfeit," cries the reader, triumphantly, glad he has "caught" one of the party at last. "No," the doctor may promptly reply, "If doctors don't sell STARLIGHT SOAP they recommend it everywhere, so I

don't think I am far wrong." "Well, try again," says the reader, continuing—"He remarked on the beautiful buildings, and said he desired to see——" "Port Sunlight," cries Tommy the builder, who had been happy the whole day over that household treasure, "SUNLIGHT" YEAR-BOOK. "Desired to see St. George's Hall (continued the reader) and to make the acquaintance of——" "LEVER BROTHERS," shouted the phrenologist. And so the game proceeds, and the most amusing results often transpire if the game is kept up with spirit.

Acting Charades.—These are almost always a never-failing source of amusement, especially if the actors carry out the idea with zest and spirit. A few of the party choose secretly a word of two syllables, such as pilot, and then enter the room and perform a little scene, expressing the first syllable—pi(e), and then retire, and re-enter to perform a scene expressing the second syllable and probably the whole word. The spectators then have to guess the word. The principle of acting charades is so well known that it is not necessary to enlarge upon it, but a few hints may prove of assistance. For instance, far-fetched distortions of language are not admissible, the use of pie for pi, as given above, being about as far as you should go in this direction. Here, of course, a pie, either eating or making a pie may be represented, and for the second scene an auction in which a lot is sold may be performed, and in the whole word, a pilot may be represented or talked about. Some persons consider that the syllable, or word, expressed should be spoken once during the scene, but the idea is to represent the word; thus, an inn may be represented or spoken of for the syllable *in*. Each syllable should be complete in itself, and should lend itself to a little pantomime or drama. Of course, the children or persons engaging in the charades may "dress up" to represent the characters they desire to portray, and to children this often forms a great source of the fun. We subjoin a few words which may be found useful for charades:—

Help-mate	Court-ship	Don-key
Toi(y)-let	Horn-pipe	Ring-lets
Host-age	Post-boy	Snuff-box
Ear-ring	Mis(s)take	Alms-house
Mad-cap	Mess-mate	Nose-gay

SUNLIGHT SOAP you'll find is best.

LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS.

Acacia, Pure love
Acacia (Yellow), Hidden love
Almond (in flower), Hope
Aloe, Grief or trouble
Anemone (Garden), Forsaken
Apple Blossom, Preference
Apricot, Doubt
Arbor Vitæ, Constant friendship
Azalea, Temperance
Bachelors' Buttons, Celibacy
Balsam (Red), Do not touch me
Basil, Hatred
Bay-leaf, I change not
Belladonna, Silence
Blackthorn, Difficulties
Bluebell, Ever constant
Bramble, Remorse
Buttercup, Ingratitude
Camomile, Energy in adversity
Canterbury-bell, Acknowledgment
Carnation (Deep Red), Alas! for my poor heart
Cedar Leaf, I live for thee
Chickweed, Rendezvous
China Aster (Double), I share your sentiments
China Aster (Single), I will think of it
Christmas Rose, Relieve my anxiety
Chrysanthemum (Red), I love
Chrysanthemum (White), Truth
Chrysanthemum (Yellow), Slighted Love
Clematis (Evergreen), Poverty
Clover (Four-leaved), Be mine
Clover (White), Think of me
Columbine (Purple), Resolved to win
Columbine (Red), Anxious and trembling
Cowslip, Pensiveness
Daffodil, Regard
Daisy, Innocence
Daisy (Wild), I will think of thee
Everlastings, Unending remembrance
Fern, Fascination
Forget-me-Not, Forget me not
Foxglove, An insecure acquaintance
Fuchsias, Taste.
Geranium (Red), Consolation
Geranium (Rose), Preference
Hawthorn, Hope
Hazel, Reconciliation
Heliotrope, Devotion
Honeysuckle, Devoted affection
Hyacinth, Play
Ivy, Fidelity
Iris, A Message
Jasmine (White) Amiability
Jasmine (Yellow), Grace and elegance
Laburnum, Forsaken
Lavender, Distrust
Lilac, First love
Lily (White), Purity
Lily of Valley, Return of happiness
Lobelia, Malevolence
Marigold and Cypress, Despair
Mint, Virtue
Mignonette, Little Darling
Myrtle, Love
Oak Leaves, Valour
Olive, Peace
Orange Blossom, Purity
Palm, Victory
Pansy, Thoughts
Pea (Everlasting), Enduring pleasures
Peony, Shame
Pink (Single), Pure love
Poppy (Red) Consolation
Primrose, Inconstancy
Quaking Grass, Agitation
Rhododendron, Beware of danger
Rose (Deep Red) Bashful and Timid love
Rose (Yellow), Jealousy

Take life easy; use SUNLIGHT SOAP.

Rocket, Rivalry
Rose (White), "I am worthy of you."
Rosebud (Moss), Confession of love
Rosemary, Remembrance
Shamrock, Light-heartedness
Snowdrop, Hope
Sweet Pea, Depart
Sweet William, Gallantry
Tulip (Red), Declaration of Love
Tulip (Variegated) "Your eyes are beautiful"
Tulip (Yellow), Hopeless Love
Violet, Faithfulness
Wallflower, Faithfulness in adversity
Willow, Mourning

NAMES AND THEIR MEANINGS.

Men's Names.

Abraham (Hebrew), Father of many
Adam (Hebrew), Red earth.
Adolphus (Saxon), Happiness, help.
Adrian (Latin), A helper.
Albert (Saxon), All bright.
Augustus (Latin), Grand.
Barnaby (Hebrew), A Prophet's son.
Bartholomew (Hebrew), The son of Him who made the waters to rise.
Bennet (Latin), Blessed.
Boniface (Latin), A well-doer.
Bede (Saxon), Prayer.
Brian (French), A Thunderer.
Cæsar (Latin), Embellished with hair.
Caleb (Latin), A dog.
Charles (German), Noble spirit.
Constantine (Latin), Resolute.
David (Hebrew), Well-beloved.
Denis (Greek), Belonging to god of wine.
Donald (Celtic), Lofty.
Dugald (Gaelic), Daring.
Edgar (Saxon), Happy honour.
Edmund (Saxon), Happy peace.
Edward (Saxon), Happy conquerer
Egbert (Saxon), Ever bright.
Elijah (Hebrew), God the Lord.
Elisha (Hebrew), The salvation of God.
Emmanuel (Hebrew), God with us.
Enoch (Hebrew), Dedicated to God.
Ephraim (Hebrew), Fruit bearing
Erasmus (Greek), Worthy of love.
Ernest (Greek), Earnest.
Eugene (Greek), Sprung from nobles.
Ezekiel (Hebrew), The strength of God.
Fergus (Saxon), Powerful.
Frank (German), Liberated.
Frederick (German), Rich peace.
George (Greek), A husbandman.
Hannibal (Punic), A kind lord.
Henry (German), A rich lord.
Hezekiah (Hebrew), Cleaving to the Lord.
Horatio (Italian), Worthy to be beheld.
Hugh (Dutch), Lofty.
James (Hebrew), Beguiling.
Job (Hebrew), Sorrowing.
Joel (Hebrew), Acquiescing.
John (Hebrew), The grace of the Lord.
Jonah (Hebrew), A dove.
Jonathan (Hebrew), The gift of the Lord.
Joseph (Hebrew), Addition.
Josias (Hebrew), The fire of the Lord.
Julius (Latin), Soft-haired.
Lazarus (Hebrew), Destitute of help.
Leopold (German), The people's defender.

SUNLIGHT SOAP—Less labour, Greater Comfort.

Leonard (German), Like a lion.
Lewis (French), The people's defender.
Llewellin (Celtic), Lightning.
Luke (Greek), A wood or grove.
Mark (Latin), A hammer.
Martin (Latin), Martial.
Matthew (Hebrew), A gift.
Michael (Hebrew), God-like.
Morgan (Brit.), A mariner.
Moses (Hebrew), Drawn out.
Nathaniel (Hebrew), The gift of God.
Obadiah (Hebrew), The servant of the Lord.
Orlando (Italian), Counsel for the land.
Osmund (Saxon), House-peace.
Owen (Brit.), Well descended.
Patrick (Latin), A nobleman.
Paul (Latin), Small.
Percival (French), A place in France.
Peter (Greek), A rock or stone.
Philip (Greek), A lover of Horses.
Phineas (Hebrew), Of bold countenance.
Ralph (Saxon), Pure help.
Raymund (German), Quiet peace.
Reuben (Hebrew), The son of vision.
Richard (Saxon), Powerful.
Robert (German), Famous in Council.
Roger (German), Strong counsel.
Rollo Rowland (German), Counsel for the land.
Rufus (Latin), Red.
Samuel (Hebrew), A little son.
Saul (Hebrew), Desired.
Simeon (Hebrew), Hearing.
Simon (Hebrew), Obedient.
Solomon (Hebrew), Peaceable.
Theobald (Saxon), Bold over the people.
Theodore (Greek), The gift of God.
Theophilus (Greek), A lover of God.
Thomas (Hebrew), A twin.
Timothy, A fearer of God.
Valentine (Latin), Powerful.
Victor (Latin), Conquering.
Vivian (Latin), Living.
Walter (German), A conqueror.
Wilfrid (Saxon), Bold and peaceful.
William (German), Defending many.
Zaccheus (Syriac), Innocent.
Zedekiah (Hebrew), The justice of the Lord.

Women's Names.

Ada (German), Happiness.
Adelaide (German), A Princess.
Agatha (Greek), Good.
Agnes (German), Chaste.
Alice (German), Noble.
Althea (Greek), Hunting.
Alma (Latin), Benignant.
Amelia, Amy (French), A beloved.
Angelina (Greek), Lovely.
Anna, Anne or Hannah (Hebrew), Gracious.
rabella (Latin), A fair altar.
Aureola (Latin), Like gold.
Aurora (Latin), Morning brightness.
Beatrice (Latin), Making happy.
Bella (Italian), Beautiful.
Benedicta (Latin), Blessed.
Bertha (Greek), Bright, famous.
Blanche (French), Fair.
Bridget (Irish), Shining bright.
Camilla (Latin), Attendant at a sacrifice.
Carlotta Charlotte (French), All noble.
Caroline (Latin), Noble spirited.
Catherine (Greek), Pure.
Cecilia, Ciceley (Latin), Feminine of Cecil—dim-sighted.
Charity (Greek) Bounty.

If you wish your linen white as snow,

Christiana (Greek), Belonging to Christ.
Chloe (Greek), A green herb.
Clara (Latin), Clear, bright.
Constance (Latin), Constant.
Dagmar (German), Joy of the Danes.
Deborah (Hebrew), A bee.
Diana (Greek), Jupiter's daughter.
Dorcas (Greek), A wild rose.
Dorothy (Greek), The gift of God.
Edith (Saxon), Happiness.
Eleanor (Saxon), All-fruitful.
Eliza (Hebrew), The oath of God.
Emma (German), A nurse.
Esther (Hebrew), Secret.
Ethel (Saxon), Nobly-born.
Eunice (Greek), Fair victory.
Eve Hebrew), Causing life.
Flora (Latin), Flowers.
Florence (Latin), Blooming.
Frances (German), Free.
Gertrude (German), All truth.
Grace (Latin), Favour.
Hagar (Hebrew), A stranger.
Harriet (German), Head of the house.
Helen, Helena (Greek), Alluring.
Henrietta, Feminine of Henry.
Hilda (German), Warrior maiden.
Hónora (Latin), Honourable.
Isabel (Hebrew), Worship-giving.
Isabella (Spanish), Fair Eliza.
Jane (Hebrew), Feminine of John.
Janet, Diminutive of Jane.
Jemima (Hebrew), A dove.
Joan, Diminutive of Jane.
Joyce (French), Pleasant.
Judith (Hebrew), Praising.
Julia, Feminine of Julius.
Laura (Latin), A laurel.
Letitia (Latin), Joy.
Lois (Greek), Better.
Louisa (German), Feminine of Lewis.
Lucy (Latin), Shining.
Lydia (Greek), Descended from Lud.
Mabel (Latin), Lovely.
Margaret (German), A pearl.
Martha (Hebrew), Bitterness.
Mary (Hebrew), Bitter.
Matilda (Greek), A Lady of Honour.
Mercy (English), Compassion.
Mildred (Saxon), Mildly spoken.
Minnie, Diminutive of Margaret.
Naomi (Hebrew), Alluring.
Nicola (Greek), Feminine of Nicholas.
Ophelia (Greek), A serpent.
Paulina (Latin), Small.
Penelope (Greek), A turkey.
Philippa (Greek), Feminine of Philip.
Phœbe (Greek), The Light of Life
Phillis (Greek), A green bough.
Priscilla (Latin), Rather old.
Prudence (Latin), Discretion.
Rachel (Hebrew), A lamb.
Rebecca (Hebrew), Plump.
Rhoda (Greek), A rose.
Rosa (Latin), A rose.
Rosalind (Latin), Beautiful as a rose.
Rosamund (Saxon), Rose of the world.
Ruth (Hebrew), Trembling or clemency.
Salome (Hebrew), Perfect.
Sapphira (Greek), Like a sapphire.
Sarah (Hebrew), A Princess.
Selina (Greek), The moon.
Sibylla (Greek), The counsel of God.
Sophia (Greek), Wisdom.
Stella (Latin), A star.
Susan, Susannah (Hebrew), A lily.
Tabitha (Syriac), A roe.
Teresa (Greek), A gleaner.
Theodosia (Greek), Given by God.
Ursula (Latin), A she bear
Victoria (Latin), Victory.
Vida (Greek), Feminine of David.
Wilhelmina (Saxon), Helmet of defence.
Winifred (Saxon), Winning peace.

SUNLIGHT SOAP will make it so.

THE DEAF AND DUMB ALPHABET.

See smiling faces all around

PROFITABLE REARING OF POULTRY.

THERE is little doubt that the rearing of poultry is an occupation which ought to be more generally taken up by the farmer, the working man, and other persons who are in search of an interesting hobby, as one which would assuredly bring them both pleasure and profit if engaged in intelligently and with perseverance.

To prove that there is plenty of room for more poultry-keepers we need only note the fact that about £4,000,000 is annually paid to the foreigner for the supply of eggs and poultry. Much of this money might easily be kept in the country if only greater attention was paid by the inhabitants of the United Kingdom to the rearing of the best and most profitable varieties of poultry.

Selection of the Breeding Stock.—In order to breed and rear profitably it will be necessary to carefully select the stock to breed from. This should be done in good time—say about the months of October and November when stock is cheap, in order that the birds may become accustomed to each other, and also that they may be got into laying condition. In breeding the poultry-man generally aims at producing one or more of the following kinds of birds: (1) Good layers. (2) Good table birds. (3) Show birds.

Wyandottes.

To produce a yard of really first-class layers is a work that requires considerable time. The breeder ought to be able each year to pick out the good and bad layers. This is no easy matter and requires much experience and careful observation. As a rule those birds with sharp looking eyes and heads and quick in their movements, or hens that most frequently receive attention from the male bird, will prove to be the best layers. Hens with large combs are usually capital layers. But after all, the best and safest rule is to carefully watch the birds during the year, and learn to distinguish the egg of each bird. This is, of course, only

wherever SUNLIGHT SOAP is found.

possible where the number of birds kept is small. In selecting birds for laying purposes, the following varieties may be strongly recommended: Andalusians, Minorcas, Redcaps, and Leghorns. For winter layers, Wyandottes, Langshans, Plymouth Rocks, and Houdans will be found best. Hens of these varieties should be mated with strong, well grown, cockerel bred from good layers. Hens two or three years old are the best to select for the purpose, and no weakly specimens ought to be admitted into the breeding pen. Breeding from pullets is not to be recommended.

Houdan.

The first cross between almost any two distinct varieties invariably produces excellent layers. Pure breeds are to be preferred as they always command a better price, and the breeder has also the chance, if he keeps well-bred birds, of producing a really first-rate exhibition bird, for which there is always a ready sale at a good price. It is quite a common occurrence at the best shows for such birds to realize prices varying from £5 to £20 each. Occasionally even larger sums are obtained.

For the production of good table birds great care and much thought are also necessary in the selection of the breeding stock. As a general rule first crosses are best. Dorking and Indian Game are almost unapproachable for excellence, if the breeding pens are well chosen and the chickens well cared for. Chickens should be hatched as early as possible. If they can be bred in January they will command good prices, and should be ready for market when eight or ten weeks old. It is also a good plan to hatch out a few about September. These will be ready at a time when extra good prices can be

Dorkings.

In SUNLIGHT SOAP you'll always find

obtained for them. Other good crosses are Plymouth Rocks and Houdan, and Old English Game and Brahma. Wyandottes crossed with Indian or Old English Game cocks may be highly recommended. Most of the above named, bred pure, are very good as table birds, but the chickens grow and feather more quickly and produce more meat on the breast if the parent birds are of two distinct varieties.

The breeding of exhibition birds is very profitable, but it requires a thorough knowledge of the varieties bred, and this can only be attained after years of practice. If success is to be attained, the very best breeding stock that can be procured should be used. In case breeding pens have to be purchased, and the buyer is a beginner in the poultry fancy, it is advisable to go to some well-known and reliable breeder, and ask him to select suitable birds.

Brown-red Game Cock.

Management of Breeding Stock. — A breeding pen should, as a rule, consist of not more than eight or ten birds. They should be warmly housed and carefully fed. The runs should be of good size—the larger the better—with grass if possible, and plenty of shelter from the wet and from cold winds. To attempt to breed in small confined runs is but to court disaster, for in spite of every care the chickens will almost certainly be weakly, difficult to rear, and in the end unprofitable.

The feeding of breeding stock is also a matter of supreme importance, as it is desirable to get breeding hens into laying condition as early as possible. Food ought to be of the best quality obtainable. For the morning meal, soft food is best, composed of Old Calabar or Spratts' meal, sharps, and maize or barley meal, in equal quantities, and mixed with boiling

water. This should be given as soon as it is daylight. For the evening meal give the best wheat or barley, and in very cold weather, maize. The latter should as a rule be avoided as it is apt to make birds too fat to lay, especially in the case where birds are in very confined runs. In winter when birds cannot get grass, a few greens such as cabbage leaves should be given fresh every day, at noon. Flint, grit, and broken oyster-shells should be regularly supplied.

Housing.—If poultry is to be profitable, the birds should be well and comfortably housed. Houses should be of good size, well ventilated, and yet free from draughts. On no account should birds be overcrowded. Draughts and overcrowding invariably bring on colds, catarrh, and croup, sooner or later. Roofs should be made of wood, and covered over with tarred felt for warmth. They should be rain-proof. The house should be placed in a warm, sheltered position; it should be kept scrupulously clean, and have droppings removed at short intervals. Once a year at least the inside of the house should be well lime-washed. Summer is the best time for this operation. A small quantity of carbolic acid may be stirred into the whitewash, and it should be well worked into all corners and crevices. Perches may be taken down occasionally and well washed and brushed, using plenty of hot water and LIFEBUOY SOAP. By these means all insect vermin and their eggs will be annihilated. Floors of houses are driest and most sanitary when raised well above the ground, so as to allow of the free circulation of air. The ventilation ought to be so arranged that no draught plays on the fowls. The runs also require attention. Drainage is likewise a very important element. Nothing retards laying so much as runs which are continually wet or damp. If they are on a clay bottom, a few drains will be necessary, and

White Leghorns.

Of one thing you may be sure,

a thick covering of rough gravel, slag or cinders must be laid on, with finer material on the surface. Coal ashes are excellent for this purpose. It is best to have the runs made sloping to a small drain to carry off the rains. There should be no hollows in the runs where stagnant water can collect. It will often be advisable when the surface becomes foul to pare off a few inches from the top, throw on a good sprinkling of quicklime, and then give a fresh covering of fresh ashes or river sand.

Rocks.

Dust Baths.—To keep fowls free from insect vermin the dust bath is undoubtedly one of the poultry-man's chief aids. No one who keeps fowls can have failed to notice how birds enjoy a dust bath. The dust bath to a hen is the same as SUNLIGHT SOAP to the human being. It is the chief means which the fowl employs for keeping itself clean, and often in winter or very wet weather the bird is completely without, unless it be provided by the attendant. All that is required is a good heap of dry dust in some corner to which the birds have access; or a wide, shallow box may be provided, and filled with dry earth or ashes. It is a good plan during summer or dry weather to secure a supply and store it away in a tub or any dry place so that the dust bath may be renewed whenever necessary. A small quantity of lime and a handful of flowers of sulphur is a very useful addition to the dust bath.

Brahmas.

Hatching and Rearing Chickens. The best hens for sitting are Cochins, Brahmas, Dorkings, Rocks, Langshans, and Game. Nest boxes should be carefully cleaned before sitting a hen. In the bottom should be placed a good thickness of moist earth free from large stones. This should be hollowed out and covered with a good thickness of soft, clean hay. Dust over the nest a small quantity of flowers of sul-

SUNLIGHT SOAP is always pure.

phur or Keating's insect power to prevent lice from breeding. The hen may also be given a few pinches of the powder before placing her on the eggs. About thirteen eggs will be found sufficient for most hens.

The hen should be taken off her nest carefully every day at the same hour, and hard corn (maize) and clean water given her.

If the weather should happen to be very dry a little warm water may be sprinkled on the eggs at night about the eighteenth or nineteenth day. If eggs are pretty fresh and the hen sits well, all should be hatched by end of the twenty-first day. For the first day the chickens need no food. The attendant should see that they are comfortably brooded in clean, dry nest or coop, and that the hen has a feed of corn. For the first week the chickens require feeding about four or five times each day, but they will not eat much, and what is left must be carefully cleared away. As they get older the interval between each meal should be prolonged.

The following would be a capital bill of fare for chickens up to a fortnight old:—

(1) 6 a.m. Coarse oatmeal and Spratts' food half-and-half mixed with boiling water.

(2) 9 a.m. Bread-crumbs with a little milk or a raw egg stirred in.

(3) 12 a.m. Spratts' meal and oatmeal.

(4) 3 p.m. Hard boiled eggs chopped up finely, shell and all, mixed with a few bread-crumbs, and moistened with a very small quantity of old milk.

(5) 6 or 7 p.m. Crushed wheat or canary seed.

A supply of clean water should always be at hand. At six weeks old three meals a day will be quite sufficient. Wheat would then be most suitable for the evening meal. From the very first sharp flint grit should be supplied. Water fountains filled with pure water are a necessity. If always at hand chickens will not, if healthy, drink more than is good for them. Green food must not be forgotten. If chickens are cooped or running on grass no trouble need be taken, but if not, green food ought to be regularly supplied.

Coops are most convenient when provided with bottoms and a small wired-in run in front.

In conclusion, poultry bred and reared according to the above directions cannot fail to yield considerable profit to their owner.

SUNLIGHT SOAP is used from

DOGS, THE FRIENDS OF MAN.

There is no need to enlarge upon the fidelity and the friendliness of dogs. A person who ill-treats a dog—or, indeed, any dumb animal—deserves almost as much punishment as one who ill-treats a child. But, too often, we fear, a person does not treat a dog, or any household pet, in the best way through want of knowledge.

There are three D's to be avoided, viz., dirt, damp, and draughts—three d's which the dog's owners should also avoid for themselves. Of the great use of SUNLIGHT SOAP for cleansing dogs and domestic pets we speak in another page. All dogs require exercise, though some breeds thrive with less than others. Very little meat should be given; well-made dog's biscuits should form the staple food, and should contain beet-root, which is very useful in purifying the blood and regulating the bowels; a bone may be given occasionally. Two meals a day are ample, except for young puppies or very delicate breeds. One meal may be given the last thing at night and the next on the following morning. There are about sixty varieties of dogs, and we can only indicate a few of the leading breeds with some of their characteristics.

Bulldog—a well-known breed, and so-called, it is said, because butchers used to use them for catching cattle and afterwards for bull-baiting. The bull-dog is said to be more brave than intelligent, slow to make friends, but affectionate and docile to those it knows. Vero Shaw describes the skull as large, square and broad, with skin of forehead wrinkled, deep indentation between the eyes, lower jaw projecting beyond the upper; canine teeth wide apart, with incisors regular; eyes large; nose set well back; ears small; well developed cheek bumps at base of jaw; muscular neck with double dewlap; sloping and strong shoulders; wide and deep chest; powerful and straight fore-legs, shorter than the hind legs, and turned outward at the shoulders; body deep at the chest; back short and rising from shoulders to loins, which are powerful; weight about 50 lbs. Any colour except black and tan or black.

The Bull Terrier is an excellent watch-dog, though, perhaps, too large for many houses. His courage is superb, and he should combine the good points of the bull-dog and

the terrier. He should be pure white in colour, with a muscular body, a long and pointed head, and erect ears; he should also show great indifference to pain. Some bull-terriers are exceedingly intelligent and tractable.

Collie.

Collies. — Famous as the Scotch sheep-dog, and very intelligent, but apt, some people say, to be treacherous at times. His head is long and tapers toward the nose, but is flat on the top; the ears are small. The coat is long and thick; there is, however, a short and close coat beneath the long hair, and the smooth-coated collies have this short and close coat without the outer long hair. The front legs are strong and straight.

The Fox Terrier has been, if indeed it is not now, the most popular of all dogs. He is generally small enough for a house dog even in comparatively small town houses, and yet by no means deficient in courage; he is valuable, therefore, as a house-dog. He is often very smart and clever and companionable, also good tempered. Fox-terriers used to be employed to drive foxes from their holes or to give notice where they were lurking by barking. They are also excellent vermin killers. Their forelegs should appear quite straight, no matter in what direction they are viewed; their height at shoulder should be about 14 inches, and total weight about 17 lbs. or 18 lbs. The eye should appear full of fire and yet look, at times, quite affectionately at their master or mistress to whom they become most attached if well treated. The head should be narrow and flat, with clean-cut jaws, and nose quite black. The ears are sometimes cut—a barbarous practice—they should be V-shaped and hang over in front; the shoulders should be long and sloping; the neck muscular; chest deep and narrow; loins, back and hind quarters very strong. There are two varieties, the one having a smooth coat and the other having a wiry-haired coat. Black-and-tan markings on a white ground form a favourite colouring.

SUNLIGHT SOAP is used from Paris to Peru.

The Mastiff is an old English breed, large in size and weighing from 160 to 170 lbs. It should have a massive head and a short and blunt muzzle. The front legs should be muscular and quite straight.

The Pointer is a useful sporting dog, and often very affectionate and playful if petted. The English pointer is derived from the old Spanish pointer and a light variety of fox-hound. The scent for game is very keen, and the dog will stand and "point" when it just scents the game, hence its great value to the sportsman. The pointer somewhat resembles the fox-hound, though he is lighter, and more active, and has a finer coat. The head should be fairly large, and the eye not too small; nor should he have too much lip. Lemon and white, liver and white, and whole black or whole liver are popular colours, as they may be easily seen in the green heather or turnip. The weight varies greatly, and ranges from 40 to 80 lbs.

Pointer.

The Pug is now a favourite lap-dog, and a good breed should have a black line down the back; the tail should be tightly curled over the back; the coat short, and the colour fawn, or it may be a pretty colour with black muzzle and ears.

The Retriever is a splendid breed. He is most useful to sportsmen, is very intelligent and tractable, is an excellent water dog, and an excellent companion. But it is said that the black retriever has an uncertain temper.

Spaniels.—There are numerous varieties, the older "toy" kind being called the King Charles, another the Blenheim, while the Maltese is a variety of spaniel, small and white, and having long, soft, silky hair. Some spaniels, however, weigh 60 lbs. All the family are tractable, devoted, and intelligent.

The St. Bernard is one of the largest of dogs, and, notwithstanding the stories told of his powers of rescuing men

SUNLIGHT SOAP is used from Bombay to Brazil.

from the snow, and his benign appearance, he is apt to become very uncertain of temper as he grows older. Perhaps this is due to want of proper discipline. The head should be large and square, the eyes dark but showing a red under-lining, neck long, front legs quite straight and heavy in bone, shoulders sloping, and muzzle powerful and not too long; weight, when full-grown, over 150 lbs. The coats are sometimes smooth and sometimes rough. A good colouring is orange and white.

St. Bernard.

Terriers.—There are a number of terriers besides the bull terrier and the fox terrier. The *Irish Terrier* is a hardy, rough-coated dog with capital spirits, and is fast becoming a great favourite. The head is rather narrow, flat and long; he has a powerful muzzle; ears V-shaped and drooping toward the front, something like those of the fox terrier when not cut; the chest is wide and deep; front legs straight and big-boned; the coat, which should be ruddy in colour, is wiry and hard, and not curly. The *Scotch Terrier* is a most companionable dog, hardy and faithful, and well adapted for unearthing the fox, badger, otter, &c. The *Bedlington* terrier is a great favourite with the miners near Newcastle and the north, he is good-tempered and hardy. The *Yorkshire* terrier is a "toy" terrier, very pretty, but delicate. The *Airedale* terrier is very courageous, and is an excellent house-dog. The *Skye* terrier is also a hardy little animal, peaceful in temper, but, when aroused, will not shirk an encounter.

A CHAT ABOUT CATS.

Cats should be regularly fed each day; if they do not have their food regularly they are likely to steal. They should also be turned out regularly every day, and a cleanly cat will often ask for this attention. It should

SUNLIGHT SOAP is used in American Log Cabins.

not be turned out at night, however, and a tempting supper will often keep it at home. If a cat be mangy and suffer from irritation of the eyes, two to five grains of chlorate of potash may be placed in its milk or meat, a little cut being made in the meat to receive the medicine. Cats should have one meat meal a day only, and a saucer of milk at another period of the day.

The Queen's Favourite Persian Cat.

The habits of the domestic cat are so well known that it is not necessary to dwell upon them here. Although some cats do undoubtedly become attached to their owners, yet as a rule they do not exhibit that devotion to man which characterises the dog. They, however, do become strongly attached to places, and will find their way back thither, even if taken away under cover. Mr. A. R. Wallace, in the publication named *Nature*, has advanced a theory that they do this by their sense of smell. Being blind-folded, their sense of smell would be aroused to the utmost, and they would take note of the successive odours they would encounter on the way. These would leave on the cats mind "a series of images as distinct as those we should receive by the sense of sight." The genuine *Wild Cat* is nearly exterminated in Great Britain, but instances are met with of domestic cats running wild, and once they take a liking for rabbits, they much prefor them to rats and mice. In fact, house cats running wild become most destructive hunters of game and poultry. The larger size of the genuine wild cat—which is a most ferocious beast, and about three feet long, including tail—and the uniform thickness of its tail, leads to the belief that the genuine wild cat is a different species from the domestic cat. The

SUNLIGHT SOAP is used in Canadian Homesteads.

following is a brief description of the principal varieties of cats:—

The Angora Cat, or Persian, possesses long silky white hair and a very bushy tail; it grows to a large size; is a great drawing-room pet and very gentle.

The Carthusian Cat or Chartreuse is slate-grey, and is called "blue" by fanciers.

The Domestic Cat, probably descended from the Egyptian, is quite a distinct species, and exhibits several varieties. Dr. Mivart divides them into (1) Black, with yellow eyes; (2) White, with blue eyes (often deaf); (3) Tabby, grey striped and mottled with black; (4) Tortoiseshell or Spanish, fawn mottled with black and white; (5) Grey, striped only over the legs; (6) Sandy.

The Manx and Crimean Cats are tail-less.

The Siam Cat is fawn coloured, with a dark muzzle.

Cats have been known to live for eighteen years, but twelve is the average. They have also been known to attain a weight of over 20 lbs.

CAGE BIRDS.

The Canary is the best of all birds for the cage, as, having been bred in confinement for many generations, it is acclimatised, so to speak, and is happy in a cage; most British birds, on the other hand, having been caught wild, feel themselves prisoners.

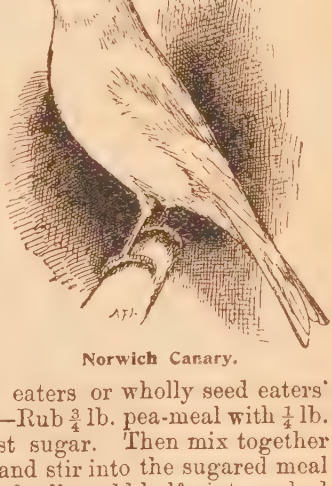
There are several varieties of canaries, but we may group them into four or five divisions—the song canary, colour canaries, plumage birds, shape birds, and position birds.

The Song Canary.—The very best birds are bred in the Hartz district in Germany, and the price of such birds in England would be from £5 to £6. But good songsters can be got for much less. If you have birds accustomed to have their seed and water *inside* their cage when travelling, continue the practice, at all events for a time, for the bird used to food inside the cage will not at first have the sense to put his head *outside*, and may die literally of starvation. Again, these German canaries are bred in a temperature of from 65 to 75 degrees, and in England the climate is often more

SUNLIGHT SOAP is used by the South African Miner.

damp and the temperature only about 60 degrees. Too often, also, the bird is hung up in a draughty window where at night the heated gas-laden air collects. The consequence is the canary dies. For food it should have a little egg and bread-crumb as well as canary and hemp-seed. A little sugar seems beneficial. Numbers of canaries are bred in England, especially in the neighbourhood of Norwich.

If the bird becomes hoarse, dip a bit of stale bread in warm milk, drop a little honey on it, mix enough crushed butter-biscuit to form a thick paste; place the mixture at the end of the perches.



Norwich Canary.

If a Canary has a cold drop 20 drops of paregoric, a bit of gum arabic, size of a pea, and half a teaspoonful of LEVER'S GLYCERINE in its drinking water.

"German-Paste" for Feeding Cage-birds.—Many cage-birds suffer from too great sameness of diet, and few British birds are wholly insect eaters or wholly seed eaters. The following is a good recipe:—Rub ¾ lb. pea-meal with ¼ lb. coarse oatmeal and 1 oz. moist sugar. Then mix together 2 oz. honey and 1 oz. olive oil, and stir into the sugared meal till all lumps have disappeared; finally, add half-pint crushed hemp-seed and a gill of maw seed. This "paste" can be bought at bird shops, and, if you make it, will keep a week. It will suit several varieties of birds.

Young Birds.—If you intend to rear young canaries the beginning of April or end of March is a good time for pairing, and the food should be of chopped egg with bread-crumbs or pounded biscuit, and crushed hemp-seed mixed with it; also green food, such as chickweed, cresses, lettuce, or groundsel. A little dried moss and short hair may be given for a nest. The cage should be placed in a quiet room, and the eggs should be hatched on the 13th or 14th day.

SUNLIGHT SOAP is used in the Australian Bush.

Norwich Canaries stand at the head of the colour division. The yellow, or "jonque" birds are of a rich, deep, and pure colour; while the "buff," or mealy birds, should show a ground tint of the same, with a beautiful white "frost" or "meal" over it. Then there are the crested Norwich, having a large cap or top-knot on the head.

The Norwich is the best songster on the average.

Yorkshire and Lancashire Coppies are birds of shape. Yorkshires are long, straight and slim, and stand upright. *Green* canaries are probably allied to Yorkshires. The coppy is a crested bird and the giant of the canary family; he is tall and stout.

Yorkshire Canary.

The Belgian stands at the head of the canaries of "position." Some persons think him ugly, others regard him as the perfection of breeding and training. If you scratch the bottom of his high-domed cage he stands up with legs and body almost upright to the shoulders, and tail straight down, and head and neck stretched out below the horizontal, and showing the corners of his shoulders. The bird is delicate. There are numerous amateur societies in Belgium for cultivating the bird, and competitions take place yearly.

The Lizard Canary is at the head of the plumage division. It is gold or silver, and has a "cap" of either colour, beautiful eye-marks like spectacles, and the back and sides splendidly marked like scales on certain small green lizards. The greenish lizard canaries are classed with the golds. The beautiful plumage lasts one season.

The London Fancy Canary is allied to the lizard. The shape of the lizard is called chubby, like that of the Norwich and the cinnamon, which latter is like its name.

The Scotch Fancy Canary is probably descended from the Belgian, and "model" and "action" are sought for as the

SUNLIGHT SOAP is used all over the Civilized World.

"points," rather than colour and feather. The bird stands curved like a new moon, with straight limbs, but curved snaky neck and tail, and quite free from any angularities. At a signal with the hand the bird hops from one perch to another in its cage without fluttering its wings, and turning as it hops to face the other way. It will repeat this frequently, and the neatness with which it performs this "action" is the great point.

The Blackbird is a beautiful songster, and can also be taught to imitate tunes. His cage should be of wicker-work, and he should have small worms, slugs, or caterpillars, also plenty of water for his bath and for drinking. Speaking generally, however, we do not recommend the keeping of these wild birds in cages. If treated kindly, their nests undisturbed, and crumbs thrown out—especially in winter—they will often become sufficiently tame to frequent your garden and sing to you from your own trees in the spring. A blackbird's sweetest song is from a high tree near his nest.

The Bullfinch will become happy in captivity, and is very clever in imitating the songs of other birds, and in learning to pipe tunes. Both sexes will learn to pipe, but the male bird the better. When well taught, a bullfinch has been sold for as much as twenty guineas. For food, give half canary and half rape-seed; when not well give a little crushed hemp-seed, and place a little saffron in the drinking water; a little biscuit soaked in milk may also be given, but you should be careful to remove it before it becomes sour.

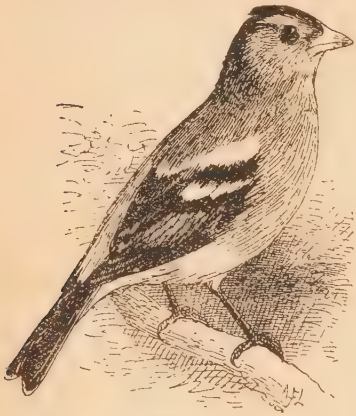
Bullfinch.

The Greenfinch, Chaffinch and Goldfinch may be fed like the linnet, but the chaffinch should have an occasional meal-worm, while the goldfinch should have more crushed hemp-seed.

The Linnet sings well, and is a very cheerful bird. Good prices are sometimes paid. Give canary seed and

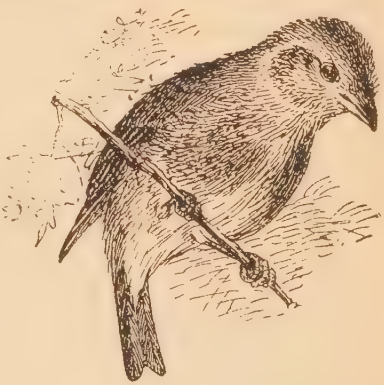
There's no waste of labour with SUNLIGHT SOAP.

summer-rape, with occasionally a little crushed hemp; a little biscuit soaked in milk may be added, but must not be permitted to turn sour.



Chaffinch.

Parrots are mischievous birds, and need strong cages. They also require plenty of fresh air, and clean water for bathing and for drinking. Parrots should be kept free from draughts, and, as they are natives of a tropical climate, they should be in a warm room in the winter. The food should consist chiefly of grain, such as boiled Indian-corn, given cold, also canary seed, and occasionally hemp; some authorities consider much hemp to be too heating. The parrot also likes a sop, with a little sugar, once a day. Meat should never be given, but a little potato or bread will not hurt the bird. Be careful to allow no food to remain to become sour. If a parrot takes cold keep the bird very warm; if he pick out his feathers give a green capsicum. The grey parrot is, perhaps, the greatest favourite. It eats maize (Indian-corn), oats, wheat, various bird seeds, potatoes, fruit, nuts, and sop.



Linnet.

The Redpole may be fed like the linnet, and it may be taught several tricks, such as to draw up its drinking-water in a little bucket and to open a little box to obtain its seed. These tricks are, perhaps, best taught it

SUNLIGHT SOAP. Largest sale in the world.

by imitating another bird. The red colour on its poll does not re-appear after moulting when the bird is kept in captivity.

The Thrush is a beautiful songster, and if kept in captivity—which we deprecate—should have a large wooden cage with several perches, plenty of coarse sand, and a bath regularly. Its food should consist of bread-crumbs, mixed with crushed hemp and German paste (see page 417). But remember that the bread turns the food sour, and it should, therefore, be renewed every day.

The golden rule for all pets is to study their requirements and characteristics and to take a real interest in them.

THE WASHING OF DOGS, CATS, AND POULTRY.

An Interview with an Expert.

On technical matters it is always advisable to have the opinion of an expert, and it was this fact which led me to interview Mr. Raven, of Leadenhall Market, on the subject of washing dogs, cats, and poultry.

Washing Dogs.

As an authority on such matters, the wide experience of this gentleman enables him to speak with confidence, for I should think I am quite within the mark in saying that a greater number of dogs pass through his hands in the course of a year than those of any other salesman in our Metropolitan markets. He is right up-to-date in the science of washing and preparing a dog or bird for show purposes, and knows thoroughly every way,

There's no waste of time with SUNLIGHT SOAP.

manner, and method in which to bring about the desired result. A man who keeps dogs in fit condition to catch the eye of the buyer must, of necessity, do all that is possible to have them, in every sense of the word, up to the high-water mark of perfection.

No matter how well bred an animal may be, ere it is safe to submit it to the keen eye of the judges, it is necessary to attend to the many details of fitness which mean success from a judge's point of view. Nothing tends more to a satisfactory state of things than scrupulous cleanliness, hence the necessity of keeping our friends, whether they be furred or feathered, thoroughly clean. Even with plenty of wholesome and abundant food you cannot induce health and fitness in a bird or animal without cleanliness. Apart from the mere selfishness of preventing loss, conscientious owners always take a pride in seeing their live stock in good condition. Dogs especially require a regular bath and a groom down. The mere plunge into the river or pond is insufficient to keep their skin and coat in a healthy condition, and a good soaping and scraping is absolutely a necessity. Cats, too, occasionly require a like attention, and poultry when kept in a circumscribed area must from time to time undergo careful ablution. Now, no matter whether canine, feline, or feathered, the one soap that fulfils every requisite condition and gives universal satisfaction to fanciers for cleansing their pets is SUNLIGHT SOAP, and here I cannot do better than give you Mr. Raven's own words on the subject:—"I have tried all manner of soaps, soaps that are expensive and soaps that are cheap; hard soaps, soft soaps, and soaps guaranteed to contain a hundred-and-one things, but in all my experience, nothing has come to my hands to equal SUNLIGHT. To commence with, it kills all vermin, and creates a beautiful gloss on fur, feather, or skin. Some soaps," he continued, "leave a nasty colour and make a white dog look shady; some irritate the skin, some lather quickly but not effectually, and some won't lather at all; others stick to the coat and leave it cloddy and rough; but with a plentiful supply of SUNLIGHT, a good dandy-brush, and the necessary friction, there can be very little going about your kennels in the way of skin diseases.

"Besides, look at the time saved by the use of SUNLIGHT

SOAP. My men absolutely decline to have any other soap. It speedily makes a splendid lather, and is just as quickly rinsed out of the coat. Another thing I have noticed; the dogs appreciate it quite as much as the men, for they are washed, dried, and freshened in a shorter time, and, what's more, do credit to their grooming."

"Cats?" "Well," answers Mr. Raven, with a knowing smile, "it isn't everybody who can handle a powerful Tom, or even manipulate a tabby in a satisfactory manner. You see, as a rule, pussy does his or her own washing, and very efficiently, too, on the whole, but occasionally it is necessary to take the matter in hand, for they are sometimes troubled with vermin, suffer from skin disorders, or, perhaps, have ploughed through a fall of soot or something of that kind. In such cases, they must be taken in and cleansed, if only to save the household furniture and carpets from dirt and destruction. It's a ticklish operation if you don't know how to proceed, so just advise your readers to bind the creature's feet with some strips of linen, firmly but not too tightly, as a precautionary matter, and then they may proceed in the usual way. Plenty of SUNLIGHT SOAP, plenty of warm water for rinsing, and a good jack towel does the trick all right. But if 'the kittens should lose their mittens' whilst you are washing them, look out or you may get scratched.

"Very few people know how to wash a fowl, and so I will tell you of a really successful method: Have a large bowl of nicely-lathered water ready, warm but not too hot. Hold the fowl firmly between both hands, letting the fingers reach well over the wings, and immerse the bird in the water sufficiently long to allow the lather to soak through the grease which is the natural covering of the feathers. Then place the bird on a table, take a sponge, and using a plentiful supply of SUNLIGHT SOAP, run down the straight way of the feathers, and finally rinse well with clean water. That's all. But the operation must be carefully done, or otherwise the delicate colouring of the points will not be brought out. The same thing applies to pigeons, and you know every bird requires occasionally washing, and always before exhibition.

"No, there is nothing that is equal to SUNLIGHT. Many soaps contain an excess of soda, and these turn the delicate white ear lobes of prize birds yellow for a week. You should

with SUNLIGHT SOAP.

never attempt to show a bird until forty-eight hours have elapsed after the bath. I have had thirty years' experience, and my animals are always on show, so you needn't hesitate to quote me as an expert in the business and one who 'goes nap' on 'SUNLIGHT SOAP.'"

GILBERT D. SUTHERLAND.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Births.—From the Registrar-General's Returns for 1896, the last complete Returns available, we learn there were fewer persons born in England and Wales in that year than the average for the preceding ten years. That is to say, they were equal to a rate of 29·7 per 1,000 persons living, or 1·3 below the average rate for the preceding ten years; with the exception of 1894, the birth-rate of 1896 was the lowest on record. The lowest rate was in Rutlandshire 22·6; the rate in Sussex was 23·7; in Surrey 24·4; in Westmoreland, 24·5, and in Devonshire, 25·4. The counties with highest birth-rates were Northumberland, 32·1. Nottinghamshire 32·3, South Wales 34·2, Monmouthshire 34·5, Staffordshire 34·7, and Durham 35·0.

The number of boys born was 465,654, and girls 449,655.

The children registered as born out of wedlock were 38,729, and were in the proportion of 42 per 1,000, *i.e.*, out of every 1,000 children born, 42 were born illegitimate. This is about the same proportion as in 1891-3, which was then the lowest on record.

Marriages.—The number registered was 242,764, which

You won't have to work late

was a slight increase as compared with that of 1895. There was a slight decrease in Jewish marriages as compared with 1895, but excepting that year they were higher than in any previous year. Re-marriages, *i.e.*, marriages of widowers and widows, were the lowest on record. A large number of persons still seem unable to write, for 37 out of every 1,000 men signed the marriage register with marks instead of with their names, and similarly illiterate women were 43 out of every 1,000. At the close of the year 1896 there were 15,229 churches or chapels of the Established Church in which marriages could be solemnized, an increase of 30, and there were 11,716 buildings registered for marriage by rites other than those of the Established Church, shewing an increase of 116.

Deaths.—The deaths registered in 1896 numbered 526,727 and were at the rate of 17·1 per 1,000 persons living, or 1·7 per 1,000 below the average rate in the preceding ten years. With the exception of 1894, when the rate was only 16·6 per 1,000, the death rate in 1896 was much lower than that of any other year on record. Of the deaths, 270,575 were males and 256,152 were females. The proportion of deaths of infants (under one year), to registered births was 147·5 per 1,000, and corresponded almost exactly with the average of the preceding ten years. The rate ranged from 88 per 1,000 births in Wiltshire to 175 in Warwickshire.

SCOTLAND.

Births.—The number registered in 1897 was 128,823, which was a birth-rate of 3·05 per cent., or 305 in every ten thousand of the population. Of these 65,796 were boys, and 63,027 girls. Of the total 8,984 were illegitimate, equal to a percentage of 6·98 per cent. This rate varied, being 9·3 per cent. in the Mainland-rural districts, and 3 per cent. in the Insular-rural districts. The total number of births show slight decrease as compared with the previous years. The number of births over deaths is 49,762.

Marriages.—The number registered was 30,966, or 73 to every 10,000 of the estimated population, a slight increase as compared with the previous year.

Deaths.—Of these 79,061 were registered, showing a death rate of 1·87 per cent., or 187 in every 10,000 persons. Persons

if you use SUNLIGHT SOAP.

of the male sex dying were 39,498; female 39,563. These numbers again show a slight increase over the previous year.

IRELAND.

Births.—During the year 1896 the births registered were 107,641, 55,329 boys and 52,312 girls. These figures give the birth-rate at 23·6 per 1,000, which is 0·7 above the average per 1,000 for the past ten years. Illegitimate births registered were 2,819 or 2·6 per cent. of the whole, the average for the preceding ten years being 2·7.

Marriages.—The number registered, 23,053, shows a rate of ·506 per 1,000 of the estimated population; a slight increase (0·1) over that of the previous year, and (5·3) above the average for the previous ten years; 1·61 per cent. of the number of bridegrooms, and 14·5 of the brides, were unable to write.

Deaths.—The number of deaths 75,700 was equal to 16·6 per 1,000 of the estimated population. The deaths of males was 37,364, and females 38,336. The death-rate is slightly under the average for the preceding ten years. The counties having the lowest registered mortality are Mayo 11·6; Leitrim 11·7; Kerry 12·4 and Roscommon 12·4. The highest are—Dublin 23·2; Antrim 21·3; Down 18·6, and Waterford 18·1.

Estimated Population of the United Kingdom.

England and Wales	31,397,078
Scotland	4,249,946
Ireland	4,541,903
	40,188,927

NOTE.—The census being taken every ten years, and the last being on 6th April, 1891, the above returns are calculated by the Registrar-General on the excess of births over deaths, with assumptions for emigration, or on the rate of increase in the immediately inter-censal period preceding.

In the United Kingdom 290,932 births, and 195,852 deaths were registered in the three months ending March 31st, 1898. The natural increase of population is therefore calculated as 95,080. The birth-rate in the first quarter of 1898 was 29·4, and death-rate 18·8 per 1,000 of the population.

Use SUNLIGHT SOAP and you'll know

STATISTICS OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

For the Year 1896, the latest Year for which the Registrar General's complete Returns are available.

	England and Wales.			Scotland.			Ireland.		
	1884.	1894.	1896.	1884.	1894.	1896.	1884.	1894.	1896.
Births	906,750	890,289	915,309	129,157	124,337	129,153	118,875	105.354	107,641
Marriages ..	394 301	226,449	242,764	26,106	27.561	30,256	22,585	21,602	23,055
Deaths ...	530.928	498.827	526,727	75,168	81,115	70,634	87,154	83,528	75,700

BIRTHS.—Districts of England and Wales.

1896.	Total.	Legitimate.		Illegitimate.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
England	915,309	445,929	430,651	19,725	19,004
London	133,833	65,928	62,862	2,562	2,481
South-Eastern Div. ..	78,631	38,259	36,951	1,718	1,693
South Midland ,, ..	54,901	26,819	25,812	1,143	1,127
Eastern	49,904	24,376	23,298	1,127	1,103
South-Western ,, ..	50,868	24,792	23,945	1,073	1,058
West Midland ,, ..	104,812	50,821	49,534	2,295	2,162
North Midland ,, ..	58,873	28,422	27,655	1,456	1,340
North-Western ,, ..	153,698	74,824	72,676	3,158	3,040
Yorkshire ,, ..	101,759	49,172	47,726	2,470	2,391
Northern ,, ..	65,939	32,173	30,910	1,432	1,424
Welsh	62,091	30,333	29,282	1,291	1,185

MARRIAGES.—Districts of England and Wales.

1896	Total.	Rites Est. Ch.	Rom. Cath.	Other Denom.	Dist. Reg. Office.	Quakers.	Jews.
England	242,764	166,871	10,042	29,059	35,439	102	1,252
Divisions.							
London	39,872	30,094	1,391	1,758	5,725	19	885
South-Eastern ..	21,246	15,842	320	1,994	3,082	5	3
South Midland ..	13,503	10,463	144	1,467	1,426	2	1
Eastern	11,501	8,974	154	1,114	1,252	7	——
South-Western ..	13,751	8,970	108	2,390	2,280	2	1
West Midland	27,774	21,338	695	2,379	3,325	14	23
North Midland ..	15,278	11,012	252	2,107	1,935	3	5
North-Western ..	41,001	26,262	4,128	6,299	4,113	22	177
Yorkshire	28,168	20,209	1,192	3,863	2,758	13	133
Northern	15,918	8,823	1,238	1,907	3,926	13	11
Welsh	14,752	4,884	420	3,817	5,617	2	13

what easy washing means.

DEATHS.—Districts of England and Wales.

(Exclusive of Still-born Infants.)

1896.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Died in Workhouse, Hospital, and Lunatic Asylum.	
				Number of Institutions.	Number of Deaths.
ENGLAND.....	526,727	270,575	256,152	2,080	68,307
Divisions.					
London	89,840	41,595	39,245	202	21,317
South-Eastern..	43,495	22,568	21,127	363	6,515
South Midland	29,210	14,913	14,297	179	3,450
Eastern	26,238	13,354	12,884	141	2,869
South-Western..	29,808	14,844	14,964	216	2,663
West Midland ..	60,339	31,079	29,260	236	6,985
North Midland..	31,144	15,960	15,185	106	2,419
North-Western..	96,504	49,519	46,985	209	12,146
Yorkshire	59,994	31,117	28,877	185	5,432
Northern	34,782	18,017	16,675	116	2,657
WELSH	34,172	17,519	16,653	127	1,854

Note.—There were 38,079 deaths in 767 workhouses ; 23,454 deaths in 5,205 hospitals, and 6,672 deaths in 108 lunatic asylums in 1896.

BIRTHS.—Districts of Scotland.

1897.	Total.	Legitimate.		Illegitimate.
		Males.	Females.	
SCOTLAND	128,823	65,796	63,027	8,984
Northern	2,483	1,251	1,232	199
North-Western	3,766	1,890	1,876	234
North-Eastern	13,502	6,904	6,598	1,598
East Midland	17,869	9,111	8,758	1,296
West Midland	9,796	4,998	4,798	485
South-Western	58,196	29,785	28,411	3,316
South-Eastern	18,298	9,341	8,957	1,281
Southern	4,913	2,516	2,397	575

Strong arms are not necessary to wash

MARRIAGES.—Districts of Scotland.

1897.	Marriages.	
SCOTLAND	30,966	No particulars given of the various Churches or rites by which the Marriages are performed.
Northern	513	
North-Western	711	
North-Eastern	3,102	
East Midland.....	4,487	
West Midland.....	1,918	
South-Western	14,050	
South-Eastern	5,089	
Southern	1,096	

DEATHS.—Districts of Scotland.

1897.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
SCOTLAND	79,061	39,498	39,563	Details as to deaths in Workhouses, etc., not given.
Northern	1,764	790	974	
North-Western	3,066	1,499	1,567	
North-Eastern.....	7,023	3,426	3,597	
East Midland	11,646	5,609	6,037	
West Midland	5,809	2,949	2,860	
South-Western	34,063	17,422	16,641	
South-Eastern	12,297	6,169	6,128	
Southern	3,393	1,634	1,759	

BIRTHS.—Provinces of Ireland.

1896.	Total.	Legitimate.		Illegitimate.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
IRELAND	107,641	53,896	50,996	1,433	1,386
Leinster	27,419	13,751	13,000	347	321
Munster	25,440	12,715	12,146	288	291
Ulster	39,780	19,798	18,502	747	733
Connaught.....	15,002	7,632	7,278	51	41

with SUNLIGHT SOAP.

MARRIAGES.—Provinces of Ireland.

1896.	Total.	Church of Ireland.	Presbyterian.	Regd. Bdgs.	Reg's Office.	Quaker.	Jews.	Rom. Cath.
IRELAND.....	23,055	3,980	2,436	492	388	8	18	15,733
Leinster	6,409	855	56	65	153	4	9	5,267
Munster	4,773	291	11	17	22	—	5	4,427
Ulster	9,347	2,711	2,361	402	210	4	4	3,655
Connaught ..	2,526	123	8	8	3	—	—	2,384

DEATHS.—Provinces of Ireland.

1896.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
IRELAND	75,700	37,364	38,336	No particulars given of Deaths in Workhouses, etc., as in England.
Leinster	21,219	10,585	10,634	
Munster	17,600	8,823	8,777	
Ulster	27,964	13,427	14,537	
Connaught.....	8,917	4,529	4,388	

MARRIAGE RATE, PRICES OF WHEAT, &c.

Years.	Marriage rate.	Value per Head of Population of United Kingdom.			Average Price of Wheat per Quarter.	Amount cleared at the Bankers' Clearing House per Head of Population.
		Exports of British Produce.	Imports.	Total Exports and Imports.		
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s d.	£
1874	17·0	7 7 5	11 7 9	20 11 0	55 8	249
1884	15·1	6 10 6	10 18 4	19 4 1	35 8	215
1889	5·0	6 13 11	11 10 0	19 19 9	29 9	268
1890	15·5	7 0 7	11 4 5	19 19 7	31 11	271
1891	15·9	6 10 10	11 10 5	19 14 0	37 0	235
1892	15·4	5 19 2	11 2 5	18 15 6	30 3	220
1893	14·7	5 13 6	10 10 7	17 14 9	26 4	218
1894	15·1	5 11 6	10 10 7	17 11 9	22 10	211
1895	15·0	5 15 3	10 13 0	17 19 1	23 1	250
1896	15 8	6 1 8	11 3 11	18 14 1	26 2	247

There's no waste of money with SUNLIGHT SOAP.

Lever's Glycerine.

Glycerine is an important household article, as it is valuable for an immense variety of medical, dietetic, toilet, and other purposes. With a little knowledge the mother of a family can cure many ailments with the help of glycerine. It is, of course, of the highest importance that glycerine, used either medically or dietetically, should be *pure*. Much harm may be done, as, for instance, in skin disease, or in internal use, by *impure* glycerine, which is sometimes impregnated with dangerous, and even poisonous, substances. The British Pharmacopœia has instituted a number of tests to ascertain the purity of glycerine, therefore the public can protect themselves from danger by purchasing a glycerine which will stand these tests. The Glycerine manufactured by MESSRS. LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, at Port Sunlight, is *guaranteed* to stand *all* these tests, therefore it may be relied upon as absolutely safe for use in all circumstances.

A PHYSICIAN'S OPINION.—A West End Physician, writing on January 29th, 1897, says, "I find LEVER'S GLYCERINE of most excellent quality for internal use, having taken it myself. It is everything I can wish: I have therefore recommended it."

The "Young Ladies' Journal" for March 20th, 1897, says, in answer to one of its correspondents, "You can rely upon the quality of LEVER'S GLYCERINE."

SUNLIGHT SOAP does the work.

Some Household Uses of Lever's Glycerine.

Coughs.—For dry, irritating coughs LEVER'S GLYCERINE will be found most healing. It will speedily allay a hacking cough. A small teaspoonful should be swallowed very slowly. Those who dislike the sweetness of glycerine may mix it with a little lemon or orange juice, or even vinegar. This will be found very serviceable.

Chapped Hands and Lips.—Nothing keeps the hands in such good order as rubbing a little drop of LEVER'S GLYCERINE and water into them after washing. This is especially necessary in winter, and for those who have to do much house work. Nurses who have frequently to use carbolic acid are very apt to have rough hands. A little glycerine will keep them in order. If the hands have been much neglected and the skin is chapped, the glycerine may cause a little smarting. This shews the healing property of the glycerine is at work. Its use should be persisted in, and in a few days they will be quite smooth. When the glycerine is rubbed in, the hands should be wiped dry with a soft towel. Glycerine should always be diluted with a *little* water before being applied to the skin.

LEVER'S GLYCERINE and rose water (a pennyworth of rose water to an ounce of glycerine) is a delightful mixture for softening and perfuming the hands, and for curing chapped hands.

For Sweetening purposes.—LEVER'S GLYCERINE may be used to sweeten tea, coffee, &c., when sugar disagrees. It has just the opposite tendency of sugar—it *prevents* acidity and fermentation instead of increasing it.

Use SUNLIGHT SOAP next washing day.

The Limner's Romance.

By Sir WALTER BESANT.

(*Specially written for the* "Sunlight" Year-Book)

HE was received in a small lofty room which might have been the breakfast-room, but it was scantily furnished, with little more than a table and two or three chairs. The lady who had invited him to paint the portrait received him:

"I am glad," she said, extending a frigid hand, "that you have found yourself able to come."

She looked anything but glad. Her face was set like marble, with an expression which never varied; there was no sunshine in it, no possibility of a smile, no light in it: on the other hand there were none of the signs of discontent or of rebellion. Life had no joy for her: that could be read in her face at first sight, and continued to be read whenever one considered that face again. A handsome woman, about forty years of age, dressed in black silk with a suspicion of widow's weeds. What was the story of this woman? Why did she look so frigid? Why had the sunshine gone out of her face?

The portrait painter was quite a young man with a distinguished appearance, for which perhaps his ancestry were not responsible. The finest ancestry do sometimes produce the most undistinguished appearance; he, however, looked as if he was descended from the Howards. In addition to a distinguished appearance, this young man was acquiring a distinguished manner, with some air of dignity and the beginnings of authority—a most enviable possession. But the portrait painter's appearance and manners have nothing to do with this story.

"I understand," he said, "that it is your daughter whose portrait you wish me to attempt?"

"My daughter. She is engaged to be married. Her fiancé is abroad at present, but he comes home in May or June, when the wedding will be celebrated." In her voice there was perceptible a slight hesitation as if she was afraid of something; or uncertain about something; or anxious about something. "I wish to have the portrait finished before the wedding takes place."

SUNLIGHT SOAP whitens linens easily.

It was then about three in the afternoon of a January day. The place was a country house, not very ancient or picturesque: a square hall, built some time in the last century, adorned with a pediment and pilasters: in front a terrace:

"I am glad . . you have found yourself able to come." [p. 433.

at the back, gardens: all round it a park: the house which was set down naturally to a county family.

The young man's spirits fell as he stood before his frigid hostess and thought of the bare hall in which he had been

SUNLIGHT SOAP washes laces perfectly.

received, and the echoing footsteps and the gaunt breakfast-room where he was standing. However, he had come on business, and there was nothing more to be said.

"I will show you," said the lady, "the place which will be your studio. We must go at once if we wish to catch the daylight."

She led him across a great, bare hall. It ought to have been laid with mats and skins: the walls should have been covered with spears, pikes, swords and tapestry: there should have been armour and coats of arms: the empty, bare place should have been gleaming with andirons and piled up with blazing logs. There was nothing: the hall was quite empty of furniture and ornament. The broad staircase should have had a broad, thick carpet: it had nothing but narrow strips of common stair carpet such as one finds in a little villa. On the landing there were marks as if pictures had been hanging in the panels, but there was nothing: the stair carpet came to an end and they walked on the echoing boards.

The lady led her guest into a gallery running along the whole length of the house: a narrow gallery, but cheerful with the row of lofty windows. On the lower part of the walls were shelves for books, protected by brass wires so that no one should read any of the books: but they were gone: the shelves were empty. Above in the panels were portraits in oil for the most part of very inferior production. "I am brought here," thought the artist, "to add one more to this very second-rate collection. It is not complimentary."

"This was the library," said the lady, "until the books were taken away. I think you will find a good light at the north end for your studio. My daughter will meet you to-morrow morning. Perhaps you would like to make your arrangements at once, in readiness. Your room is the door next to this on the right. Your things have been taken up."

She left him in the library: the painter easily found his own room, brought up the easel and his tools, arranged his canvas, and put out his palette and paints at that end of the library which afforded him the best light. This little arrangement took him some time: before he had finished, the early evening fell upon the place; when everything was ready he sat down in a window seat and looked about him. There were about

SUNLIGHT SOAP does not shrink flannels.

twenty portraits on the walls, representing men and women chiefly of the last century. Being himself a portrait painter, this young man was not in the least astonished to find the faces in the picture frames beginning in the twilight to assume queer shapes and strange expressions: some of them threatened vindictively—why? Some of them scowled jealously—why? Some looked malignantly upon the young man—was it the jealousy of the artist? One picture attracted his attention more than all the others put together. It was the portrait of a girl. In the declining light he could see that the picture was very poorly and mechanically painted; but even a bad artist would not dispute the fact that he was painting a very remarkable face: a face quite out of the common; not beautiful in the ordinary sense of the word, but lovely, full of soft sweetness, with eyes such as might drive a man to love madness with yearning for them. He stood before this picture trying to make out what it would be like if the artist had been able to endow it with life. It grew almost dark; suddenly the face seemed to stand out of the canvas; the eyes which were there would follow one round; the room became filled with a strange light. It seemed to the young man as if they challenged admiration—a truly feminine thing to do.

This young man was not in the least affected by nerves, or by mirky terror, but suddenly he was seized with a shuddering, and hurried himself out of the gallery. At the door he turned and looked back. The last grey glories from the west fell upon those portraits, and they looked upon him reproachfully—why? He shuddered again and went out, closing the door. All through this great empty shell of a house the noise of that door echoed and reverberated.

It was then half-past four—what was he to do with the rest of the day? He slowly descended the stairs: he stood in the empty hall; the sound of his footsteps echoed up and down the stairs and from wall to wall. Heavens! What a silent house!

While he stood wondering, the same old footman who had received him came to his assistance. "I will show you your room," he said. "This way, sir." He led him into a morning room, poorly furnished, with one table, one arm-chair, and two ordinary chairs. There was a shelf with a few books:

Cheer up; try SUNLIGHT SOAP.

there were pens, ink and paper: there was a fire burning in the grate. "My lady says you will please make this room

"The painter saw a girl, slight, fair, tall." [p. 441.

your own during your stay. My lady's health will not permit her to pass the evening with you. There are books,

Thrifty housewives use SUNLIGHT SOAP.

she says, and if there is anything you want will you please ring for me."

"I shall do very well," he replied.

"Dinner at half-past seven," the footman went on: "I beg your pardon, sir, but my lady can't abide the smell of tobacco. It would be as much as my place is worth to smell of tobacco, and I did think, sir,"—he sniffed with curiosity almost scientific.

The young man groaned. "Very well," he said.

At half-past seven the footman led him to the dining-room, where he found the lady waiting for him. It was a dismantled dining-room: there was a makeshift table; a variable kind of sideboard and a few chairs. The walls had been stripped. He looked round for the daughter, but she did not appear. Dinner was simply terrible. The lady spoke not a single word. The claret would have been dear at twelve shillings. The things were ill-dressed and ill-served. When it was over the lady rose and stiffly wished him good-night. He returned to his own room. Decidedly his visit promised to be one of the greatest excitement and adventure.

"The house," he said, "is empty: all the furniture has been taken out of it, presumably to be sold. They are therefore hard up. Why was not her ladyship in the drawing-room to receive me? Because there is no drawing-room—that's the explanation. They live in the smaller rooms furnished anyhow. There has been a crash, yet they are going to pay me a hundred guineas for the portrait. I suppose it's the fiancé who pays. I wonder who he is. I wonder what sort of a girl it is. I wonder what makes the lady so cold. I wonder . . . (he yawned) . . . if I could smoke a pipe up the chimney. I suppose not . . I wonder how I shall get through the evening!"

At ten o'clock he went to his bedroom: it was a small room panelled with dark cedar beyond the power of any candle to light up. That it was furnished with a carved four-poster was to be expected. The young man put out the light and mounted the steps by which one ascended magnificently to that bed. Heavens! How silent the house was!

The reader expects a ghost; it was quite the kind of house where ghosts are seen; old and with broad corridors, stately stairs, panelled rooms, and painted ceilings, and

SUNLIGHT SOAP saves its cost in labour

ancient furniture. Moreover, the house was haunted by a silence which was supernatural. There was, however, no ghost: but there was a dream.

You have seen that among the family portraits in the library there was one which struck this painter for the beauty of the subject. In his dream the woman of this portrait appeared to him and spoke to him. "You are going," she said, "to paint my great-great-niece. She has got something of my face. Give her all my beauty and all my vivacity. No: not to take it from the thing they call my portrait. The limner was a coarse and common creature; he could not understand grace, and he could not recognise vivacity. You must take my portrait from myself—at once: and above all, remember the expression. Young man, you appear to be different from that limner—he got a guinea for the portrait, and lay at the village ale-house. Remember, I am all vivacity and sprightliness, and in my golden locks lie twenty thousand smiling Cupids, every one armed with a fatal dart, and my eyes are the eyes of Venus, goddess of love, soft and smiling; promising ten thousand joys—my lovers told me so—Come!"

In the morning the young man was called at nine. He started into sudden wakefulness, his mind aflame with the extraordinary beauty of the dream-woman. He could not wait: he flung himself into his clothes, and went into the library to see her portrait. There it was—the presentation of a beautiful girl drawn with a wooden fidelity: but where was the sprightliness? Where was the vivacity? Where were the Cupids in the curls? And where were the eyes of Venus, soft and smiling? Alas! They were not there. Nothing was there except the regular contour, the oval face, and the curls; in the fishy eyes reigned dulness; and the hairdresser, not Cupid at all, was visible in the artificial regularity of her curls.

His eyes fell upon the easel which he had set up the day before: something was on the canvas; he walked across the room to look at it. Heavens! There was the portrait of his dream-woman, roughly executed in chalk—he looked at his thumb—yes, and by himself. A rough design, but it was there, and it was true; the portrait might have taken half an hour, no more; but everything was there—a face of love-

liness unsurpassed, a look of vivacity extraordinary; eyes and lips and curls that breathed love and sweetness.

This young man was not of a kind to concern himself with ghosts. He had no terrors of, nor any belief in, supernatural visitations. All he understood was that he had somehow been attracted by a portrait: that he had dreamed about

"The mother . . . watched it eagerly." p. 442.

it: that in his dream he endowed the original of this portrait with charms which she perhaps never possessed: and that under the influence of the dream he had got out of bed, and actually in the dark, rubbed into the canvas her face as he saw it, loving and ravishing. "I've been sleep-walking," he murmured; "lucky for me that was only the library."

He went back to his room in meditative mood. Sleep-

walking is never a pleasant thing to think about; sleep-walking combined with portrait painting, is rather terrifying. If dreams are to be reproduced by the somnambulist, Heaven only knows what things may be depicted upon the canvas, or what charges may be brought against an artist!

II.

He breakfasted alone. After breakfast he sent word to the lady that he was at her service at any time that would be convenient. At eleven o'clock he awaited his sitter. By this time he had removed the canvas with the chalk sketch and had replaced it by another.

The lady entered the room, bringing her daughter with her. The painter saw a girl, slight, fair, tall; she was certainly beautiful, so far as features can make a girl beautiful; but there was a look in her face as of settled despondency. A girl of twenty-one or so ought not to wear such sadness in her face—it is not natural. As the artist gazed upon the face he became aware of a wonderful resemblance. The features—the face—the eyes—were the same as those of his dream-woman. But not the expression.

The lady did not introduce her daughter. She merely said, "Where will you place your sitter's chair?" She criticised the pose; she suggested changes; she was satisfied at last; she took a chair and looked on while the sitting lasted.

It lasted for an hour: then the girl rose without expressing the least interest in the picture or even looking at it, and left the room.

"What do you think of your subject?" asked the lady.

"She has a very beautiful face and a shapely head. Unfortunately—"

"What is unfortunate?"

"Her expression. There is a melancholy in her face which would be fatal to her portrait. Unless one was painting Ariadne."

"The melancholy will vanish before long. Meantime, you need not transfer that part of her face to the canvas."

"If you desire—if you wish—if you authorize—I will paint your daughter as she ought to be—as she was, perhaps, originally."

Soapmakers to Her Majesty the Queen.

"You mean with vivacity and cheerfulness. My daughter is, naturally, the most vivacious girl possible. There are reasons—I need not state them—why this cheerfulness is for the moment—I do not say destroyed—rather suspended. You cannot, believe me, put too much light and cheerfulness into her face."

When the lady left him he took up the canvas with the portrait of the dream upon it and substituted it for the doleful face he had just begun.

III.

So the sittings began; so they went on, day after day, always the same. The girl came with her mother, took her seat, and moved not so much as a finger while the sitting lasted. She took no notice of the artist, not even to recognise his presence. She paid no attention to the picture, she would not even look at it. For the rest of the day she was invisible. She did not appear at breakfast or at dinner. If the artist went out into the park or the gardens he never met her, and he never heard her voice or passed her in the house. He began, however, to understand that the portrait was painted against her wish, and that she consented to sit only in obedience to her mother. The mother, on the other hand, was most anxious about the picture. She watched it eagerly; she criticised, she questioned; here the light was too strong, here it was too weak, here she wanted more colour. Her eagerness about the picture was certainly remarkable. It was evidently intended for something more than a mere family portrait to hang on these walls.

Once the artist offered some kind of apology for the joyousness of the face.

"I have made it too—too joyous, perhaps."

"No, you cannot put too much happiness into the face. Of course there is no such thing as happiness in the world—we all know that. But young girls sometimes dream of happiness. My girl did—if they only knew!"

"Pray," she asked after a pause. "are you married yet, or engaged?"

"Neither—yet."

"You will be some time or other. You look like a young

Sensible Housewives use SUNLIGHT SOAP.

man who is born to dream of happiness. Then you will learn the truth—will learn the truth."

"I hope not—I would rather continue in a dream."

"How dare you paint me smiling?" [p. 446.

"If man knew woman he would hate her. If woman knew man she would loathe him."

"And this cloud of melancholy—do you think it will vanish in time?"

Turn over a new leaf: use SUNLIGHT SOAP.

"When young people know nothing of the truth they live in a fool's paradise. My daughter fancied herself in love. I only tell you what you must have guessed: then she was as animated as you have represented her. She cannot put that dream to the test of reality: so she became sad. She has to realize the true meaning of life and its duties: and this makes her still more melancholy. In a few months, when she has learned what things really mean, the melancholy will vanish, and then the resignation which marks the average human face will take its place."

"Then what will become of the picture?"

"It will be for her—and for me—a memory of the past. For another person, also deeply concerned, it will be a hope—never to be realised—of the future."

So she left the painter.

"You have been in love—very much in love," the artist addressed his portrait, "and you had to give him up. Why? The usual obstacle, I suppose: want of money. Her ladyship evidently expects much money. Where is the chap, I wonder? He ought to carry you off to Gretna Green. With such a face and such a look you would enjoy being carried off to Gretna Green. And who is the other fellow—the happy fellow who will look at the portrait and will expect you to put in these smiles and this vivacity? Happy bridegroom! Happy bride!"

IV.

The sittings lasted a fortnight. By that time the portrait was so far advanced that there remained only some part of the dress and some part of the background, which could be finished in London. The head and face were quite finished. Even her ladyship was satisfied at last that they could not be improved by any touch or any alteration. The girl's face stood out from the canvas strong and clear, a marked personality. She was perfectly happy: the world was, to her, the best of all possible worlds. Her loveliness was of the kind that wants sunshine: in her hand she had a letter: the artist introduced the letter just to suggest the reason for her happiness which was greater than could be accounted for by mere youth.

The last sitting came to an end. As the clock struck twelve the girl rose and turned to go.

See that the word "Sunlight" is upon every tablet.

"He stood before the picture." [p. 447.

"You have not seen your portrait," said her mother. "It is going up to town to-day. Won't you look at it once, before you go?"

She sullenly obeyed. Then she turned to the artist with a flush on her cheek, and a new light in her eyes.

One trial of SUNLIGHT SOAP ensures constant use.

"How dare you paint me smiling and laughing? How dare you paint me as if I were happy?"

"I paint your face," he replied, "as Nature intended it to be. You were made for happiness. You ought to be happy."

"Made for happiness," she repeated, turning to her mother. "Why am I not happy then?"

"You will be," said her mother. "In a very few months you will understand the realities of life. They are position and rank, wealth and power. There is nothing else, believe me. All the rest is will-o'-the-wisp."

She shook her head. "Take your lying picture," she said to the artist, "out of my sight. I should like to cut it to pieces and burn it. If life has nothing but position and wealth, paint me with despair upon my face! That is what Nature intended." So she flung out of the room. And this was all the discourse the painter ever had with his sitter.

V.

The artist took his picture back to London. He had had a curious experience. Here was a girl, it was quite clear, going to be forced into a marriage against her will, and though her heart was given to another man. Not a meek girl who would sit down and do what she was told and then languish away—not at all; a girl who would make no disguise of her repugnance, and would go into her new life rebelliously—perhaps to end it disastrously. He looked at his picture. There was the look of possible rebellion; of stubborn resolution; the picture, as all good portraits should do, contained more than the painter had thought of when he painted it. "I do not envy the man," said the artist.

He sent it to the Academy. It was accepted and hung in a good position. And the loveliness of the face caused a little crowd all day long to gather round it.

Now, on the day of the private view, but in the morning, the girl's mother, accompanied by a gentleman, made straight for the picture. The gentleman was in all respects *comme il faut*, properly dressed, properly groomed, about thirty years of age, and good looking, as men go. As he passed through the room, one or two who knew him by sight whispered, "Lord S. He's engaged to the girl of that portrait on the other side—very pretty girl."

The daily use of SUNLIGHT SOAP

He stood before the picture, but his face did not express gratification. He turned to the mother.

"This is intended," he said, "by the fellow who painted it, as a portrait of Margaret."

"Yes. A wonderful likeness, is it not?"

Now, if the painter had been present—unfortunately he was not—he would have understood certain things. For a heavy cloud fell upon the man's face; his lower lip protruded in very ugly fashion. "I should very much like, I confess," he said, "to see Margaret resemble this portrait. So far, she is as cold as ice. I didn't know she could smile. I confess that I thought I was going to marry a statue."

"You shall see her, after marriage——"

"Yes, no doubt," he interrupted. "But I will see her like this before marriage. Since she can smile and laugh and be happy when I am not with her, I shall make it my business to find out why she cannot laugh and be happy when I am with her."

With these words he left his companion and walked away. And Margaret's mother sank into a seat with white and terrified face. The painter had made the girl too joyous, you see.

VI.

The Royal Academy keeps its doors open, as all the world knows, till the end of July.

It was in the morning of a day in the last week that the portrait painter of whom we have been speaking paid a farewell visit to the Exhibition. He had three portraits exhibited, and on the close of the Exhibition the pictures were all going off to their owners. He also had in his pocket a letter from the lady. "Dear Sir," it ran, "will you kindly forward, on the close of the Exhibition, my daughter's portrait to Christopher Armiger, Esq., Bendor Mansions, Brook Street, W.?" "Armiger?" he repeated, "Armiger? There was an Armiger at Pembroke—Christopher Armiger, too. I suppose she has married him, and has now exchanged sadness for resignation in a world where there is no happiness."

He made his way to the picture: it was the best he had ever done. "But then," he said, "I was helped by that most

providential dream. It isn't her face—it is the face of her great-great-aunt. I wish I could see more of the lady. I wish she would come to me again in a vision of the night: but she won't. Heavens! What a face it is! Did one ever see more happiness in any human face? What did the mother say? Nothing but a dream. If man knew woman he would hate her: if woman knew man she would loathe him. Now she

"Do you like it, Christie?" [p. 449.

is married with all her sadness upon her—and that heavy, black cloud which spoiled her face. Who could marry a girl with all the signs of disgust stamped upon her, visible beneath the bridal veil? Armiger—Armiger, of Pembroke—why—I remember now: he had no money: not a mag: he came up to town, like any other fellow, to make his fortune. Armiger—there was another Christopher Armiger, I suppose." And so he went on in his mind, while his eyes rested with ever increasing pleasure on the lovely girl of his canvas.

Don't buy adulterated soaps;

While he was sitting there a couple came along and planted themselves between the seat and the canvas.

"Do you like it, Christie?"

The painter started. He recognised the voice which he had only heard once.

"Do you like it?" the girl repeated.

"Like it? Madge mine, it is splendid! Only, of course," the man's voice dropped, "it does not do you justice. Nothing could—nothing could!"

She laughed. She turned her head to smile upon him. It was the girl of the portrait. And she had gone back to the happiness of her former dream! Her face expressed all the vivacity, sprightliness and joy that the artist had put into the picture. Wonderful! Then Christopher—who was Christopher? It must have been the first man, after all, not the second.

"It is exactly like you, Madge," the lover, who was also the bridegroom, whispered. "When—that day—in the garden. Oh! you were so full of happiness, and it made me so proud."

"Foolish boy," she said. "They say the portrait is like that of my great-great-aunt Dorothy. We have got it painted and hanging in the library. But her picture wants life. The original was full of vivacity and sprightliness. There are some verses addressed to her—silly extravagances, you know. I've got a copy locked up somewhere.

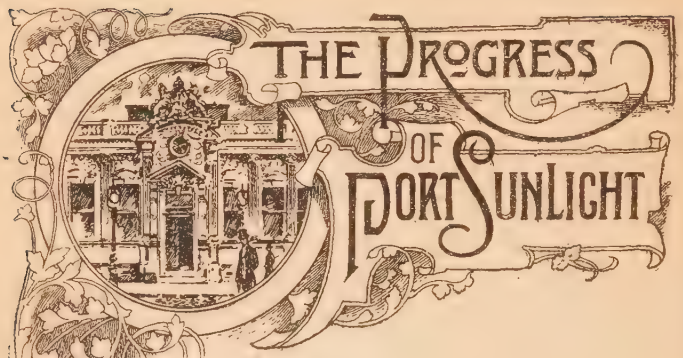
> "'Venus herself is in thine eyes revealed,
> And every curl a Cupid keeps concealed.'"

"I must read the whole of that adorable poem," said Christopher. "Meanwhile, we shall have the portrait all to ourselves in a few days."

They passed on.

"I wonder!" said the painter, looking after them.

And then the conclusion of the story flashed across his mind.



(*Reprinted from "The Illustrated London News.*")

HAVE you ever thought that for the well-informed man a map of the County of Cheshire more than ten years old is of no use, for it actually omits the name of a town which even the savage South Sea Islander of to-day knows of? The omission was not the cartographer's: it was Cheshire's; for even the President of the Geographical Society in 1888 could not have foreseen that the bare strip of land by Bromborough Pool on the Mersey was to blossom into a beautiful little town, giving work to over two thousand people on the spot, and to hundreds of others in America and in different parts of Great Britain. Ten years ago cattle were grazing on this spot: to-day their place is taken by charming brick villas; and yet pasture, which has disappeared in well-paved streets, is made up for by the oil-cake that the town produces in abundance. When you read the story of this town you cease to believe that England is played out, and that America alone can build cities in a day.

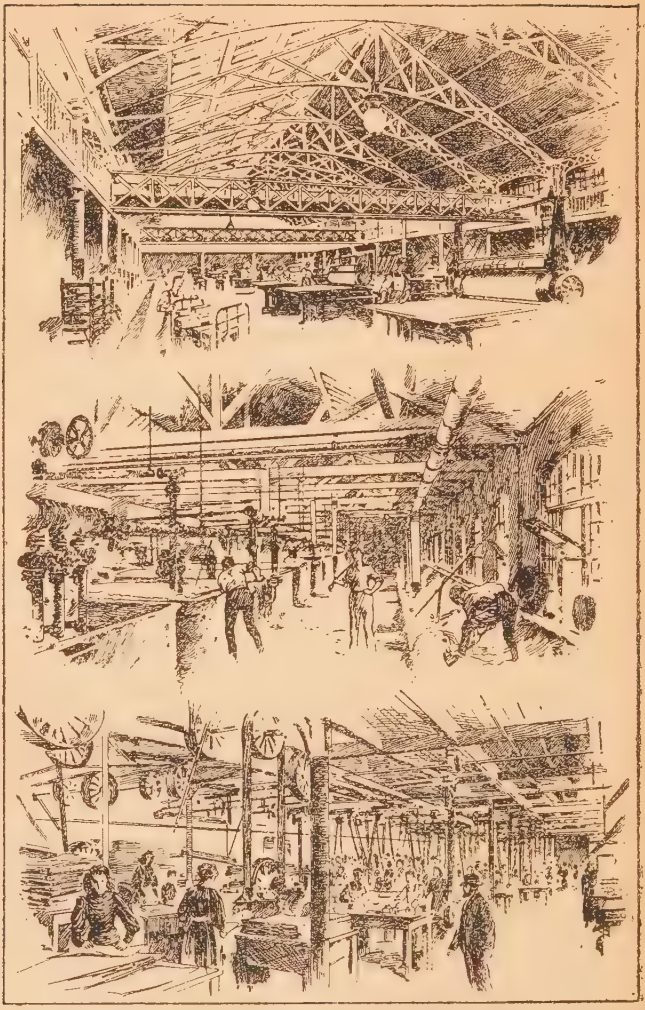
If the men who have built Port Sunlight—for such is the name of this new town in ancient Cheshire—had resolved,

when starting out on their surprising travels, to assume a name, they would have hunted the dictionaries in vain to find a better word than "Lever." As a matter of fact, they were christened Lever; and the name has not been arbitrary, for have they not raised up a town where there were but green fields, creating wealth (and health) by their endeavour?

In January, 1886, Lever Brothers started making soap at Warrington to the extent of twenty tons a week, and this quantity had increased by December to 270 tons. The great month of the year of Jubilee saw the Queen celebrating fifty years of her power and the progress of her realm; while Warrington witnessed as the output from the Sunlight Works nine times fifty tons of soap. And Warrington at last could afford no more room for the industry; so the brothers bought fifty-two acres of land at Bromborough Pool, near Birkenhead, in the adjacent county of Cheshire, and settled down to business. To-day their holding has increased to 200 acres; though the up-to-date gazetteer would discuss it not in the term acreage, but as the town of Port Sunlight, which is peopled by three thousand souls and has a manufacturing capacity of 2,400 tons of soap per week. The town is remarkable (the faithful gazetteer would tell us) for its beautiful architecture, for its curious organisation and for the quality of its products. And ten years hence even this information will be out of date, for Port Sunlight is only in its infancy. Its energy is boundless: for even round this one staple product there may cluster a series of different aspects of commercial enterprises, which will bring the mother country into closer contact with her children in the remotest corners of the empire. Who says Romance is dead? Why Haroun Al Raschid himself, in his wildest moments of fantastic imagining, never conjured up so wonderful an Arabian Night's tale.

How has it been done? How have these very real master-builders set about their work? You will find among the hows and whys that they have laid the foundations of their enterprise in the quality of their goods. They have created a first-class article by using only the best materials; so that when you try them once, you rely on them ever after, and as more people have found out, this Port Sunlight has grown and grown like the little peach on the orchard tree which dazzled Mr. Eugene Field's children.

on your next Washing-day. Q 2



1. The Printing Room. 2. The Soap-Boiling Works. 3. The Card-box Making Room.

Don't grow old before your time:

To ensure their getting the best materials, the Levers (by name and nature) have taken to manufacturing some of the more important raw products of which soap is formed. One of the most important of these is cotton-seed and cocoa-nut oil. The former is manipulated at Port Sunlight, the seed being brought from Egypt. Barge after barge, laden with the cotton-seed which has been unloaded from steamers in the Mersey, are brought safely into Port Sunlight Harbour, and raised by means of an elevator to the top story of a towering red-brick warehouse, from which they are ingeniously conveyed to the base, where it is induced under persuasive pressure to yield up its valuable oil. The method is very simple in principle. The seed is first thoroughly freed from all dirt and dust, a powerful magnet during this process extracting any metallic impurities. It is then conveyed into vast kettles, where it is thoroughly cooked. When that is done, it proceeds on its journey into great hydraulic presses, where the oil is thoroughly squeezed out. The Levers want the oil; farmers eagerly buy the cake that remains in the familiar oblong shape to fatten their cattle on. Thus does commerce and agriculture meet. The two things are not antagonistic at all, as the fiery disputants of an earlier day were pleased to argue. They are inter-dependent. The extracted oil is then pumped into tanks, where it is thoroughly purified, and after that it is stored in a series of vast cisterns, that look exactly like gasometers to the visitor. The residue which will not purify is converted into pitch, and that, again, is sold to the electric companies, to be used as insulating material; so that when the Levers telegraph to Sydney, the cables might possibly have been protected by this very product which they manufactured at Port Sunlight.

And they are in constant touch with Sydney, for it is there they get their cocoa-nut oil from, Australasia and the South Seas gaining the benefit which falls to Egypt in the case of cotton seed. The romance of the South Seas has been brought home vividly to us of late by a series of writers, of whom Mr. Louis Becke is one of the best known. The cocoa-nut is the commercial basis of the beautiful islands, just as it is one of the pleasures of the Londoner on Hampstead Heath. The natives of Polynesia gather the nuts, crack them, and maidens of the Happy Isles take out the white

use SUNLIGHT SOAP.

part, or "copra," and dry it carefully in the sun, so that it may be converted into Sunlight thousands of miles away. A little fleet of handy trading vessels sails from isle to isle, collecting the copra (which is the coin of those realms) in exchange for the products of civilization which they require. Thus, Polynesia having been satisfied, the laden fleet sails for Sydney, where the Levers have erected great crushing-mills on White Bay, Balmain. The vessels moor by a spacious pier, 160 feet long, and unload their cargoes into the mills, which cover five acres, and are equipped with the very best machinery. The process of extraction is somewhat similar to that used for the cotton-seed at Port Sunlight. The oil is stored in two enormous tanks five-and-twenty feet in diameter, and each capable of holding 80,000 gallons—that is, from 300 to 320 tons—of oil. It is then drawn off into casks—which are made on the premises from Tasmanian blackwood slabs—and brought to England by the Levers' own steamers, to be used in the manufacture of the soap which will yet find its way back to Australia as to the uttermost corners of the earth.

The copra-cake is eagerly sought for by the Australian graziers, for, unlike some cakes, it gives no taint to the butter made from the milk of cows fed on it. Indeed, though the works are kept running day and night (by three shifts of men), the demand is far greater than the supply. Then the company has a mill at Vicksburg, on the Mississippi, where the cotton-seed grown in that fertile region is crushed. This mill can turn out over two hundred tons daily. The raw cotton-seed or copra in all these mills is almost exclusively handled by machinery, so that the seed is scarcely touched by hand from the time it is unloaded until it is manufactured into cake; and yet hundreds of people are engaged in the different centres.

Thus you see we have only started with the constituents of soap to find Egypt, Australia, Tasmania, and the South Seas being the gainers thereby, to say nothing of America, for the Levers have a huge mill at Vicksburg, on the banks of the Mississippi, for crushing cotton-seed, and a perfect army of helpers and servers of every kind—from engineers to coopers and sailors—and of every shade and tongue is employed. Think how infinitely greater its ranks become before

Put aside your own opinion next washing-day,

you have landed into Port Sunlight the crude products of the manufactured articles for which it is famous.

Let us pass rapidly to the combining point of all this effort—the actual act of soap-boiling. This process is conducted in a vast room, and situated in the block which is the nucleus of the 55 acres which contain the actual works. There you see eighty-four huge pans, fourteen feet deep, each capable

Oil Mills, Port Sunlight.

of holding sixty tons of liquid soap; and they bubble and foam and surge sullenly as if the antagonistic elements in each—the oils and the alkalies—were struggling to retain their characteristics before entering into the chemical unity which makes them soap. And yet the smell is not offensive, as it often is in such circumstances, for here the ingredients are of the purest; that is why every year sees the number of the

pans increased to meet the market. When the boiling is accomplished, the soap is run from the pans above to an enormous array of iron boxes (or frames) in a room below, where it cools its troubled spirit, as if its anti-union protest had better be given up. The sides of the boxes are then removed, and the solid blocks of soap remain, row on row, waiting to be cut with machinery on the same floor into slabs and then into bars—a very interesting process. To watch the ingenious machinery stamp each tablet, to see the nimble fingers of the girls perform the packing into paper at lightning speed, is an object-lesson in modern activity which no mere written description can really present in all its vividness.

It is needless to point out here the valuable quality of the soap. It is made, as I have said, from the purest materials; uncombined alkali is quite absent from it, its percentage of water is low, while its detergent qualities are high, and it has no free fatty acids or unsaponified fats. All this is ensured by constantly testing. In the laboratory, which is like a big technical school, every one of the raw products is put to a searching examination. Every cask of oil is tested.

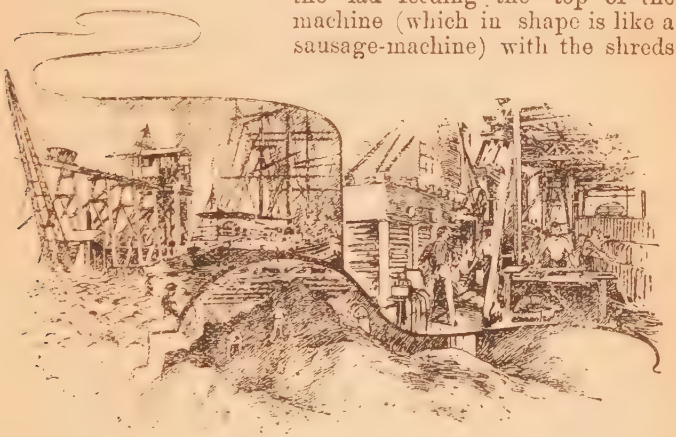
Every vat of soap during the process of boiling comes twice under the analyst's eye, and he has it through his hands again in the cold state. So it is checked at every conceivable point, and nothing of an inferior quality can leave the place.

Though Sunlight still remains their staple product, the Levers manufacture between thirty and forty different kinds of household soap in their works to suit different markets. One of the best known is Lifebuoy Soap, which, being impregnated with carbolic acid, is a most effective disinfectant, as everybody knows. Quite recently, however, a new brand has been added, of which a great more will be heard yet. This is toilet soap.

Soap is manipulated for the toilet entirely by what is called the milling process. You start with a bar of the purest white soap you can get. In order to expel from it the slightest suspicion of moisture, it must be shredded by machinery into tiny pieces. These are dried by hot air in a sort of oven, so that they emerge perfectly dry. The particles are then ready for the perfumer and colourist. Placing these in deep zinc

Woollens and flannels are kept soft

trays, he adds a few drops of the required scent, then some drops of the necessary colouring pigment, and stirs the mass up with a big wooden ladle, so that the whole becomes thoroughly mixed. The mass is then put through another machine, and comes out in long shreds, like so many beautiful coloured ribbons, light as air to the touch. It is then transferred to another machine, which converts it back into the solid by means of an Archimedes screw, which jams all the particles into a solid mass. It is fascinating to watch the lad feeding the top of the machine (which in shape is like a sausage-machine) with the shreds



Views at the Sydney Oil Mills.

1. Discharging Copra. 2. Finishing Mills and Presses. 3. In the Copra Store.

and particles, and then to see the solid bar emerge at the mouth. It moves slowly along, and would continue its course *ad infinitum* did not a boy stand at the mouth and bring down a little knife at stated intervals, which cuts the bar into equal lengths, and then it comes to the stamper. He sits before the die which he works by hand; if the stamping were done automatically each tablet would have to be shot out, and this would damage its surface here and there, flattening this corner and chipping the next. No; it must be done by hand to be done well. Moving a horizontal wheel above him, the boy brings the die

down, and then by another turn the other way relieves the tablet, which comes out smooth and clean. A companion boy packs the tablets in a box, which is ultimately taken to another room, where the rough edges are smoothed down by a bevy of pinafored maids, while another set pack them tenderly in pretty coloured wrappers, ready for your toilet-table.

It all looks so very simple in the end; but how many centuries have been spent in perfecting the art! Even the Romans, who made Chester, which is not far from Port Sunlight, knew not soap; and the beautiful women of Greece were still farther away from it. But the Levers have all that the world had learnt at their disposal—the failures and the successes of past generations and the experience of themselves to develop the art of the toilet. That is why they must succeed here too. Although they have entered on this branch only recently, the machinery they have laid down is insufficient to meet the demands which the public are laying on them, and already extension is demanded. A visit to this department is full of interest, for everything is beautifully sweet and clean—the floors are made of wood blocks—and the air is laden with sweet scents. Perhaps, too, the polite manager will open the great safe in his spacious laboratory, in which he locks up the more precious perfumes. Here is a tiny hermetically-sealed bottle with a pale liquid that cost £40; there a great horn full of paste which he can transform into marvellous bouquets; while round shelves of the room itself are ranged big bottles with divers hued liquids, which would require a very skilled chemist to name and appreciate.

We have said that the capacity of the works at Port Sunlight is 2,400 tons a week; but to the lay reader the figures mean little. But you will understand clearly what this means, you will grasp the magnitude of the operations carried on, when you glance at some side aspects of the works. Take, for instance, the mere labels which are used and the pamphlets circulated. Why, the printing department alone is as big as many an illustrated weekly's premises. The "composing" is done in the glass-enclosed gallery—for all the works are most ingeniously devised—of a large hall, on the floor of which a score of machines are whirring. One great rotary

Views in Port Sunlight Village.

with SUNLIGHT SOAP.

prints 24,000 pamphlets of thirty-two pages each every hour of the working day (which is but eight hours long). Others spin out 80,000 wrappers per hour; several others turn out double-coloured labels like magic. Certain it is that few London offices have such a polyglot part to play, for Sunlight literature of one kind or another is printed in thirty different languages. It is easy to understand Sunlight *Savon* or *Seife*, or even *Jabon Luz del Sol*, but when it comes to Arabic and Russian characters, the imagination stops. The almanack of the firm alone is so widely distributed that the issue has been in progress on the machines for many months. In another gallery scores of stitching-machines are at work for very life. This will give you some idea of what is the enormous sale of these soaps.

In another department you will see the manufacture of card-boxes by the thousand, while the joiners' shop and wood-box factory is a perfect marvel. The wood comes prepared from Norway in short pieces ready for use. First you find machines painting the wood in two colours. The four sides are then morticed by machinery, and in a moment you see a boy place the four sides in a frame which crushes, and the box is ready. Thousands of boxes are made every day in the works, being transferred immediately to the packing-rooms on endless chains. The polyglotism of their superscriptions is bewildering, but who shall try to account for all the different uses they are put to in every corner of the world when they are empty?

We have already referred to the laboratory. Besides testing the raw products and the manufactured soap, the chemists employed here also deal carefully with the glycerine, which is recovered from the lees. Long ago soap-boilers used to let the glycerine pass away as waste; but the days of such prodigality have gone, and now glycerine is one of the most valuable bye-products of soap-making. "Waste not, want not"—that is one of the mottoes by which the Levers have lived and learned how to grow rich.

Again, there is the counting-house, where a hundred and seventy-five clerks are employed. They are accommodated in a very handsome hall. On one side are ranged the rooms of the heads of the firm, on the other the heads of departments are accommodated, these rooms looking on to the central

office. Few banks are better equipped. At present there are sub-offices in London, Hamburg, Brussels, Rotterdam, Sydney, Toronto, and New York, and shortly all the principal towns in the United Kingdom will be similarly equipped.

Equally indicative of the enormous business done are the arrangements for facilitating transport. Not only are there docks, affording water communication to Liverpool, Birkenhead, and Garston Docks, to chemical works at Widnes, St. Helen's, and Runcorn, to the salt-works at Northwich, and to the Manchester Ship Canal, but there are railway-sidings

connecting the works with the London and North-Western and Great Western joint lines. No man who knows the Thames needs to be told of the huge bonded warehouse at Paul's Wharf, Upper Thames Street, where you will see barges laden with boxes of soap all day long.

We have said that Port Sunlight has laid its foundations on the quality of its productions. I must add the heart as well, for the Levers have lifted to a high level the lives of the people who have helped them to acquire wealth. Not only is the work in the great factory conducted under the best conditions, free from the usual disagreeable character of such operations,

Year in, Year out, use SUNLIGHT SOAP.

which make the ordinary soap-works a terror to a neighbourhood, but the Levers have built the prettiest little town we have ever seen to shelter their workers. The ingenuity of the architecture and its variety are probably unequalled in any similar area in the country, so that Port Sunlight, in point of its appearance, fully justifies its ambitious name. There are no fewer than two hundred and seventy-eight cottages in the town, illustrating, as such an ancient county as Cheshire should do, the best that old English architecture stood for. There is nothing of that abomination, the model dwelling, in them. They are beautiful—some half-timbered—two of them are actually reproductions of Shakspere's cottage at Stratford-on-Avon, with quaint nooks and corners, and fascinating gables. Each cottage has a pretty lawn, while on an ancient strip of land there are neat kitchen-gardens, for which the Levers supply water free. The rents vary from three shillings to five or six shillings a week, and there are no taxes. The streets realise on a small scale the ideal Continental boulevard, bordered with elm and chestnut trees. The children of the town are educated in the charming schools, which delight the eye after the repulsive yellow-brick barracks that the London School Board scholar is penned up in. The schools are self-supporting, and accommodate five hundred little Sunlights. The central hall, off which the class-rooms run, is converted into a church every Sunday, and different clergymen conduct worship in it. When the girls grow up and go into the works, they do not cease to be connected with the educational aspects of the town, for they have a spacious institute of their own, where they are taught cookery, dressmaking, shorthand, and other things; one shilling (supplemented by the firm) paying for a course of twelve lessons in any subject. The sewing class enables the girls to make their own clothes. They also have a reading-room, and an excellent restaurant where hot dinners are served at from a penny to fourpence. The men have equal privileges. They have, to begin with, the great hall, christened after Mr. Gladstone, who opened it in 1891. Every Sunday evening concerts of sacred music are held in it, and during the week lectures are often given, or the Sunlight Band, which is uniformed free of cost by the firm, hold their practice there. Besides the lecture-room, there is a large

kitchen, where the workers can get their dinners cooked. Across the road the Men's Club can give you a game of bowls, while there also is a billiard-room. The village stores are run by the community, and the village council plays the part of mayor and corporation. And the town includes two substantial bridges: one across a beautiful strip of garden or

valley, the other, which was opened last June by Mr. Reid, the Premier of New South Wales, spans a tributary of the Mersey. Much has been done, and yet the place is only in its first youth. Where will it end? That would be hard to say, because their soap will always be in demand, and the best types of it will cap the market.

---

the buttons on the clothes will stay.

THE

Literary and Art Competitions.

THE substantial money prizes offered to successful competitors in the 1898 "SUNLIGHT" YEAR-BOOK Literary Competitions induced thousands to compete, papers being sent in from all parts of the United Kingdom and even from the uttermost ends of the earth. The space at our disposal unfortunately does not permit us to print a list of the prize-winners, but a complete list was sent to every competitor as soon as the competitions were decided in the spring of 1898. The successful competitors have already received our congratulations, and we feel confident that those who were not successful on that occasion have not lost heart but will enter the contest for our 1899 competitions with renewed energy. The papers were all remarkably well written, and they bore unmistakable evidence of having been carefully thought out. The contributions on Economy in the Home (B 1) and Home Decoration (B 2) were of a very high standard indeed, and though there was a slight tendency manifested on the part of some of the writers to drift from the one subject to the other and *vice versa*, yet, taken altogether, the competition was an unqualified success and proved moreover that the ladies are as skilled in wielding the pen as they are in using SUNLIGHT SOAP. The papers on "Window Gardening" were very creditable to the writers, several of whom were experienced gardeners, and they imparted some valuable information as to the probable cost of the undertaking, and mentioned a variety of flowering plants which it is possible to cultivate with pleasure and profit.

In the papers on Emigration there were some very useful hints offered to the intending emigrant as to how he might find a home and live comfortably in the land of his adoption. From the papers it would appear that the young industrious artizan will find scope for his ability in Australia or South Africa, while those interested in farming and kindred pursuits cannot do better than proceed to the granary of the World, the Great North-West.

A story is always interesting when it is well told, but there are few indeed who are really gifted with the art of blending together fact and fiction in such a way as to merit appreciation. The number of romances sent in for the SUNLIGHT and LIFEBUOY COMPETITION was enormous, and what is more, they were cleverly written. But some of the writers failed to observe the principal condition of the competition; they omitted to introduce SUNLIGHT SOAP or LIFEBUOY SOAP into their narratives, or when they did observe the rule they did so in only a half-hearted fashion. We are pleased, however, to state that in many other cases the plots were carefully developed, and where the story was not overburdened with unnecessary details the result was very

Drop the old hard way: use SUNLIGHT SOAP.

satisfactory. To skilfully weave SUNLIGHT SOAP into a story or to make that useful and popular commodity a base upon which to construct a narrative interesting to old and young is a task which is well worthy of the pen of a great novelist, and the successful competitors may indeed feel proud of their efforts in this direction. The successful competitors also ran one another very closely in the LIFEBUOY romances, and it was not without some difficulty that the prizes were awarded in this competition.

The essays on Our Homes and Surroundings in the past and present centuries were a trifle weak; some of the writers evidently laboured under a misconception of what was required from them, as they dealt with the political instead of the purely domestic side of the question.

The opinion as to what is the Greatest Problem in the Life of a Married Man and Woman respectively was not very decisive, but the successful competitors in the Problem Competition were no doubt delighted to find that their views on the subject were of benefit to them financially.

The contrast between a washing day of 1798 and 1898 was well depicted, and the essayists all agreed that SUNLIGHT SOAP possessed the wonderful properties of making homes bright and labour light.

That there are ways and means for obtaining a livelihood if people will only put their shoulders to the wheel, was clearly demonstrated by a number of writers who gave the result of their experiences in the battle of life, and the essentials to success were considered to be industry, economy, and perseverance. One competitor mentioned how he was enabled to build up a very successful laundry business by using SUNLIGHT SOAP, which produced the best results with little trouble.

On the subject of the Profitable Rearing of Poultry the articles sent in were all to the point, and many valuable hints were given by the writers as to the most lucrative way to conduct poultry farming.

Longevity can best be attained by using SUNLIGHT SOAP and LIFEBUOY SOAP. This was the unanimous verdict of many competitors who have passed the allotted span, and who submitted papers on the subject, "To what I attribute my long life of 75 years or over." If the views of the writers be a correct guide there is no need for anyone to go in search of the legendary "Fountain of Youth," so long as SUNLIGHT and LIFEBUOY Soaps are easily obtainable.

Several excellent rules for domestic happiness were enumerated by competitors, but in the competition on "How I Invest My Savings" there was certainly room for improvement. Judged from every standpoint, however, the 1898 "SUNLIGHT" YEAR-BOOK Literary Competitions were exceedingly popular, and we heartily congratulate the successful competitors.

The competitions in black-and-white and colour work were unique and effective, but it would have been much better if the artists had been a little more original in their style and treatment.

With SUNLIGHT SOAP no hard rubbing is required.

Sunlight Corner for the Little Ones.

A large number of letters were received for this competition from our little friends in all parts of the United Kingdom, and in some cases from children living in distant parts of the world. It afforded us great pleasure to read the very creditable compositions of these little "Sunbeams," and we trust that as they grow up they will not forget the kindly thoughts and actions they have so nicely described in their letters to us.

Competitions for 1899.

Particulars of the "SUNLIGHT" YEAR-BOOK Competitions for 1899, in which we are again offering valuable prizes, are given on the following pages; the subjects are so varied that they are certain to interest both old and young. We recommend our readers to enter these Competitions with a determination to do their utmost to win one of the many valuable prizes we offer. Remember that "Faint heart never won fair lady."

LEVER BROTHERS, LIMITED.

PORT SUNLIGHT,
CHESHIRE.

"Sunlight" Year-Book Competitions

FOR 1899.

£400 IN PRIZES.

IN presenting the following list of subjects for our 1899 Competitions, we wish to call special attention to the fact that the subjects are not confined to literary articles. It will be noticed that on this occasion we have introduced competitions for the best models or designs made from SUNLIGHT SOAP card-boxes, and also from STARLIGHT TOILET SOAP card-boxes (see Nos. 23 and 24). There are also competitions for Photographers (see Nos. 21 and 22), and we have no doubt they will avail themselves of this opportunity of shewing their ability in this particular direction. Several of the literary competitions are of such an easy character that every one of our readers will find something in which they will be able to compete. Prizes are again offered to the little folks, see SUNLIGHT CORNER FOR THE LITTLE ONES, page 471, and we have no doubt they will be entered into as heartily as our last competitions. Full particulars of the rules, etc., which govern the competitions will be found at the end of the list of subjects.

Use SUNLIGHT SOAP in the dairy.

COMPETITION NO.	SUBJECT.	No. OF WORDS.	ONE FIRST PRIZE, VALUE	QUANTITY OF SECOND PRIZES.	VALUE OF EACH SECOND PRIZE.	TOTAL.
			£			£
1	The Care of the Complexion.....	2,000	8	8	20/-	16
2	Spring Cleaning and how it should be done	2,000	8	8	20/-	16
3	Table Decoration	1,000	6	6	20/-	12
4	Home Embroidery, and its uses ..	1,000	6	6	20/-	12
5	The Clothing of Children.....	2,000	8	8	20/-	16
6	Humorous Description of a Washing Day without SUNLIGHT SOAP	1,000	6	6	20/-	12
7	Cycling and its Benefits	2,000	8	8	20/-	16
8	Novel Reading: its use and abuse	2,000	8	8	20/-	16
9	What to do with our Girls	1,000	6	6	20/-	12
10	Which is the Best Trade to put a Lad to, and Why?.....	1,000	6	6	20/-	12
11	How to Entertain an Evening Party	2,000	8	8	20/-	16
12	The Kitchen Garden, and how to make it pay	2,000	8	8	20/-	16
13	Useful Hobbies	2,000	8	8	20/-	16
14	Six Economical Household Hints	250	5	10	10/-	10
15	Six Recipes on the Uses of SUNLIGHT SOAP.....	500	5	10	10/-	10
16	Six Recipes on the Uses of LIFEBUOY SOAP	500	5	10	10/-	10
17	Best Recipe on the Uses of STARLIGHT TOILET SOAP	100	5	10	10/-	10
18	Six Recipes on the Uses of LEVER'S GLYCERINE	500	5	10	10/-	10
19	Best Original Motto for SUNLIGHT SOAP	10	2	18	10/-	11
20	Best Original Motto for LIFEBUOY SOAP	10	2	18	10/-	11
21	Best Photograph of a Scene with a Prominent Advertisement of SUNLIGHT SOAP in the foreground		5	10	10/-	10
22	Best Photograph Suitable for Advertising STARLIGHT TOILET SOAP		5	10	10/-	10
23	Best Model or Design made from SUNLIGHT SOAP card-boxes.....		5	10	10/-	10
24	Best Model or Design made from STARLIGHT TOILET SOAP card-boxes		5	10	10/-	10
				Total value of Prizes ..		£300

Use SUNLIGHT SOAP in the stable.

LITERARY COMPETITIONS.

Instructions to Competitors.

Subjects Nos. 1 to 20 inclusive.

1. Competitors to use single sheets of paper not exceeding size 8 in. by 5 in.
2. Write on one side of the paper only.
3. Begin your paper thus:—

> YEAR-BOOK COMPETITION, No.....
>
> NAME .....
>
> ADDRESS (in full) .....
>
> DATE .....

4. Do not on any account allow your matter to exceed the number of words or lines of printing allotted to the Competition to which you enter.
5. Fasten the sheets together, if you have more than one, at the top left-hand corner by a pin or paper fastener.
6. To the back of your last sheet of paper attach the whole of a SUNLIGHT or LIFEBUOY SOAP wrapper.
7. Enclose your competition paper in an envelope addressed as follows:—

> YEAR-BOOK COMPETITION, No.....
> MESSRS. LEVER BROTHERS, LIMITED,
> PORT SUNLIGHT,
> CHESHIRE.

8. Do not write a letter with your Competition paper—do not advise it at all.
9. If you enter for more than one Competition, follow above rules in each case (particularly Rules 3 and 5), and enclose each Competition paper in a separate addressed envelope, with the Competition No. filled in on the envelope.
10. All Competition papers must reach us by Feb. 15th, 1899. It will be as well to send in as early in the year as possible.
11. Have your envelope weighed and see that it is sufficiently stamped.
12. Wait for at least six weeks from the date of the closing of the Competition before expecting to hear from us.

Use SUNLIGHT SOAP

13. All papers winning prizes become the property of Lever Brothers, Limited

14. No papers can be returned unless accompanied by stamps to defray return postage.

15. If any paper be wanted back, in case it be unsuccessful, write in the top right-hand corner of the paper beside your name—

"Return Stamps....."

Attach the stamps in this corner and fill in the amount enclosed.

16. Each competitor will receive a list of the names and addresses of the prize-winners in due course, but no stamps are to be enclosed for this purpose.

17. Lever Brothers, Limited, will accept no responsibility for papers lost.

18. If you have to write us on the subject of these Competitions, be careful to write the words "Year-Book Competitions" in the top left-hand corner of your envelope.

19. Neatness of the papers will be taken into consideration in those that are otherwise of equal merit.

20. Lever Brothers, Limited, will endeavour to award the prizes to the best of their judgment, and competitors entering agree to accept the award of Lever Brothers, Limited, as final.

PHOTOGRAPHIC AND MODEL COMPETITIONS.

Instructions to Competitors.

Subjects Nos. 21 to 24 inclusive.

1. Paste on the back of the photograph or model a slip of paper filled as follows :—

YEAR-BOOK COMPETITION, No.....

NAME .....

ADDRESS (in full) .....

DATE .....

2. Attach the whole of a SUNLIGHT or LIFEBUOY SOAP wrapper to the photograph or model.

3. Enclose the photograph or model in a parcel or envelope addressed as follows:—

YEAR-BOOK COMPETITION, No.....

MESSRS. LEVER BROTHERS, LIMITED,

PORT SUNLIGHT,

CHESHIRE.

4. Have the parcel weighed, and see that it is sufficiently stamped and securely packed before forwarding.

5. Do not write a letter with the photograph or model—do not advise it at all.

6. All photographs or models for competition must reach us not later than February 15th, 1899.

7. Wait at least four weeks from the date of closing the Competition before expecting to hear from us.

8. All photographs or models winning prizes become the property of Lever Brothers, Limited.

9. Any photograph or model to be returned in case it be unsuccessful should have written on the back opposite your name—

"Return Stamps....."

Attach the stamps and fill in the amount enclosed.

10. Each competitor will receive a list of the names and addresses of the prize winners in due course; but no stamps are to be enclosed for this purpose.

11. Lever Brothers, Limited, accept no responsibility for photographs or models lost.

12. If you have to write to us on the subject of these Competitions, be careful to write the words "Year-Book Competitions" on the top left-hand corner of your envelope.

13. Lever Brothers, Limited, will endeavour to award the prizes to the best of their judgment, and competitors entering agree to accept the award of Lever Brothers, Limited, as final.

Use SUNLIGHT SOAP for taking out grease spots.

Sunlight Corner for the Little Ones.

ONE HUNDRED POUNDS IN PRIZES.

LAST year when we offered the many valuable prizes to our little readers for the best letter "How I made Mother Happy," we had no idea that the Competitions would be entered into so heartily by our Little Folks, and that the result would be so pleasing. In fact the letters that came pouring in stating how Mothers had been made Happy, made us feel quite proud, not only because of what our Little Readers had done and were doing to make their homes happy, but also because we found that SUNLIGHT SOAP had brought happiness in many a home in Dear Old England, in Bonny Scotland, in the Fair Emerald Isle, and in Gallant Little Wales. We also found that SUNLIGHT SOAP had made homes happy in far-distant lands; in America, in Australia, in India, and many other parts of the world. It is, therefore, with even greater pleasure than before we offer prizes to our Little Readers for competition, and this year we propose to let the competition be for

THE BEST OUTLINE PENCIL DRAWING of the picture "GOING TO MEET DADDY" which we have printed on page 472, with a little letter giving some reasons why your Mother or Guardian uses SUNLIGHT SOAP.

PRIZES.

FOR BOYS OR GIRLS UNDER 9 YEARS OF AGE.

	Value each. £ s. d.	Total value. £ s. d.
The five boys or girls awarded the first prizes will each receive a Rolled Gold Watch, value	4 4 0	21 0 0
The ten boys or girls awarded the second prizes will each receive	0 10 0	5 0 0
The twenty-eight boys or girls awarded the third prizes will each receive	0 5 0	7 0 0

FOR BOYS OR GIRLS OVER 9 AND UNDER 12 YEARS OF AGE.

The five boys or girls awarded the first prizes will each receive a Rolled Gold Watch, value	4 4 0	21 0 0
The ten boys or girls awarded the second prizes will each receive	0 10 0	5 0 0
The thirty boys or girls awarded the third prizes will each receive	0 5 0	7 10 0

FOR BOYS OR GIRLS OVER 12 AND UNDER 15 YEARS OF AGE.

The five boys or girls awarded the first prizes will each receive a Rolled Gold Watch, value	4 4 0	21 0 0
The ten boys or girls awarded the second prizes will each receive	0 10 0	5 0 0
The thirty boys or girls awarded the third prizes will each receive	0 5 0	7 10 0
Total value of prizes ..		£100 0 0

The watches are 14-carat half-hunter rolled-gold, jewelled three-quarter plate.

SUNLIGHT SOAP will always satisfy.

—"GOING TO MEET DADDY"

Why that toiling at the wash-tub?

BOYS OR GIRLS WHO HAVE PASSED THEIR 15TH BIRTHDAY CANNOT ENTER THIS COMPETITION.

Obtain a sheet of paper not larger than 8 inches by 5 inches; upon this, draw in pencil as good an outline copy as you can of the picture "Going to Meet Daddy" which we print on opposite page. Do not use tracing paper, as drawings on tracing paper will not be admitted into the Competition. When you have finished the drawing, write a letter of not more than 200 words, giving us some reasons why your Mother or Guardian uses SUNLIGHT SOAP. Begin your letter like this:—

"SUNLIGHT" YEAR-BOOK
LITTLE FOLKS' COMPETITION.

NAME .....

ADDRESS (in full) .....

.....

DATE .....

DEAR SUNLIGHT,

.....

.....

At the end of your letter write—

WE CERTIFY THAT THIS LETTER AND PENCIL DRAWING WERE DONE BY THE BOY OR GIRL WHOSE NAME IS WRITTEN AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE LETTER, AND THAT HE OR SHE IS UNDER ..... YEARS OF AGE.

(Mother's or Guardian's Signature) .....

(Teacher's Signature) .....

Ask your Mother or Guardian, and your School-teacher to sign their names at the foot of the letter.

Use SUNLIGHT SOAP.

Attach the letter to the drawing along with a SUNLIGHT or LIFEBUOY SOAP Wrapper, and enclose them in an envelope addressed as follows—

"SUNLIGHT" YEAR-BOOK
LITTLE FOLKS' COMPETITION.
MESSRS. LEVER BROTHERS, LIMITED,
PORT SUNLIGHT,
CHESHIRE.

Weigh the envelope and attach the required stamps to the top right-hand corner of the envelope, and post. Do not enclose any stamps in your envelope.

If there be any point in these Rules you do not understand, ask your parents or guardian; but neither they nor anyone else must assist you in any way with the drawing or the letter.

The Competition will close on February 15th, 1899, therefore the earlier you compete the better.

After the closing of the Competition, wait patiently at least six weeks before expecting to hear from us, and you will receive in time a printed list of the winners of the prizes, with your prize if you are successful.

Should you have to write to us on the subject of these Competitions, be careful to give your full name and your full address on the letter, and address the envelope thus:—

"SUNLIGHT" YEAR-BOOK
LITTLE FOLKS' COMPETITION.
MESSRS. LEVER BROTHERS, LIMITED,
PORT SUNLIGHT,
CHESHIRE.

Lever Brothers, Limited, will endeavour to award the prizes fairly to the best of their judgment, and it is understood that all who compete agree to accept the award of Lever Brothers, Limited, as final.

Why rub your clothes to tatters?

INDEX.

	PAGE
ABBREVIATIONS in Common Use	189-190
Acting Charades	399
Agricultural Returns	356, 357
Ambassadors, British and Foreign	66-68
Annuities and Assurances, Government	25
Antidotes for Poisons	283, 284
Architecture, The Art of	203-210
Army, British	211-214
Art of the Past Year	199-202
Athletics	377-379
BANDAGING, Hints on	285-287
Baptist Churches	135
Billiards	379
Births, Marriages and Deaths	424-430
Black Rain	228
Boxing	379
British Colonies, Dependencies, &c.	85-107
CAGE Birds	416-420
Calendar, 1899	7-18
Calendar, 1900	19
Canaries, etc.	416-418
"Cape to Cairo" Telegraph	223
Care of Domestic Animals in Sickness	420-423
Cats	414-416
Central London Railway	171
Chess	389
Church of England, &c.	128-132
Church of Ireland	130
Coins, Exchange Value of	43
Colonial Governors, &c.	68, 69
Congregational Churches	134
Commons, House of	70-78
Competitions, Literary and Art	461-474
Cookery Recipes	318-333
Corporation of London	82
Coursing	380
Cricket and Football	389-394
Customs Tariff	32-33
Cycling	380-383
Cycling Maps	361-376
Cyclists' Lamplighting Table	360
DEAF and Dumb Alphabet	404
Discount Table	42
Dogs	411-414
Drinks, Summer	331
"Dum-Dum" Bullets	[illegible]
ECLIPSES in 1899	[illegible]
Electrical Undertakings	[illegible]
Electric Light from Dust	[illegible]
England, Map of	179
English and Welsh Cathedrals	139-146
Episcopal Church in Scotland	131, 132
Etiquette, Hints on	313-315
FASHIONS, A Glance at the	336-343
Fancy Work for Ladies	306-313
Festivals, Fixed and Movable	19
Football	389-394
GAMES, Indoor	395-399
Glance at the British Army, A	211-214
Glance at the Navy, A	214-218

With SUNLIGHT SOAP there's little rubbing.

	PAGE
Golf	383
Government Offices, List of	61-63
Great Central Railway	171, 172
Greenwich Observatory	225
HALF-QUARTER Days	20
High Water Tables	34, 35
Hints for the Toilet	271-279
Hints on Bandaging	285-287
Hints on Etiquette	313-315
Holidays for 1899	21
Horticulture	344-355
Hot Water Street Lamps	224
Household Recipes	299-305
Household Remedies	287-298
How to Make a Will	317
IMPORTS and Exports	173-176
Indoor Games	395-399
Investments, Government Stock	25
Ireland, Map of	181
JAM Making	332
Jewish Calendar, 1899	20
Judges, Her Majesty's	81
KNIGHTHOOD, Orders of	64, 65
LA BROSSE	395
Lacrosse	384
Ladies' Fancy Work	306-313
Language of Flowers	400, 401
Laundries of the World. By Geo. Augustus Sala	243-257
Laundry Work at Home	258-270
Lawn Tennis	384
Law Sittings	20
Licenses, &c.	28, 29
Limner's Romance, The. By Sir Walter Besant	433-449
Liquefied Fluorine	227
Literary and Art Competitions	464-474
Literary Events	193-198
London County Council	79-80
MAILS, Foreign and Colonial	25-27
Map of British Empire	86
Marketing Table	42
Men and Women of To-day	152-163
Merchants or Shopkeepers, The	397
Metals, Weight and Strength of	41
Methodists, The	137, 158
Ministers of State, Her Majesty's	79
Mohammedan Calendar, 1899	20
Moon's Risings and Settings	36, 37
Motor Cars	223
NAMES and their Meanings	401-403
National Debt	185-187
National Income and Expenditure	182-184
Navy, The	214-218
Nile Reservoir, The Great	224
Nonconformist Churches	134-138
OBITUARY	164-168
"Oceanic," The	225
Our Readers' Suggestions	4
Overhead Railway, Novel	223
PEERAGE, The	48-60
Pickles	332
Poisons, Antidotes for	283-284
Port Sunlight	450-463
Port Sunlight as a Distributing Centre	188
Postal Information	22-31
Presbyterian Church of England	135, 136
Presbyterians in Scotland and Ireland	136

One thing is certain,

	PAGE
Profitable Rearing of Poultry	405-410
Prompt Replies, or Reading the Newspaper	398
QUARTER Days	20
Queen's Descent from Egbert	47
RAILWAY Speeds	173
Railways of the United Kingdom	177-178
Recipes, Household	299-305
Refrigeration for Preserving Meat	227
Remedies, Household	287-298
Roman Catholic Church	132, 133
Rowing	384-385
Royal Family	46
Rulers and Sovereigns of the World	108-114
SAVINGS Bank, Post Office	25
Scotland, Map of	180
Seasons	20
Society of Friends	137
Some Nonconformist Churches	147-151
Sports and Pastimes	377-383
Stamp Duties, etc.	28
States of the World	115-124
Steam Engine, Story of the	229-240
Succession to the Crown	47
Sunday Lessons	44, 45
Swimming	385, 386
TABLEAUX Vivants	396
Tate Gallery, The	201
Timber, Gravity and Strength of	41
Time all over the World	125
Toilet Hints	271-279
Turf	386, 387
UNITARIANS, The	138
University Terms	20
WAGES Table	42
Washing of Dogs, Cats, etc.	421-424
Weights and Measures	38-40
What to do till the Doctor comes	280-284
What we Obtain from other Countries	173, 174
What we Send to other Countries	175, 176
What you should Weigh	316
Wireless Telegraphy	221, 222
YACHTING	388

SUNLIGHT SOAP will please you.

Lever's Glycerine.

Guaranteed to stand all the tests of the British Pharmacopœia

FACSIMILE OF BOTTLE.

In
½ Ounce
1 Ounce
2 Ounce
3 Ounce
4 Ounce
6 Ounce
8 Ounce
16 Ounce
Bottles.

Manufactured by

LEVER BROTHERS, Ltd.,

PORT SUNLIGHT.

Largest Manufacturers of Glycerine in the World.

LIFEBUOY

Royal Disinfectant SOAP

Lifebuoy Soap is a Disinfectant Soap for use in the prevention of Sickness and the preservation of Health, Guaranteed perfectly Pure and free from any injurious Chemicals. Eminent Medical Men, Officers of Health, and Trained Nurses, recommend Lifebuoy Soap for use during Epidemics.

FOR SAVING LIFE.
FOR PRESERVATION OF HEALTH.

Used in the Royal Laundries.

SUNLIGHT SOAP.

Lever Brothers, Limited. Soapmakers to the Queen.

LIFEBUOY SOAP.

Less Labour, Greater Comfort.